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THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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VOLUME XXXIII

BALTIMORE
1938

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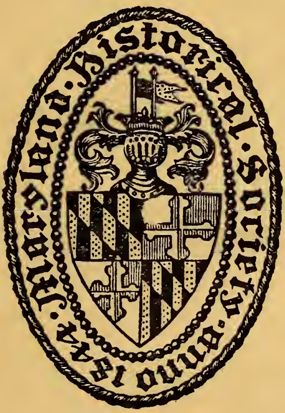

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BALTIMORE

THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The attention of members of the Society is again called to the urgent need for an adequate endowment fund. Our possessions are wonderful, but lack of means has prevented their proper exploitation, so that they are largely inaccessible to students. Rare items of Maryland interest frequently escape us because no funds are available for their purchase. A largely increased sustaining membership will help somewhat, but an endowment is a fundamental need. Legacies are of course welcomed, but present-day subscriptions will bring immediate results. SUBSCRIBE NOW*!*

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COURT OF CHARLES COUNTY,
1658-1666
and
MANOR COURT OF ST. CLEMENT'S MANOR,
1659-1672
COURT SERIES (6).

VOLUME LIV

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COURTS OF KENT
(1648-1676), TALBOT (1662-1674),
and
SOMERSET (1665-1668) COUNTIES
COURT SERIES (7).

With the publication of these volumes, containing the proceedings of four mid-seventeenth-century county courts and one manorial court, the purpose of the Committee on Publication to present a complete cross section of the judicial system of Maryland in this century has been carried out. Students of the history of colonial law now have available in printed form a partial record of all the courts of the Province. But to an even larger number of readers these county records will prove of interest for the light they throw upon the early settlers in their human relations with one another, as well as for that shed upon the legal, political, and economic background on which their lives are here projected.

The publication of these two volumes has been made possible by the help which the Committee on Publication has received from Mr. Louis Dow Scisco, who has served as associate editor in their preparation. He has not only deciphered and transcribed with meticulous accuracy the crabbed and often almost undecipherable seventeenth-century-handwriting of various court clerks, but has made voluminous notes on the contents of the records.

For a better undertanding of the local backgrounds upon which the records of these four country courts are respectively projected and of the men who directed their activities, there will be found in the introductory sections of both volumes short historical summaries dealing with the origin and development of the several counties down to the close of the third quarter of the seventeenth century, together with brief biographical notes about the more important commissioners or justices who administered the judicial and civil affairs of each of these counties during the same period.

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MARYLAND
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXIII. MARCH, 1938. No. 1.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.

Established in 1906, the *Maryland Historical Magazine* during the first thirty-two years of its existence has had but two editors, Dr. William Hand Browne and Mr. Louis H. Dielman. Dr. Browne conducted the *Magazine* for the first four years of its vigorous childhood. Mr. Dielman, who during the succeeding twenty-eight years of its youth and maturity, has so successfully managed its affairs, has now asked to be relieved and the Council has reluctantly granted his request.

The untiring devotion which Mr. Dielman has expended upon the *Magazine* for so many years has gained for it high rank among the leading historical journals of the United States and has won for the editor the thanks not only of the members of the Maryland Historical Society, but of all students of American history. He has not only served without remuneration, but has conducted the *Magazine* on an appropriation insufficient to prepare for publication much material which he greatly wished to print. Notwithstanding the fact that there was no fund available for copying important original manuscripts which would have added greatly to the value of the *Magazine* as the depositary of source material, he has in one way or another with a sort of editorial wizard's wand been able year after year to fill its pages with papers of interest and value to students of Maryland history. He has even been obliged in recent years to see his editorial offspring shrink in size as appropriations for its printing have been cut down, but such discouragements did not in the least chill his interest in its fate.

The Society is to be congratulated in that while losing Mr. Dielman as editor of the *Magazine,* he has consented to remain as Chairman of the Committee on the Library. Those who keep watch upon the accessions to the library realize fully how much he has contributed by his vigilance in adding valuable Maryland books and manuscripts to its collections, and how much he has helped its upbuilding by his own frequent and generous gifts.

Mr. James W. Foster, a member of the Society and of the staff of the Pratt Library, has been appointed editor and with this issue assumes direction of the *Magazine.*

J. HALL PLEASANTS,
For the Committee on Publications.

THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN OF 1777 IN MARYLAND PRIOR TO THE BATTLE OF THE BRANDYWINE.[1]

By G. Harlan Wells, M. D.

The British campaign of 1777, which began with the landing of the army at Oldfields Point (Elk Ferry) on August 26th and ended with the occupation of Philadelphia on September 27th, was attended with far reaching and disastrous results from the British standpoint. In the first place Howe's failure to capture Washington's army at the battle of the Brandywine on September 11th was a great disappointment to Parliament and his failure to push up the Hudson and join Burgoyne's army led to the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga on October 17, 1777. These two incidents were fatal blows to British prestige and were important factors in bringing about the final victory of the colonies. It is a significant fact that Howe resigned as commander-in-chief of the British forces in America a few days after Burgoyne's surrender and Sir Henry Clinton was appointed his successor.

The reason for Howe's campaign into the Chesapeake has been the subject of dispute for more than one hundred and fifty years. When Burgoyne departed from Canada on July 1, 1777, to begin his expedition down Lake Champlain, his instructions from Lord George Germain were to capture Ticonderoga and to push on through the Lake George country and " force a junction with Sir William Howe," who, Burgoyne believed, had been ordered to march up the Hudson from New York and meet him near Albany. Howe was never informed of this plan by Lord George Germain, Secretary of Colonial affairs. In his testimony before a Committee of the House of Commons Howe said, " the letter intended to have been written to me by the first packet and which was probably to have contained some instructions was never sent."

---

[1] Read before the Maryland Historical Society, February 8, 1937.

His statement is confirmed by a note in the manuscripts of William Knox, Under-Secretary in the Colonial Department, who, referring to the instructions that were to be forwarded to General Howe writes: "When all was prepared and I had them to compare and make up, Lord Sackville (George Germain) came down to the office on his way to Stoneland and when I observed to him that there was no letter to Howe to acquaint him with the plan or what was expected of him in consequence of it, His Lordship stared and D'Oyly (Deputy Secretary) started, but said he would, in a moment, write a few lines. 'So,' says Lord Sackville 'my poor horses must stand in the street all the time, and I shan't be to my time anywhere!" D'Oyle then said he had better go and he would write from himself to Howe and enclose copies of Burgoyne's instructions. This letter never left Fleet Street and the failure of Burgoyne's campaign and his final surrender at Saratoga were largely due to this negligence.

While waiting in New York without any specific instructions from the government, Howe was approached by Colonel Charles Lee, then a prisoner in British hands. Lee suggested that Howe send a detachment of troops up the "Patomac" to occupy Alexandria and up the "Chesapeak" Bay to capture Annapolis. He then advised that Howe issue a proclamation of pardon "and I will answer for it," writes Lee, "with my life that all the inhabitants of that great tract southward of the Patapisco and lying betwixt the Patomac and the Chesapeak Bay and those on the eastern shore of Maryland will immediately lay down their arms." Howe had several thousands of these proclamations printed, one of which was found among Major André's papers, and distributed them freely in his march through Cecil County.

Huddleston, the librarian of the British War Office, is of the opinion that Howe was led to undertake his campaign to the south because of Lee's suggestions. In his narrative Howe states: "I, therefore, agreed with the Admiral to go up Chesapeak Bay, a plan which had been preconcerted."

Having determined upon his expedition to the south with the ultimate object of occupying Philadelphia, Howe exhibited an extraordinary amount of lethargy in putting his plan into execution. Huddleston said: "He had rather less energy than a slug," and a contemporary rhymester thus addressed him:

Awake, awake Sir Billy
There's forage in the plain.
Ah! leave your little filly,
And open the campaign.
Heed not a woman's prattle
Which tickles in the ear,
But give the word for battle
And grasp the warlike spear.

After numerous delays Howe embarked his troops at New York on July 8th, but the fleet did not sail from Sandy Hook until July 22nd, 1777. It consisted of 265 ships carrying seventeen thousand English and Hessian troops and 300 guns.

On July 30th the fleet was off the Delaware Bay and received news from the frigate "Roebuck" that the Delaware River was defended by fire-ships and shore batteries and that an attempt to go up the river would be hazardous. After cruising off Cape Henlopen the fleet proceeded on August 1st to the Chesapeake, but owing to calms and contrary winds they did not reach Cape Charles until August 14th. By August 16th the entire fleet had passed into the capes and came to anchor off New Point Comfort.

The trip by sea was a very trying one. The heat was excessive, the winds unfavorable and several of the ships were struck by lightning during the numerous thunder storms that developed. The sailing vessels of that day could make no progress against a head wind, consequently their progress was very slow. The supply of fresh food was soon exhausted and they were short of water for the men and horses. Major Baurmeister states in his letters to General von Jungkenn that twenty-seven men and one hundred seventy horses died and one hundred fifty horses were totally unfit for duty when the army disembarked. Five hospital ships accompanied the fleet and were filled to capacity with the sick.

Their passage up the Chesapeake was uneventful. Captain Montressor notes in his diary that on August 20th the ships anchored off Poplar Island. " It is remarkable," he says, " in the bay the multitude of crabs. The fleet caught thousands."

Captain Robertson writes, " August 21st passed Annapolis, the capital of Virginia, which had a very pretty appearance. We sailed by Kent Island which is very fertile and came to anchor opposite the mouth of Potapsco River (leading to Baltimore) and also opposite the entry into the Chester River on the Eastern Shore, not far from Swan Point."

" August 22nd a fair wind got past Pools Island and Bush River on the western shore and came to anchor at 10 a little below Farlo's (Fairlee) and Whartons Creeks on the eastern shore, which appears a very well settled rich country. The Men-of-War's Boats were all sounding and by the disposition of some of the ships close to the shore imagined we were going to land, but we weigh'd and came to anchor to the northward of the Sasifras River and in the mouth of Elk opposite Turkey Point."

On August 24th the fleet lay off Turkey Point and General Howe issued the orders for disembarkation from his flag ship, the " Eagle."

Major André records in his diary that on August 25th " the transports, frigates and the " Roebuck " sailed up the Elk River and lay opposite Cecil Court House. The troops landed on the west side of the Elk River with five disembarkations.

Montressor states that " the van of the fleet came to anchor at ½ past 9 in the morning and in half an hour after the flat bottom boats made good their landing in the Ferry House called Elk Ferry in the Province of Maryland. The rebels consisting of only four companies of militia under a Colonel Rumsey fled without firing a shot." In accordance with General Howe's orders the troops disembarked as follows:

1st. Debarkation to consist of 1st and 2d Light Infantry, 1st and 2d Grenadiers, and Hessian and Anspach Yagers.

Lieut.-General Earl Cornwallis will please to superintend this Debarkation, having under his Command Colonel Donop.

2d. Debarkation.—Hessian Grenadiers, Queen's Rangers, Guards, 4th and 23d Regiments.

3d. Debarkation.—28th, 49th, 5th 10th, 27th, 40th, 55th, 15th, and 42d Regiments.

4th. Debarkation.—44th, 17th, 33d, 37th, 46th, 64th, and 71st Regiments.

5th. Debarkation.—Brigade of Stirn, consisting of Regiments Du Corps, Donop, Mirbach, and Loos.

On August 26th the light dragoons and wagon horses were landed at the Elk Ferry. Major André states that "a great deal of plunder was committed by the troops, notwithstanding the strictest prohibitions. The soldiers slaughtered a great deal of cattle clandestinely." One can scarcely wonder at this. The men had been without fresh meat and vegetables for a month and many must have been afflicted with that dread scourge of the seas—scurvy.

The quarter-masters made every effort to purchase supplies and found "the people were inclined to traffic for fresh provisions but wanted *salt* and other articles in preference to money."

"George Ford the principal tenant on Pasoosey Island supplied the Fleet with stock."

General Howe's headquarters were established just north of the Ferry house and General Knyphausen occupied the home of Captain John Ford, which had been built nine years previously by William Veasey. General Grey's division encamped directly west of the farm house and it was to his corps that Major André was attached. It is probable that he drew his maps and wrote his diary in the Ford house, which is still standing.

There were heavy rains at this time and General Howe, in order to raise the spirits of his men, ordered "two days rum to be issued to the troops to-morrow morning, from eight to ten o'clock at the Ferry."

On August 27th Howe issued his proclamation of pardon to the inhabitants of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

By His Excellency

Sir William Howe, K. D.
General and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

DECLARATION

Sir William Howe regretting the Calamities to which many of His Majesty's faithful Subjects are ſtill expoſed by the Continuance of the Rebellion, and no leſs deſirous of protecting the Innocent, than determined to purſue with the Rigors of War all thoſe whom His Majesty's Forces, in the Courſe of their Progreſs, may find in Arms againſt the King, doth hereby aſſure the peaceable inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania, the Lower Counties on Delaware, and Counties of Maryland, on the Eaſtern Shore of Chesapeak-Bay, that in Order to remove any groundleſs Apprehenſions which may have been raiſed of their ſuffering by Depredations of the Army under His Command, he hath iſſued the ſtricteſt Order to the Troops for the Preſervation of Regularity and good Diſcipline, and has ſignified that the moſt *exemplary Puniſhment thall be inflicted upon Thoſe who ſhall dare to plunder the Property,* or moleſt the Perſons of any of His Majesty's well-diſpoſed Subjects.

Security and Protection are likewiſe extended to all Perſons, Inhabitants of the Province and Counties aforeſaid, who, not guilty of having aſſumed legiſlative or judicial Authority, may have acted illegally in ſubordinate Stations, and, conſcious of their Miſconduct, been induced to leave their Dwellings, provided ſuch Perſons do forthwith return, and remain peaceably at their uſual Places of Abode.

Conſidering moreover that many Officers and

private Men, now actually in Arms againſt His Majesty,
may be willing to relinquiſh the Part they have taken
in this Rebellion, and return to their due Allegiance:
Sir William Howe doth therefore promiſe a free and general
Pardon to all ſuch Officers and private Men, as ſhall
voluntarily come and ſurrender themſelves to any
Detachment of His Majesty's Forces, before the
Day on which it ſhall be notified that the ſaid Indulgence
is to be diſcontinued.

Given under my Hand, at Head-Quarters of the
Army, the 27th day of Auguſt. 1777.

W. Howe

By His Excellency's Command,
Robert MacKenzie, Sec'ry.

André notes in his diary on this day that "an order given the preceding evening to march at 3.00 o'clock in the morning was countermanded on account of heavy rains. Lord Cornwallis, General Grey and Sir William Erskine reconnoitered the road leading to the Head of Elk. They found the habitations in general deserted but some cattle remaining in the fields. The road, they reported, to be through very rugged and broken ground. This part of the country is not very thickly settled. The chief produce is orchard fruit and indian corn."

On August 28th the Light troops, British and Hessian Grenadiers, 1st, 2d and 5th Brigades marched to Head of Elk (Elkton). The route they followed was the "old Elk Neck road." Here, we are told, "the army took a considerable quantity of tobacco, corn and oats. It seems the rebels had a very large store there. Washington had been there on the 27th and dined, at the house, now General Howe's headquarters." This house is still standing on Main street opposite the pulp mill.

Montressor writes in his diary: "August 28th the army moved between 3.00 and 4.00 this morning. Two houses got on fire after quitting the quarters, but appeared to me to have been done on purpose. About 9.00 o'clock in the morning the army arrived at the town of Elk consisting of about 40 well built brick and stone houses, our march hither about 7½ miles. Very few shots exchanged this day with the enemy. One thousand men under a Col. Paterson and the Philadelphia Light Horse fled from the town on our approach. We took three or four prisoners. Part of the small craft with provisions, camp equipage, baggage and stores reached the head of the Elk this evening from the Fleet at Elk Ferry. The rebels were so precipitate this day as to leave some of their store houses full, consisting of molasses, Indian corn, Tobacco, Pitch, Tar and some Cordage and Flour. Found fifteen of the rebel sloops and schooners at Elk."

Col. Henry Hollingsworth, who was attached to Washington's staff, had been instrumental in collecting these supplies which were stored in a frame warehouse that stood in the hollow almost opposite Col. Hollingsworth's home, where the Green Lantern Hotel now stands. A ditch had been dug from the warehouse to the Elk River in order that vessels might be brought in to facilitate the loading of grain.

The British removed these supplies, which were badly needed by the Continental Army, and burned the warehouse.

Major André states that " the flank corp encamped on a plain northwest of the town of Elkton and the other advanced corps between the forks of the river." General Howe remained in Elkton with his headquarters at the tavern that was owned by Jacob Hollingsworth until September 2nd, when he marched with the main body of the troops to Aiken's tavern, now Glasgow. Major-General Grant was placed in command of the troops that remained at Elkton. While in Elkton the British foraged through the surrounding country and collected a large number of horses, cattle and other supplies. General Howe directed that " a dollar will be paid for each head of cattle brought into the commissary general and half a dollar as an encouragement for the obedience of that order and a compensation for the trouble of collecting and driving in the cattle."

He also issued instructions " that the Provost Marshall is hereby ordered and authorized to execute upon the spot all soldiers and followers of the army straggling beyond the out-posts or detected in plundering or devastation of any kind contrary to the repeated orders on that head." In accordance with this order a few days later he directed the immediate execution of Andrew Lauder, private soldier of the 10th Regiment of Foot, guilty of the crime of marauding, and detected with plunder upon him.

Abraham Pike, William Hudson and John Smith, private soldiers of His Majesty's 23rd Regiment, were found guilty of disobedience of orders and plundering and were sentenced to receive one thousand lashes each.

This brings to mind an amusing incident in one of Howe's campaigns, in which Winifred McCowan was found guilty "of having stolen the town bull and causing him to be slaughtered." For this disobedience Winifred received five hundred lashes.

These disciplinary measures appear to us as being rather harsh, but when we remember the difficulty the officers had been under in preventing plundering, especially by the Hessian troops, it would seem that they were necessary.

On September 2nd, at 4.00 o'clock in the morning the main body of the army marched out of Elkton over Gray's Hill, a distance of about three miles and encamped in the vicinity of Aiken's Tavern, where they remained until September 7th.

While General Howe with the main portion of the army were establishing themselves in Elkton, General Knyphausen's division remained at Oldfields Point. On August 30th this division, consisting of the 3d brigade, with three troops of the Light Dragoons and the 71st Regiment, marched to the ferry at 6.00 o'clock, where they were embarked and crossed over to Court House Point. General Grey thought that it was important that the troops should move ahead immediately and accordingly marched forward and occupied the ground in the vicinity of Cecil Church (now St. Augustine). From this point detachments were sent out along the Bohemia River and down to Middle Neck, where they collected a considerable number of sheep, cattle, horses and mules.

On September 2d, the corps under General Knyphausen marched to Corson's Tavern, where they captured sixty barrels of flour.

On September 3d, General Knyphausen marched to Aiken's Tavern, where he joined the main body of the army under Sir William Howe.

It was on this date that the battle of Cooch's Bridge occurred, an engagement which is important in the annals of American history, because it is believed that it was on this occasion that the American flag was first displayed in battle.

It appears that an improvised flag was displayed at Fort Stanwix, New York, on August 3d, 1777, when Joseph Brandt with seven hundred Indians appeared before that post. This flag was made from a woman's petticoat, the soldiers' shirts and Colonel Gansevourt's military coat.

It will, I think, be interesting to read the British account of the battle of Cooch's Bridge, as recorded in Major André's diary.

"The van of Sir William Howe's Column consisting of Chasseurs and Light Infantry fell in with a body of about 500 Rebels posted a little beyond Aiken's on the road to Iron Hill. They disposed of themselves amongst some trees by the roadside and gave a heavy fire as our Troops advanced, but upon being pressed, ran away and were pursued above two miles. At first retreating, they fired from any advantageous spot they passed, but their flight afterwards became so precipitate that great numbers threw down their arms and officers. A wounded man who was left on the field was found to be quite drunk. It seems the whole had received an extraordinary quantity of strong liquor, and that the detachment was composed of Volunteers and looked upon as a Corps from which great exertions were to be expected. They were commanded by a General Maxwell. The attempts made by our Troops to get round them were defeated by their being unable to pass a swamp. Of the Chasseurs and Light Infantry, the only Troops engaged, three or four were killed and twelve or fourteen wounded."

The army remained in camp near Aiken's Tavern until the 8th of September, on which day they passed through Newark, Delaware, and encamped at New Garden. On the 9th the army moved to Kennett Square and on the 11th of September fought the battle of the Brandywine.

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Howe (Lieut.-General Sir W.), *Orderly Book.*
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Baurmeister (Major), *The Letters Relating to Campaign in Philadelphia, 1777-1778.*

THE ARK AND THE DOVE.

TRANSCRIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON.

Introductory Note.

The first of the following transcripts from the Public Record Office, in London, where the original manuscript can be found in the Proceedings of the High Court of Admiralty, is an account of the voyage of the Ark and the Dove to Maryland by William Fitter, who was a passenger on the Ark. From the same man we also learn what happened to the Dove after her arrival in Maryland.

After spending over two years in Maryland, Fitter returned to England where he was called upon to testify in the case of Orchard vs. Baltimore.* It was Richard Orchard who acted as master, or captain, of the pinnace Dove on her memorable voyage to Maryland. Upon Orchard's return to England, he sued Lord Baltimore in the High Court of Admiralty for wages, which, he claimed, were due him for his services as master of the Dove. Lord Baltimore refused to pay them on the ground that Orchard had not obeyed the instructions which he had received. One of the witnesses, whom his Lordship called upon to prove his contention, was William Fitter. His testimony follows, and from it we obtain, very briefly, the following information:

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* The *Magazine* in 1909 (Vol. IV, p. 251) carried an abstract of these proceedings by Dr. B. C. Steiner based on a transcript then just received by the Library of Congress. The full testimony seems never to have been published. Incidentally, Lord Baltimore lost the suit. See this *Magazine,* V: 73.—EDITOR.

(1) That Orchard, instead of carrying out his instructions to sail the Dove to St. Christophers, went to Barbados.

(2) That at Barbados, Orchard delayed the voyage of both the Ark and the Dove by attempting to collect some debts due him there.

(3) That Orchard, after the arrival of both vessels in Maryland, was instructed to sail the Dove, loaded with corn, etc. to New England. That instead of returning to Maryland, as he was told to do, Orchard stopped at Point Comfort, Virginia.

(4) That Orchard and most of the crew deserted the Dove at Point Comfort, and, as a result of this desertion, it was sometime before other sailors, or mariners, could be secured to sail the Dove back to Maryland.

(5) That on the return voyage of the Dove from Maryland to England, the little pinnace was probably "cast away and lost."

At the end of William Fitter's testimony there is a list of articles shipped on board of the Ark. This is copied from one of the old Port Books, also to be found in the Public Record Office in London. From these entries, and from what we know from other sources regarding the Ark, it appears that after this vessel landed her passengers in Maryland early in 1634, she sailed back to England, and, later during the same year, returned to Virginia with a cargo, some of which was shipped to the account of Lord Baltimore and Thomas Cornwallis. The Ark, it will be noted, was still under the command of Richard Lowe, her master on the voyage that brought most of the first colonists to Maryland, as the Dove could carry but few passengers.

There is also other information regarding the Ark and the Dove in the Public Record Office in London. This may be found in the High Court of Admiralty Proceedings 13, vol. 52, folios 388a, 439, 452a, 459a, 494a. Transcripts should also be made of these records.

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

WILLIAM FITTER'S TESTIMONY

28 Aprilis 1636.

Orchard coñ Baltimore et alias } Willimus Fitter de Mariland in India occidentali geñ, annos agens 55 aut eo circ̄r testis &c. dicit qđ Cecilium dñm Baltimore per quatuor anos ult elaps̄s bene novit Leonardū Calvert ar^{m} Jeremiam Hawley Thomā Cornwallis et Joh̄em Saunders per idem tempus resꝑe novit et Richarđ Orchard partem contra quā ꝑducitur per tres annos ult elaps̄s et ultra etiam novit ut dicit:

[Trans.]

[William Fitter of Mariland in the West Indies, gentleman, aged 55 or thereabouts, witness &c. says that he well knew Cecil, Lord Baltimore for four years last past, Leonard Calvert, Armiger, Jeremiah Howley, Thomas Cornwallis and John Saunders for the same time respectively and Richard Orchard, the party against whom he is produced, for three years last past and more.]

Ad i^{a} art̄um allius ex parte dc̄i dñi Baltimore et soc̄ 1^{o} Aprilis instañ dat et oblat dicit et deponit That in June or July laste was three yeares, the ar^{te} Thomas Cornwallis for himself & the ar^{te} John Saunders did buy of the ar^{te} Cecill lord Baltimore one quarter part of the ar^{te} Pinnace the Dove, & this exam^{te} by the order of the said Thomas Cornwallis his then & now Mr. at two severall paym^{ts} did pay to Gabriel Hawly Merch^{t} for the use of the Lord Baltimore one hundred poundes for the same on the behalfe of him the said Cornwallis & the said John Saunders & ever since the said Thomas Cornwallis & John Saunders whilest hee lived & since his death Valentine Saunders his brother have bin reputed the owners of a 4th part of the said Pinnace yt was said that the Lord Baltimore & Jeremy Hawley, Richard Gerrard & Fredericke Winter were owners of the rest of her And this hee affirmeth uppon his oath to bee true, ac aīr nescit.

Ad 2a affirmat That wth in the tyme arte the arte Pinnace the Dove was sett out from this port of London on a voyage to Mariland in the West Indies, by the Lord Baltimore & the rest of the owners of her as yt was said, & in this examts presence, the said Lord Baltimore Leonard Calvert Jeremy Hawley and Thomas Cornwallis hiered the arte Richard Orchard & appointed him to goe Mr. of that Pinnace the said voyage And this hee affirmeth uppon his oath to bee true who went the said voyage in a shippe called the Arcke in company of the said Pinnace the Dove.

Ad 3d affirmat That the said Richard Orchard at the tyme when hee was hiered & appointed Mr of the said Pinnace the Dove as aforesaid, did undertake to guide, carry and conduct the said Pinnace the Dove as Mr of her the said voyage, & did promise to those that hiered him a fore said, to performe follow & obey their Com̄ission for the said voyage, And this hee affirmeth uppon his oath to bee true.

Ad 4a nescit deponere aīr quā prius Saveinge that the said Richard Orchard sett forth to sea in the said Pinnace the Dove in company wth the said Shipp the Arcke & the Dove carried some few passengers that voyage.

Ad 5a affirmat That at the Cowes in the Isle of Wighte the said voyage outward bound, the said Leonard Calvert Jeremy Hawley & Thomas Cornwallis beeing then bounde for Mariland in the said Shippe the Arcke went aboard the sd Pinnace the Dove & then & there in this examts heareing & presence beeing then wayteing uppon the sd Cornwallis gave order to the said Orchard that hee shoulde keepe company wth the said shippe the Arcke, and about three dayes after at sea findeinge the said Pinnace the Dove sluggishly to follow the Arcke they the said Leonard Calvert Hawly & Cornwallis Standeinge uppon the poope of the Arcke, did in this examts heareing call to the said

Orchard the Dove beeing then close to her & willed him that yf by storme or accident hee shoulde seperate at sea from the Arcke to ply for S^{t} Christophers & there to stay untill the Arcke came hither, or hee shoulde receive further order from them what course to follow, And this hee affirmeth uppon his oath to bee true, Ac ałr nescit.

Ad 6^{a} nescit deponere Saveinge the Dove the said voyage beeing seperated from the said Shipp the Arcke at sea put into the Barbathoes where the Arcke then was, w^{ch} is a farr more southerly course & much out of the way to S^{t} Christophers w^{ch} hee knoweth to bee true who was then in the Arcke at Barbathoes when the Dove came in thither.

A^{d} 7^{a} affirmat That when the said shippe the Arcke was ready to sett saile from the Barbathoes, the said Leonard Calvert, Jeremey Hawly & Thomas Cornwallis sent aboard the Dove to have her sett saile away from thence wth the Arcke, & word was returned to them that the said Orchard the M^{r} of the Dove was gon there ashoare, & after that tyme the Arcke & the Dove stayed there three or fower dayes & yt was said the said Orchard was on Shoare all that tyme & three or fower dayes after they sent aboard the Dove to have her goe as aforesaid. The said Orchard came aboard the Arcke at the Barbarthoes to make his Apology for his absence & in this exam^{ts} presence & heareinge told the said Leonard Calvert, Jeremy Hawly & Thomas Cornwallis, that hee had bin a shoare at the Barbathoes to gather in some debts that were there oweinge to him & that hee was now ready to sett saile & doe his service, soe that hee beleeveth that they stayed at the Barbathoes longer then otherwise they woulde have donn by the space of neere uppon a weeke by the occasion of he Orchard beeing on shoare there. Ac ałr nescit Saveinge the Arcke arrived at the Barbathoes about a fortnight before the Dove.

Ad 8^{a} affirmat That in January 1633, the Arcke & the Dove aforesaid sett saile in company together from the Barbathoes toward S^{t} Christophers, and to his now best remembrance the Arcke lost sight of the Dove by the space of a day or two about Mounseratt or Nevis & when shee came upp againe to the

Arcke this exam^{te} heard the said Orchard say that shee had bin chased by some small vessels or friggotts.

Ad 9^{a} affirmat That after the arrivall of the said shipps at Mariland the said Leonard Calvert the Governo^{r} of Mariland, Jeremy Hawly & Thomas Cornwallis two of the Com̄issioners for that plantac̄on appointed the said Orchard & gave him Com̄ission with the said Pinnace the Dove to goe from thence wth a freighte of Corne & other com̄odities to New England, & to return againe to Marieland, w^{ch} the said Orchard undertooke & promised in this exam^{ts} presence & heareing to doe And this hee affirmeth uppon his oath to bee true Ac atr nescit.

Ad 10^{a} nescit deponere Saveinge that the said Orchard wth the Dove did not returne to Mariland as hee p̱mised to doe but came to Pointe Comfort in Virginia, where this exam^{te} sawe him & the said Pinnace the Dove:

Ad 11 affirmat That when the said Pinnace the Dove returned from New England & came to Pointe Comfort in Virginia aforesaid w^{ch} was in November 1634, the said Cap^{te} Leonard Calvert & Jeremy Hawly were at James Towne in Virginia & uppon notice that the Dove was arrived at Pointe Comfort aforesaid, they went thither & there went aboard the said Pinnace the Dove & then & there in this exam^{ts} presence & heareing told the said Orchard that they intended to goe in that Pinnace from thence to Mariland, to w^{ch} the said Orchard in a mutinous manner replied that neither hee or the said Pinnace the Dove woulde or should budge or goe from thence before hee was satisfied for his wages. And this hee affirmeth uppon his oath to bee true; Ac atr nescit saveinge that the plantacons & place of residence of the said Leonard Calvert & Jeremy Hawly & the rest of the s^{d} Lord Baltimores partners was [sic] the voyage ar^{te} was at Mariland aforesaid & there their adventures & meanes lay, w^{ch} is not above six score English miles or thereabout from Pointe Comfort in Virginia aforesaid, & when the said Orchard tolde them that hee nor the Dove shoulde or woulde budge from Pointe Comfort before hee had his wages aforesaid, the said Leonard Calvert & Jeremy Hawly in this exam^{ts} heareing tolde him that they did not expecte him there

& hee beeing appointed to returne to Mariland, & that they were not there ꝑvided to pay him his wages, but in a faire manner desiered him wth the saide Pinnace to returne to Mariland where their means lay, & there they said they would pay him the said Orchard & his company all their wages w^{ch} was due unto them & desiered him not to forsake the said Pinnace for that yf hee shoulde leave her they knew not how to gett Marriners to carry her to Mariland:

Ad 13 affirmat That notwthstandinge the premises, the said Orchard John James & Nicholas Perry in November 1634 took the boate belongeing to the said Pinnace the Dove & therein went on shoare at Pointe Comfort in Virginia aforesaid & there forsooke & lefte the said Pinnace & Richard Kenton alsoe lefte & forsooke her there & left none of her company in her but one little boy, & after they had thus forsaken her, there arose a great storme, in w^{ch} the said Pinnace was in great daunger to bee caste away or otherwise much spoiled & dampnefied, and this hee affirmeth to bee true of his knowledg who was in the said Pinnace when the said Orchard & the rest aforesaid left her as aforesaid, & when shee was aforewards in daunger to bee cast away as aforesaid.

Ad 14 affirmat, That about two or three dayes after the said Orchard & the reste aforesaid had lefte & forsaken the said Pinnace the Dove at Pointe Comfort as aforesaid, he the said Orchard, James, Perry & Kenton, & another of her company called Robin did rioutously & in a mutinous manner enter that Pinnace, & beeing asked by the said Cap^{t} Calvert & Jeremy Hawly then aboard her what they did there, Orchard replied that they came to take possession of that Pinnace & they carried themselves in a mutinous & braveing manner toward the said Capt^{t} Calvert & Mr Hawly in soemuch that fearing an outrage they sent this exam^{te} for the Cap^{c} of the Castle at Pointe Comfort to come to assiste them, & at their firste comeinge aboard her, the said Orchard layd hand on the said Mr. Hawly & jostled him And this hee affirmeth uppon his oath to bee true who was then aboard the said Pinnace. Ac ałr nescit.

Ad 15^{a} affirmat That after the premisses in November 1634 the said Orchard & all his Company except Warreloe his mate & two serv^{ts} to Calvert & Cornwallis did utterly forsake & leave the said Pinnace the Dove at Pointe Comfort aforesaid & refused to carry her to Mariland, & soe lefte the said Cap^t Calvert & Jeremy Hawly in distresse & want of Marriners to carry that Pinnace to Mariland, & the said Cap^t Calvert & M^r Hawly were inforced wth much adoe & great chardges to gett Marriners to carry that Pinnace to Mariland where they were inforced to keepe her until August followeinge before they could gett Marriners to bringe her for England, & the said Mr. Hawly came from thence before they coulde gett Marriners to bringe the said Pinnace from thence, & when M^r Hawly came from Mariland there was beavers & divers other goods in the co̅m̅on storehouse w^{ch} was to bee brought for England when they could gett Marriners to bringe her from thence, And this hee affirmeth uppon his oath to bee true who went in that Pinnace from Virginia to Mariland & continued at Mariland all the tyme that the said Pinnace was there.

Ad 16^a affirmat, That by reason that they coulde not gett Marriners in a longe tyme to bringe the said Pinnace the Dove from Mariland for England & her longe lyeing there by that occasion, w^{ch} was by reason the said Orchard & others of his Company lefte her as aforesaid, the said Pinnace was much worme eaten the nature of the water here beeing very subjecte to the worme, soe that the saide Cap^t Calvert & Thomas Cornwallis were forced to gett menn to repaire her w^{ch} wth the materialles to doe the same cost them much as hee beleeveth before they sent her from thence & beaver is subject to bee wormeaten & decay by longe lyeing soe that hee beleeveth that their goods were much dampnefied by longe lyeing at Mariland for want of Marriners to bringe that Pinnace wth the said goods from thence, & yt cost them much (as hee beleeveth) to gett Marriners to bringe her as aforesaid from Mariland to Virginia, all w^{ch} chardg & losses were occasioned by the said Orchard & others of his company leaveing the said Pinnace as aforesaid, besides hee sayeth That the said Pinnace came from Mariland in August laste bounde for England & brought thence to his knowledge some beaver in caske to the quantety as hee hath heard of one thousand w^{t} & a great quantety of Wainscott timber belongeinge to the Lord Baltimore & Company, & there is noe newes yet of her arrivall here, soe that yt is conceived that shee & her ladeinge is quite cast away & loste And this hee affirmeth uppon his oath to bee true, who was at Mariland aforesaid when the said Pinnace came from thence, Ac ałr nescit.

Ad 17^{a} nescit deponere ałr quam prius Saveinge that to his now best remembrance the said Pinnace the Dove went from Gravesend the voyage Ar^{te} about the latter end of October 1633, & returned from New England to Pointe Comfort in Virginia in November 1634, & hee sayeth that hee was present wth them when the said Cap^{t} Calvert & M^{r} Hawly & Cornwallis appointed the said Orchard wth the said Pinnace to goe to New England aforesaid, then the said Orchard did not make any question for any wages in this exam^{ts} heareinge,

Ad 18^{a} affirmat, That the said Orchard & others of his company aforesaid forsooke the said Pinnace the Dove as aforesaid at Pointe Comfort in November 1634 but the certeine day hee remembereth not.

Ad 19^{a} nescit deponere super relinquis arŧis non ex^{tr}.

Ad Interr:

Ad 1^{a} roñdat, That hee did not serve in the Dove the voyage interr^{te} Ac ałr nescit.

Ad 2^{a} roñdet That for two yeares & a half laste hee hath lived in Mariland or was in the voyage goeing thither & for two yeares before lived here in London wth the said Cap. Thomas Cornwallis in Holborne as his servant & two yeares & a half before served the Lady Stafford & lived wth her at Stafford Castle in Staffordshire & now Lodgeth at the house of M^{rs} Cornwallis in Holborne where hee hath soe lodged ever since hee arrived here from Mariland w^{ch} was on the Easter Eve laste, Ac ałr nescit.

WILLIAM FITTER

(High Court of Admiralty. 13. Vol. 52. Fol. 373.)

Cargo of the Ark.

1634	30 Aug. In le Arke of London Rich Lowe for Virginia The right ho^{ble} the Lord Baltemore iij bales ij boxes vj casks con^{t} iij^{c} yds course freez xv smale groce glass beads xxxv dozen box combs iij dozen Ivorye Combes cost viij^{s} p̱ doz xvij doz horne Combes ij^{s} p̱ doz iij^{c} wt brass kettles iiij^{c} Axes	lv^{li} vj^{d}	lv^{s}
1634	2 Sept. In le Arke for Virginia Phillip Pinchen j bale con^{t} 1 yrds freeze	1^{s}	ij^{s} vj^{d}
1634	4 Sept. In le Arke of London prd̄ The Right Hono^{ble} Lord Baltemore v packs con^{t} viij^{c} yrds course freeze xij Cask j box con^{t} xlv smale groce of sheffeeld knives xxx dozen hoes xl dozen hawkes bells ij^{c} Axes	cxxj^{li}	vj^{li} j^{s}
1634	4 Sept. In le Arke of London for Virginia. Tho: Cornwallis j case cont vij^{c} ells hinderlands	ix^{li}vj^{s}viij	ix^{s}iiij^{d}

(Port Book—E. 190/38, Book 7.)

BILL FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHASE HOUSE.

By J. Donnell Tilghman.

Who the builder of the Chase House in Annapolis was has long been one of the mysteries of Maryland architectural history. The appended bill, recently found among the papers of the Lloyd family, not only settles this question but gives information valuable to students of the methods and costs of colonial construction.

Samuel Chase, for £100 sterling purchased from Denton Hammond Lot 107 (Stoddert's plan of Annapolis) the land upon which the house stands.[1] In 1771 he sold the same property to Edward Lloyd of Wye House for £504..8..2 sterling plus £2491..17..7 Maryland currency.[2] Some writers have assumed this great difference in price was evidence the house had been built during the intervening years. Others assumed what is now proven, that the house was partly constructed when Edward Lloyd bought the property. This accounts not only for the difference in character between the simple, austere exterior and the more elaborate finish inside, but also for the duplication at Wye House in Talbot County of the unusual drop handles and escutcheons of the interior doors. The existing Wye House, built by Edward Lloyd sometime between the death of his father in 1770 and 1792, may possibly have been under construction at the same time as the interior of the Chase House. If, however, it was built later the escutcheons here would be copies of those at Annapolis.

That the Chase House was finished by Edward Lloyd is well borne out by this bill. The item for 161 modillions, those of the exterior cornice, shows they had been started under Samuel Chase's ownership and that he agreed to have them completed. The total in Maryland currency, it will be noted, is the same as that mentioned in the deed of sale. The sum sterling includes the original cost of the lot, plus additional disbursements, and shows by comparison with the deed that Samuel Chase profited by £250 sterling in the transaction. This bill is obviously, therefore, an account of amounts already spent on the property when Edward Lloyd bought it.

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[1] Land Office Records, Liber IB, No. 1, folio 374, 23 May 1769.

[2] Provincial Court Records, Liber DD, No. 5, folio 259, 27 July 1771.

Colonial houses that can be dated accurately, and their dates authenticated by documents, are extremely rare. The Chase House, now being among them, takes on a new importance in American architecture.

Dr. Col^{n} Edward Lloyd for Materials made usse of and Workmanship on Lott No. 107.

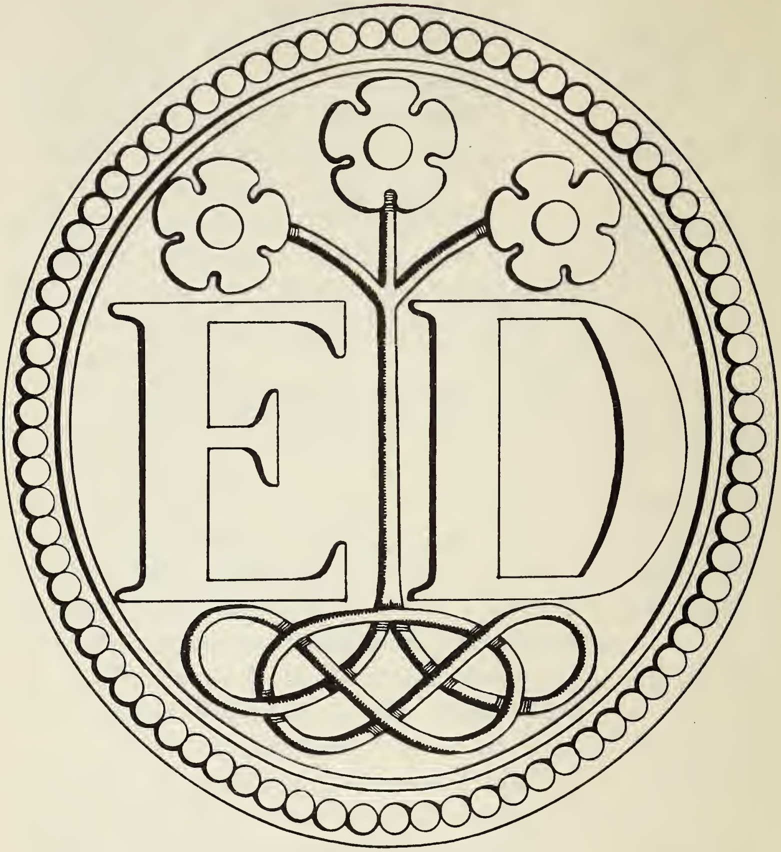
To the Lott		100	
To Francis Neale for the cellar and Vault			67..12.. 0
To digging the Well			1..15..
To walling the same			3.. 2.. 6
To digging the cellar			12..
To 262 Tun of Stone	a 4/		52.. 8.. 0
To Pinkney for carting 1768 per acct.			3.. 4.. 0
To ditto for ditto 1769 May 27 to 18 Jan 1771			118.. 3.. 5½
To ditto for ditto and Smith's work May 3rd 1771			18.. 1.. 4½
To 16500 Stock Bricks at ye Dock			47.. 8.. 9
To 346 M place Bricks at 30/ per M at the Dock			519.. 0.. 0
To Philips for Brick Work per Contract			265..
and to Atic Story per Account			22..15.. 0
To Forsters acc^{tt} as Joiner & Carpenter and his servant Franks work taken from Scotts Book			35..17.. 1½
To ditto for ditto			35..16.. 7
To Jubb Fowler for 18 days Shingling at	7/6	from Scotts Book	6..15.. 0
To Nicholas Minskie 3½ days	7/6		1.. 6.. 3
To Brown for 57	6/		17.. 2.. 0
To Caleb Husslip 25¼ To Philip Husslip 14¼ 39½	6/		11..17.. 0

To Philip Merony's Carpenters Account		4..19.. 0
To Rob^t^ Lambert's acc^tt^ Do. Some work to be finished		31.. 3..
To 1221 feet Cypruss Plank at 20/		12.. 4.. 2
To Carver for 161 Modillions (to be finished by S. Chase)		20.. 2.. 6
To Rum		15.. 0.. 0
To Glass per bill	43..7..7	
To Rope from Johnson and Dick		7.. 6..11
To poles from John Bullen 120 at 1/6		9.. 0.. 0
To Colin Campbells Acct		12.. 6.. 2
To James Baldwin's Carpenters account		13.. 5.. 0
To Carting Sand		20.. 0.. 0
To M. Jacques for 3 M Battins		1.. 8.. 6
To W^m^ Hewitt for mending Lime Casks, Buckett, carting Posts for Shed per his book		3.. 4.. 6
To 40 Casks to bring the Lime a 3/		6..
To 9 Grindstones		4..10..
To John Brown's Account for Sawing		4.. 8.. 0
To Ezekiel Bell for 2582 feet of Inch Plank a 7/		9.. 0.. 9
To Reuben Delano for 11 M of Inch Plank a 6/6		35..15.. 0
To Cha^s^ Wallace for Lime & Scantling		7..15.. 6
To M^rs^ Adams for Pump and repairing it several Times		10.. 8.. 6
To Tho^s^ Hyde for Pump Leather, Glue & Brads per Acc^tt^		1.. 7.. 4
To Carter for Load of Sand from Severn		3.. 0.. 0
To Scott for Wages Board 2 Years & Passage from England		135.. 0.. 0
	Sterling	Currency
To Am^t^ brought over	143..7..7	1606.. 8..10
To Morrison a Servant for 309 Days a 4/		61..16.. 0
To Smith for 347 ¾ Days a 4/		69..11.. 0
To Rent of Warehouse for securing Plank		3.. 4.. 2

To Labourers hired 664 Days about Brick Work	a 3/	99..12..
To 29 M Shingles	a 22/6	32..12.. 6
To Spencer Waters bill	310..10..9½	261.. 9.. 4½
deduct for Shingles and Plank lent	49.. 1..5	
To 2 M Bushels Lime	175.. 0..0	152..14.. 4
deduct 255¼ lent	22.. 5..8	
To John Brown for Lime if too much Chase to refund if too little Coln Lloyd to pay		12.. 5.. 0
To Mollisons Bill	111..0..7	
To Wm Logan for 1700 Bricks for Shed a 12/6		1.. 1.. 3
To Bazell Sewell for Scantling		1..13.. 4
To 200 C Whiting		17.. 6
To 10 Gall of Oil		2.. 5..
To building Chimney to Shed		1..15.. 0
To John Gray Scantling per Acctt		6..15..10
To Chas Carroll Barrt Acctt		8.. 9..10
To Labourers for the Foundation 8 Hands two Months per F. Neals at 3£ a Month		43.. 0.. 0
To Labourers belonging to Mr. Chase when about ye Brick Work		72.. 0.. 0
To Scotts acct for Plaining Cypruss Plank		1..10.. 0
To Allen Quynn for over looking Building		30.. 0.. 0
To Wm Tuck painting & Glazing per Acctt		13..15.. 2
To John Donne's Smiths Account		4.. 1.. 6
	254..8..2	£2491..17.. 7

To Robinson for Lime and recording Deed from Hammond to Chase not entd above.

Cha Wallace
Ja Burr



Test. Edward E D: Dorsey
Rich: Wollman

Seal from original will of Joshua Dorsey[2] 1687. In Hall of Records at Annapolis. Beneath is the witness signature of Edward Dorsey[1] from a Tod deed in the records of Lower Norfolk County at Portsmouth, Virginia.

IDENTITY OF EDWARD DORSEY I.

A New Approach to an Old Problem.

By Caroline Kemper Bulkley.

(Copyright 1938, by Caroline Kemper Bulkley.)

I.

The Problem Stated.

The origin and English ancestry of Edward Dorsey continue to be a problem to genealogist and historian. A man who was the progenitor of a large and widespread clan, allied to the most important families in Maryland's early history, remains to his descendants a shadowy figure without a background. Tradition and much fallacy printed as fact have been accepted without investigation.

My first researches in the matter, following in the footsteps of others, proved to my mind that all given theories of origin were untenable. I studied English histories and heraldries, finding them all available in American libraries.[1] J. Watney's *Account of St. Osyth's Priory, Essex* (1871), Achille DeVille's *Chateau d'Arques* (Rouen, 1839), and Rev. J. N. Worsfold's *History of Haddlesey* (1894), were imported from England.

Since actual records of Edward Dorsey are lacking in England and America, my re-study approached the problem from the angle of names associated with the immigrant in this country. If the English residence of any one of his near neighbors who were landholders can be traced, there is still a chance of further light on the origin of Edward Dorsey.

No more fanciful nonsense was ever written about Shakespeare's second-best bed than that which has been woven around imagined connections of Edward Dorsey, the colonist. When my extensive reading had formed a background and standard of judgment, recent research in Virginia archives and in the new Hall of Records at Annapolis, produced many documents of which photostats and certified copies furnish exact testimony. Comparing and correlating these with former results confirmed some conclusions and refuted others.

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[1] The Library of Congress, Newberry Library, Chicago; the public libraries of St. Louis, St. Paul and Cincinnati, six university libraries and several historical society collections in America.

From the British Museum and the Society of Genealogists in London we learn that no general survey of the Darcie name or its variants has ever been made. The Irish branch has a set of charts which utterly ignores any British branches. A wide search in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury has provided wills in abundance, not elsewhere collected, which together with those printed in an early volume of the *Transactions*[2] of the Essex Archaeological Society, by its industrious secretary, Mr. H. W. King, furnish a very complete file of wills. A similar search for wills recorded in small London Courts was made by Mr. C. L. Ewen, and by myself in Annapolis.

Lists of immigrants rarely mention an actual home location, but if such a fact is given for one person of a group it may be a clue to another's "home town" or neighborhood. Headrights are a mixed blessing as to identification but, taken in connection with others, are often helpful. Seals are mainly wafers; few carry an impression and when they do, it is seldom heraldic.

This study of Dorsey is therefore based on the group with which he came or settled, and the reason for his coming is assumed to be a matter of trade which, at that time, was as basic in a man's life as kinship. These assumptions are not weakened by finding that little investigation has been made of the names selected from among his neighbors. It is none the less important historically to know that a certain group clung together in locating themselves in two places in Virginia and in the flight to Maryland, where they continued to be neighbors.

An exclusively religious motive for immigration is not found in Colonial history, except in Massachusetts. Modern historians accept "merchandizing" as the basic reason for American colonization. This is no new thesis and the aggrandizement of "freedom to worship God" long ago received a rather caustic commentary in William Robert Scott's *Joint Stock Companies* (p. 14).[3]

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[2] This file was found by Dr. Arthur Adams, librarian of Trinity College, in Yale University Library.

> Patents for superfluities [" luxuries" in our day] were censured by the House of Commons, such as gold and silver thread, playing cards, keeping of unlawful games . . .

Into the last category fell "Footeball," for which a "Tommy" Dorsey and a Bennett were gaoled at Uxbridge.

The playing card grant was the most obnoxious. It was a grant to Edmund Darcie, who had been given power from the Privy Council to search shops for cards that did not bear his seal. This Edmund was a merchant of Tangier, where he died; his heir was Captain Henry Darcie of London, and the witch-hunting justice, Brian Darcie, was Edmund's brother.

Such search-warrants were much abused; merchants in foreign trade who rather assumed the place of small ambassadors, not supported by the state, would not stand for such a law. The encouragement for the use of private capital and energy in foreign trade was explained in part by Sir Edwin Sandys when he advocated the establishment of the Virginia Company:

> What else shall become of gentlemen's younger sons, who cannot live by arms when there are no wars, and learning preferments are common to all and mean? So that nothing remains for them save only *merchandise* . . . unless they turn serving men which is a poor inheritance.[4]

The introduction of the photostat is making history over; for documents read as wholes often tell, or lead to, a different story; further, the camera can not err. A long and broad perspective is essential to clear judgment of a great man. Of an unimportant one, we get no perspective unless we find him in a group. This is very apparent in studying land grant locations in Virginia and the seating of those who went up into Maryland to escape old Governor Berkeley's persecutions, to which later reference will be made.

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[3] State Papers, Dom. Elizabeth, CCLXXIX, 93 *Calendar,* 1601-1603, p. 46.

[4] House of Lords *Journals,* 1604, I, p. 334.

II.

The Seven Edwards.

Authorities for pedigrees quoted here are heraldic charts, local histories, and wills in the Public Record Office, London; also Chancellor, Jacob, Dugdale and J. W. Clay. The wonderful chart of D'Arcy antiquarians of Ireland has been consulted in the editions of 1905, and 1920, extended to 1935, by Rev. E. P. P. C. Thompson of London. These charts date back to Regnvald (Rognvald), father of Rollo the Dane. On the basis of them Canon d'Arcy and the Primate of Ireland, the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, are members of the "Falaise Committee," founded to preserve the memory of William the Conqueror. This is the only French society known to me that is similar to our own organizations.

1. Thomas D'Arcy of Hornby, in his will of 1605, named a son Edward, who seems to fit the facts about an "absentee landlord," mentioned in Clay's *Extinct and Dormant Peerages* and Poulson's history of Holderness, county York. The record is of a petition from inhabitants of Freer-Stainforth "tenants of one Edward Darcy Esquyer who offered to sell us but houldeth yt at so unreasonable a price as wee are never able to pay and for that we are in choyce to purchase yt ourselves or to cheuse our landlord." No other record of this Darcy has ever been found.

   Thomas of Hornby confuses the issue by having had three wives, two of whom were named Elizabeth, the other "Collubia." His second eldest and his youngest son were named Thomas, and two others bore the name of Edward, if we accept what has been printed in various books. His first wife, Elizabeth Conyers, had one son 'Mr. Conyers Darcy' as recorded by several writers, yet on her tombstone is inscribed "which Elizabeth had by the said Thomas two sonnes and one daughter." One might reasonably assume that the wife's maiden name was given to the first son and the second eldest was "Thomas the Elder" of York, whose will (1653) shows that he also indulged in three wives. He had a son Richard, whose mother was Susan Foord (Foard); a Foard family were in Dorchester County, Maryland, with Richard Preston, in whose will Richard Darcy is mentioned as a kinsman. A Richard Darcy was a headright of Cornwallis and Mr. Secretary Lewger. A seal used by a Dorchester County Darcy in 1749 does *not* connect him with any specific branch of the family. Thomas Darcy of York had a son Edward by his third wife, but no birth date is to be found. It seems improbable, to say the least, that the last child of an old man dying in 1653 could have been born early enough to identify him as our immigrant.

2. Sir Arthur d'Arcy, Lord Lieutenant of the Tower and Captain of the Isle of Jersey, died in 1561. He was sent into the North to pacify the rebellion of Aske, for participation in which his own father had been beheaded. Sir Arthur had a son who became Sir Edward of Dartford in Kent, 1584-1612.

3. Sir Edward Darcy of Kent had a grandson Edward, 1610-1669, who was quite notorious. He could not have been the father of the man who came to America before 1642. This Edward left no male heirs, although records of him are numerous; notably in Public Record Office documents.

4. The twelve children of Conyers d'Arcy (see *supra*) are listed by Poulson, Dugdale and Clay, but not by Jacob. An Edward is given as born 1619/20, "died same year." This presented a possibility in case the death record were a mistake, but a search of Hornby records by the Rev. Mr. Beamish showed no record of such a babe.

5. Thomas of York (will 1653) had one son named Edward by his third wife Jane, but he is far outside the possible dates.

6. Burke's Irish Gentry, no longer considered an authority, gives to Nicholas of Platten (Corbettstown branch of the family) a son Edward, but the date is far too early for any connection whatsoever.
7. "Edward Darcie aged 13 in 1632 licensed to go to Bergen with his master" is recorded in Fothergill's Exchequer records.

It must be emphasized that the line of Edward in Kent ran out in heiresses, as did the whole English clan finally. The widow Blower of the Kentish branch turns up in Chancery suits, as second wife to Sir Edward of Dartford (see no. 3), a fact nowhere else chronicled.[5] The College of Arms can produce records of Lady Elizabeth Barnes as administratrix of the estate of her father, Edward Darcy (1610-1669), but denies having any references to an emigrant of that name. In Essex the witch-hunting Brian D'Arcy is prominent in the story as a high Justice, and we have seen that his brother Edmund of London and Tangier comes to light in the playing card monopoly business.

But pursuing elusive Edwards, only the seventh, a boy of thirteen in the year 1632, appears as the possible immigrant. Whether he evolves into the Virginia-Maryland citizen or not, and whether his parentage and original home are ever known, he is the most intriguing of the seven. The possibilities are tangled with almost invisible clues which may be found in American records and which might mean everything or nothing.

It is unfortunate that John Camden Hotten decided arbitrarily what names to copy in *Persons of Quality* bound for the American Colonies, but Gerald Fothergill's publication of those omitted is a great help. He explains that it was easier to get a license to go abroad—that is, to the Low Countries—than to go to America direct. Many are licensed to go beyond seas, to cross to European ports, or to travel, who *may have* eventually reached our shores. Fothergill's lists contain many Virginia family names, but I have used a transcript, together with a reprint of the names in Hotten, to make clearer the names from the Exchequer Records of the King's Remembrancer, No. 16.

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[5] Similarly, just one record has been found of the second marriage of Dame Mary d'Arcy to an Offley.

"Edward Darcie—lycensed April 18th 1632, aged thirteen, to go with his master Richard Gips to Berghen."[6]

This Richard Gips (Gibbs)[7] made two other journeys with "2 servants," but Edward Darcie is not again mentioned. It is probable that Gibbs was of the family known to have been Copyholder tenant of Peet Hall at West Mersea, on the island between Colne and Blackwater Rivers. Peet Hall stood on the mainland connected by a Stroude (causeway) with the island and opposite was St. Osyth of the Essex Darcies. The estate was owned by Viscountess Savage, the persecuted recusant heiress of the last male of that line, Thomas, Lord D'arcie of Chiche-St. Osyth.

In histories of the Netherlands there are six Bergens described, with variable spelling, but among commercial towns is one Bergen "aproom" (for Op Zoom) which is used more than any other except the historic Flushing. This Bergen was on the river Zoom, a tributary of the Scheldt, twenty-seven miles from the river mouth, near to Middleborough and Zerrick Zeas.

The phrase "master" in the sailing list quoted, does not necessarily imply that the child Darcie was either servant, apprentice or page, since the precise designation would have been used, if known. Many wills bequeathed young sons to powerful kinsmen or close friends, to be in their care as "friends and servants." They were entitled to everything that could be done for their "advancement"—though education was much less important than "a place in the world" or "preferment." Going out into the world at thirteen, it should not surprise us that such a boy never learned to write, and among the early American colonists that was neither odd nor discreditable.

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[6] Fothergill's publication of the lists began in the *Genealogist,* Vol. 23, and this entry is found on page 125 of that issue. Publication continued until Vol. 26, when it stopped abruptly, without explanation.

[7] The only Richard Gips (Gyps) found in Annapolis records is a witness to the will of John Thurmer in Calvert County— a Bennett connection. A Howard-Wyatt boundary in Anne Arundel County speaks of "Nathaniel Gibbs' line," and slight references are found to a Nicholas Gibbs. A Lawrence will of 1684 names an Edward Gibbs as a brother-in-law, giving his mother's name as Mary Garner or Gardiner.

Having no date for an historical picture of Edward Dorsey of the 17th century, he is probably described fairly well in this picture of the youth of that period given by Quennell in a recent *History of Every Day Things.*

An eight-year-old wore for the winter a baize gown faced with fur; for high days he had a suit of ash colored satin, doublet, hose and stockings matching, as well as his silk garters, and Roses—doubtless rosettes. Add an embroidered girdle and a cloak of the same color trimmed with squirrel fur, and we have before our eyes a charming figure, further adorned with a taffeta pickadel, which was a large stiff collar fashionable in England at the time of James I. As an economic fact we are told that a typical boy wore out five pairs of shoes "in the yeare."

With the handicaps of the first colonists, no such gay little man could have landed in Virginia, nor can we confirm any mental picture of his founding a family almost in a wilderness. We must leave him setting forth one April day with his "master" toward the ripe culture of Holland. That he is the identical Edward Dorsey who later journeyed across a wide ocean to Virginia, we can not assert, but at all events he is the only one of the seven Edwards who can be fitted into the known chronology.

III.

THE SOJOURN IN VIRGINIA:

On the Western Branch of Elizabeth River.

The failure of direct references to establish the exact date of Edward Darcie's arrival in Virginia makes it imperative to consider the records of his known friends and neighbors. Morgan P. Robinson, the Secretary of the Virginia Historical

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Society and State Archivist, has published exhaustive studies of the formation of counties, in which changes of name may be followed in chart form. Confusion of names is thus lessened and it is easier to follow the lines of the small area we are studying on the maps in Mrs. Nugent's wonderful work on early grants (*Cavaliers and Pioneers*).

For the present let us consider only the eight miles of Elizabeth River, with its Western Branch coming in north of Portsmouth and its Eastern Branch south of Norfolk. Any map shows clearly the Western Branch and the James River; between the two was one of the numerous creeks called Broad,[8] and on this were located Matthew Howard and his wife Ann. In Nugent there is no further mention of Howard but Robert Taylor figures five times as a headright. According to printed records Taylor was on the Broad Creek a year before Matthew Howard, although Taylor's western boundary as recorded February 8, 1637, was Matthew Howard. In May, 1638, Howard's grant on the Western Branch of Elizabeth River is bounded north by the Broad Creek.

Below Howard and Taylor (from west to east) were seated Edward Lloyd, Richard Owen, and Cornelius Lloyd. Most illuminating is the fact that (1) Browne, (2) Fleetwood and (3) Wright were just below Cornelius Lloyd; to these three men Cornelius Lloyd assigned Edward Dorsey's name in three distinct grants. The assignment to Browne is quoted by Nimmo, those to Browne and Fleetwood are given in Greer, but we can scarcely consider these as primary. Wright also used his name, and Parrott, living near Bennett, used the names of several persons whose headrights are mentioned with Dorsey's in assignments.

The date at which a headright was presented in court with a demand for land, is apparently of little account, but what does matter is that headright names were generally those of close neighbors or of persons who had arrived together. Whatever the reason for this—it might be due to restricted means of communication—the fact is of real value in group study.

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[8] There were many creeks called Broad everywhere. On the north side of Western Branch, maps show three creeks and local historians say the name here should indicate that it was the broad creek of the three—*i. e.* the middle one, which is not more than three miles from the junction of the Western Branch with Elizabeth River proper.

There are four assignments in which twenty-two names appear and the question is—who assigned them? Cornelius Lloyd? All the names are those of near neighbors and Lloyd demanded and received 8000 acres. If he brought *at one time* such a large number of headrights, the Land Office records should show the grant. It does not; therefore the grant is not in Mrs. Nugent's book. But it is found in the *Minutes of Lower Norfolk County Court*, under date of 15th December, 1642.

Because of the contiguity of these lands and people, it seems a reasonable inference that the majority were newcomers at about that date. The records of this locality[9] for some ten years, when it was Lower Norfolk County (organized in 1637), were read for me three times and I have myself read them in the Virginia Historical Magazine, from a transcript made years ago by Judge John H. Porter, Commissioner in Chancery. In 1897 the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 47) published Lea's "Headrights of Lower Norfolk County," in three sections, with many fine notes. These two printed lists preserve the *sixty numbered names* of Cornelius Lloyd's grant of 1642.[10]

When I first knew the record at Portsmouth, the latter part of Edward Dorsey's name was still legible—no. 16. Now three holes, shown in a tracing made at that time, have grown larger and nothing beyond no. 21 is visible at all. I owe to Mr. C. F. McIntosh, Mr. F. W. Sydnor of the State Library, and to Mrs. Bessie H. Ball, formerly of the clerk's office, the minute transcriptions which attest the fact that Cornelius Lloyd used Edward Dorsey's headright as early as December 15, 1642. But for these early copies this bit of essential evidence would be completely lost.

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[9] Prior to this date "burned when Bacon 'fired' Jamestown."—James City County records.

[10] The actual grant of 8,000 acres he transferred to Captain John Sidney.

Internal evidence from the four assignments, the combination of grants and the use of the same names interchangeably, lead me to believe that Edward Dorsey was already in that locality, and with people whom he knew, before 1642. The known fact that Matthew Howard had with him " two persons unnamed " suggests the tantalizing possibility that one could have been Edward Dorsey. The date of the grants, 1637-1638, would make the boy of thirteen in the year 1632 about seventeen or eighteen at that time. He could legally hold land at the age of sixteen, but evidently he did not. Cornelius Lloyd's use of his name as a headright in 1642, when Edward Dorsey was twenty-three makes the suggestion rather doubtful, but not impossible.

Many of the associated names of neighbors appear in the passenger list of the *Globe* (see Hotten), but not Dorsey's, so that it is more than probable that he was even then with the persons to whom he and his family clung in all their wanderings for three generations—the Howards and the Owings (Owens). We have documentary proof that the Owens antedated 1637. True, this Richard Owen had no children, but he himself went to the second Howard-Dorsey settlement in Maryland.

It is at first confusing to find the name of William Julian as a landholder on both the Western and the Eastern branch of Elizabeth River. We are now considering only the Western branch, and Julian's first dividend was on the South side of James River toward Jordain's Journey, next to Taylor and Parker. Thus we have the group on the Western Branch composed of:

Julian, Taylor, Edward Lloyd,[11] Cornelius Lloyd, and Owen;
Ewen, Parker, Bennett, Mauldin, Brice;
Wright, Brown, Fleetwood, Parrott (next to Bennett);
Darcie as a headright only.

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[11] Edward Lloyd's history is well known; he married (1) Alice Crouch, (2) Frances Watkins, (3) Grace Parker. Mauldin was the son of Grace Parker Lloyd. Owen we find as a witness of the will of John Watkins at the Chapel of Ease.

On the Eastern Branch of Elizabeth River.

William Julian, "antient planter," is shown by recorded grants to have acquired six hundred acres "on the South side of Eastern Branch of Elizabeth River containing three necks, one neck being on the Southward turning of said river." He sold two necks to Robert Taylor. On the back of this deed is the record of Taylor's sale of two hundred acres to Edward Dorsey.[12]

Thus emerges the actual title quoted by Mr. McIntosh.

The land lies on Ferry Point, once offered to the United States for a capital-site, and sometimes called Washington Point. Here is Edward Darcie's land, so close to the site of the Chapel of Ease that today it is spoken of as "ten minutes away," across the blue waters of the Eastern Branch.

Lower Norfolk County records, beginning in 1637, afford not only the first documentary proof of Darcie's location in America but evidence concerning a number of the neighbors and friends associated with him here and later in Maryland. Thomas Tod was one of these, a justice and vestryman of Elizabeth River Parish. Tod's first grant in 1637 was close to Julian's, Taylor's and Darcie's holdings, being defined as "On the South side of the Eastern branch of Elizabeth River about six miles from the mouth of *said branch."* This is measuring from the almost rectangular confluence of the Eastern and Southern branches opposite Portsmouth. Elizabeth River in itself is very short, encircling Lambert's Point (known as the "glebeland") and entering James Bay. Six miles from the mouth of "said branch" is therefore a well defined location. Nowhere else could there have been necks on the *south* side.

Thomas Tod had a second grant in 1638, "between Captain Thomas Willoughby and Captain Adam Thorogood" up to the back creek called Little Creek, including "a fresh water pond and an Indian field." On Thorowgood land is a house built in 1636, now being advertised for sale as "the oldest brick house in America." On his land too stood an old church, its graveyard now lying under the waters of Lynnhaven River. Forrest says that a tall man, wading up to his chin, may feel the stones and decipher the inscriptions with his toes. The baptismal font and a pewter alms basin are still in use in the famous Old Donation church nearby.

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[12] Taylor's deed from Julian is in Lower Norfolk County records, Book B, page 127.

Mr. R. D. Whichard has studied out the sites of four historic churches in this neighborhood and has presented me with the magnificent port map and a large city map of Norfolk. On the port map he has drawn an outline of what Julian's six hundred acres would cover; it closely approximates Thomas Tod's location " six miles from the mouth."

We meet the name of Edward Darcie in two other Norfolk County Court documents. One is a deed from John Browne [13] to Darcie for cattle bought in 1642, hardly remarkable except that it raises the question of why Dorsey was said to be " transported " by Cornelius Lloyd, or at least his name used as a headright,—which rather implies coming at the charge of Lloyd—if he had means to buy land and plenish himself with cattle. The third document, in which he appears as a witness only, is a quit-claim title to Virginia land, executed by Thomas Tod [14] in favor of James Sallard, Abraham Parrott and Alexander Hall. It is dated October 1649, on the eve of departing for Maryland. The Julian-Taylor-Dorsey deed is naturally the most important.

The date of the Lloyd grant of 1642 and the 1649 deeds of Tod and Brown prove that Edward Darcie was a resident of Elizabeth River Parish for seven years or more. If he is the boy aged thirteen in 1632, he was born in 1619, and it is quite possible that he might have come over in 1636, or even 1635, because a residence long enough to prove stability and intention to remain, was considered a prerequisite for colonists demanding headright land.

Thomas Tod was twenty-three at the time of his first grant in 1637—therefore born in 1614, as was Cornelius Lloyd according to his recorded age in 1642. These associations with men of about the same age are the only hints in Virginia of Dorsey's age. They indicate that he must have been born in the first quarter of the century, and not after 1625 as has been often asserted.[15]

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[13] Lower Norfolk County records, Book A, part III, page 36.

[14] Lower Norfolk County records, Book B, page 134.

Much feeling has been aroused over the title of "boatwright," used by and given to Dorsey. If we read historians on the motives for English colonization in America, we shall find that even the most conservative stress the production of naval stores as a strong incentive. Dutch supplies of this kind had been cut off from England and nowhere could more abundant materials be found for ship building and fitting than on the Norfolk peninsula.[16]

Dorsey's land lies on the point at the foot of what is now Chestnut Street and on it stand the ruins of the old Marine Hospital. Thomas Tod's land was near by: he was a justice and a church warden. His title in various documents is "Shipwright," and the records of Norfolk County Court show that he won a suit (September 10, 1642) against Colonel Francis Trafford[17] for "work done upon a vessell belonging to said Trafford."

What more likely than that Edward Dorsey was in business with or for his near neighbor, who seems to have been a successful man of affairs in his day?

Across the river at Portsmouth, the United States shipyards proudly boast that they stand on the very site of the oldest colonial shipbuilding in America. The whole locality has a background of marine history, even though, like Dorsey himself, no early records remain to tell the whole story.

Virginia knew no more of Edward Dorsey after his migra-

[15] The McIntosh list from records of affidavits does not include Dorsey.

[16] Mr. W. F. Craven, in articles now running in the *William and Mary Quarterly,* says that England's need of naval stores was one of the paramount reasons for colonizing. Mr. Craven, formerly of New York University, is now at the College of William and Mary.

[17] Trafford is a family name in the pedigree of Viscountess Savage.

tion to Maryland, but his land was never sold—at least there is no record of sale—and any who remembered him wondered what his fate had been. This doubt survives to the present day and the whole object of this study is to try and uncover traces of his life.

Thus on the Eastern branch of Elizabeth River, we have the following more or less allied group:

> Darcie holding land next to Wollman and Tod; Wyatt, Claiborne and Edward Owen on land bought from Julian; opposite, surrounding the Chapel of Ease, Norwood, Watkins, Gaither *et al.*, all of whom moved to Maryland.

IV.

The Chapel-of-Ease.

The Chapel-of-Ease was built after 1638, ten miles south of the Parish Church of Elizabeth River; "twoward town," though the settlement was not then named Norfolk. Its boundaries extended from Tanner's Creek to the north side of the Eastern branch of Elizabeth River. The Parish of Elizabeth River was certainly established before any other south side county organization, though later it was divided along a line closely following the present Princess Anne boundary, and Lynnhaven Parish was set up.

The earliest settlers of Jamestown Island in 1607 were followed two years later by those who made the old Indian village of Kicoughtan into Hampton, the oldest settled spot of English speaking people still extant. To this town Benjamin Syms left money for the first free school in America (1634) and twenty-five years later Eaton carried further this public benefit. To this day there is a Syms-Eaton school in Hampton, its origin antedating by a year the ubiquitous Boston Latin School.

From Hampton the county name crossed the river James to Willoughby's Point and what are now Norfolk and Princess Anne descend from Elizabeth City County, with an interval of about ten years as Lower Norfolk.

St. Paul's Church in Norfolk City stands on the site of the

Chapel-of-Ease or Conventic'le (so written by an English clergyman of to-day). When Mr. Conway W. Sams ran out the chain of title to this church site, for the Altar Guild's *History of St. Paul's,* the first link of the Willoughby grant was described as on the north side of the Elizabeth River. John Watkins bought the land that became the site of St. Paul's and sold it to John Norwood. For our purpose we could easily rest on these two sales alone, but we have further evidence. John Norwood, being sheriff, was called into court to account for his stewardship of the "glebeland" on Lambert's Point. He was expected to lease it so that the income might support a minister, if and when they had one. The implied indictment of Norwood's business sense was completely quashed, and the vestry finally had to dispose of the land because it was too poor to farm. Many records exist regarding this squabble and the land is fully identified on Mr. Sams's map as Lambert's Point.

This John Norwood was akin to Governor Bennett and a neighbor of Dorsey at this time and later in Maryland, where the two were land partners. He was also sheriff in Maryland. His successor in Virginia was Richard Conquest. He it was who posted on the Chapel-of-Ease the summons to the "seditious sectuaries" to appear before the Court of October, 1649, to defend themselves for non-attendance at their parish Church.

Here we land in the midst of the red-hot controversy between old Governor Berkeley and the handful of Virginia Puritans; a controversy both political and religous that raged for about ten years. Before 1642 Richard Bennett,[18] Hugh Brent, the Carters and Lawsons, living near Nansemond, had removed to the Indian country (Chickacoon), because of Berkeley's persecutions. The most conspicuous victim of the Puritan-baiting was Elder Durand, who is recorded as having a grant of 600 acres on the Rappahannock River, 4 November 1642—to which document is appended a later note: "This is voyd said Durand being a banished man and soe incapable of holding any land in this colony."

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[18] The Virginia Historical Commission has placed a marker at the Bennett location.

Major R. S. Thomas relates the story in Volumes IV and V of the *Virginia Magazine.* Sheriff Conquest, on May 6, 1648, heard William Durand preach to the people, "as he had done for three months." Conquest ordered the people to return home, which they would not do. He then attempted to arrest Durand, calling on Edward and Cornelius Lloyd to assist him, but they in fact released the preacher. Some months later Durand's property was attached to pay the costs "while he was the King's prisoner." His "servant" Thomas Marsh became security for him, and later, when Durand had left the country, Marsh paid the charges—which have been incorrectly reported as taxes, thus reflecting on the Elder's honesty.

Intolerant old Governor Berkeley went out of his way to harry this small band of non-conformists at the very time the Parliament of England, under the growing influence of Cromwell's power, had prohibited the use of the Book of Common Prayer. No swift news in those days, so that the so-called Puritans had to give bond to appear in court to defend themselves against charges of a misdemeanor which was none!

That the group we are considering, which followed Edward Lloyd into Maryland, were all Puritans is by no means proven. The arguments for this view of them have been mainly taken from a thesis of the late J. H. Latané, prepared years ago and evidently the work of a young student, probably for his first doctorate. Major Thomas and others among recent investigators deny that this party, taking its departure from the neighborhood of the Chapel-of-Ease, was all Puritan or that religious persecution was the main factor in their unrest and desire for change.

The general statement made by J. W. Warfield that the migrants to Maryland came from the neighborhood of Sewall's Point [19] has been the cause of some confusion. It is quite true, but the disappearance of the shore line, under the Naval Base, and of the parish church that stood there, lead to misunderstanding. That was not the church of Edward Dorsey, Thomas Tod, Richard Wollman, John Norwood or John Watkins. Norfolk antiquarians are sure of the approximate location of Sewall's Point, and its parish church, but that location does not relate to the Conventic'le or Chapel-of-Ease, ten miles southward.

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[19] Curiously enough, this name remains as given to one of the biggest of piers, described in the latest Port circular and map.

Below the Naval Base extends the Army Supply Base, on the North side of Lafayette River—this being the modern name for Tanner's Creek, because a creek can not benefit by legislation for rivers and harbors. On the Port Map radius lines, one mile apart, show Tanner's Creek to be within five miles of Norfolk centre, and Sewall's Point is in the eight miles radius. This verifies Warfield's estimate of the "neighborhood of Sewall's Point; it is about three miles square."

It is certain that land grants, court records, and incidental references prove that the group—whether Puritan or Church of England in religious sympathies—removed from the neighborhood that now lies about St. Paul's Church. This historic building was the only one standing after the town was destroyed by Lord Dunmore on New Year's Day, 1776. It is a landmark in itself of Revolutionary times; its site that of the Chapel-of-Ease built more than a century earlier.

V.

THE HEGIRA AND FIRST SETTLEMENT IN MARYLAND.

We have no details of the manner of exodus, and few dates to fix the time when the group we are following left Virginia or arrived in Maryland. Several students of the period have written on this obscure bit of religious and secular history, among them Dr. Ethan Allen, for years Historiographer of the Diocese of Maryland. In his history of Saint Anne's Parish, he says: "In 1649 . . . a company of emigrants from Virginia settled in the neighborhood and on the very ground in part, of what is now the city of Annapolis."

Dr. Allen accounted this company Puritans, but we now know that not all were of this persuasion. He remarks also that they had sprung up in Virginia within six years and their preachers had been sent from Massachusetts on application from Mr. William Durand. Referring to Governor Berkeley's severity against the Puritans, Dr. Allen says the early laws were made "tho' there were as yet none there."

It has been said that Lord Baltimore's Governor for Maryland, Captain William Stone, invited these Virginians to come into Maryland. Their first settlement was at Greenberry Point, then called Town Neck. Eight persons took out patents—William Pell, George Saughier (Sapher) Robert Rockhould, William Penny, Christopher Oatley, Oliver Sprye, John Lordkin and Richard Bennett (Kilty's *Land Holder's Assistant*). The whole tract eventually passed to Richard Bennett alone and Town Neck, through many changes of title and ownership, finally became Greenberry Point, as it is today.

It is of record that warrants of survey (not patents) were issued to Elder Durand, Edward Lloyd and Samuel Withers. Though no subsequent records of patents granted are in the Land Office it does not discredit the fact, long known, that Edward Lloyd had the power to lay out and grant land to these persons. Many landholders of later years refer to surveys of 1650 and 1651, on which they based legal sale or purchase, although no such originals are on file.

All settlers of Maryland were required "to have taken an oath of fidelity to us & our heirs . . . to defend against all powers whatsoever," and it has been inferred that, because no patents are recorded for these Virginians, they refused that oath. That may be, since the pledge was binding on their descendants likewise, but a modified oath permitted the Puritans of Town Neck to send representatives to the House of Burgesses in 1651, which must have been about a year after they came.

This group of Bennett, Durand, Edward Lloyd and Samuel Withers, the avowed Puritans, is definitely placed on the north side of the Severn near Greenberry Point, almost opposite the Naval Academy. It is this settlement that is always referred to as "*The* Providence of Maryland" in the documents of Edward Lloyd.

The much larger group in and around present-day Annapolis, includes names well-known to us from study of Virginia locations; especially Dorsey, Wyatt, Tod, Howard, and Norwood. So far as may be inferred from vague personal allusions, most of the group were Church of England, forming within a few years the Parish of St. Anne's.

Crossing the Severn to the south side, we run into Spa Creek, which was Tod's Creek in 1651, and Tod's Harbour covered what is called the Annapolis Peninsula, extending to one hundred acres within present limits of Annapolis. Thomas Tod brought from Virginia a tendency to spread himself wherever he lived and usually left legal records of his transactions. His confirmation of title to some Virginia land at the October Court of 1649 and his appearance in Maryland, seeking land warrants, at the Spring Court of 1650, are the guiding dates for the group hegira. In fact he seems to have been resettled in Maryland within a month after leaving Virginia.

Thomas Tod's bounds were "the bayside on the east from Tod's Creek up to Deep Cove"—this being "Dorsey's Creek," lately rechristened St. John's College Creek. Thus we have Tod and Dorsey across the creek from each other, as the two of them had faced Norwood and Watkins across the Elizabeth River at the site of the Chapel-of-Ease. This same Norwood is here a next neighbor to Dorsey and Wyatt.

To complete the group picture of transplanted Virginians, we have Proctor's Landing, just below Tod's holdings, and Richard Acton just above him, with a Hall in the same neighborhood. Above Dorsey, Norwood and Wyatt, were Marsh, Howard and Hammond, in an apparently continuous "bloc," and Warfield and Gates to the west of them. These families became closely interlocked by the intermarriages of the second generation.

For lack of complete evidence, we can not read his title clear to Edward Dorsey's ownership of this property, but it is indisputable that he did possess it. The record in the Land

Office (Liber II, [Margin Liber G G] (98)) reads: "(125) Edward Dorsey assigns to George Yate 400 acres: Warrant XI November M. D. C. L. (1650); to Edward Dorsey for 200 acres of land the which he assigned away as followeth: as also 200 acres more part of a warrant for 400 acres granted John Norwood and Edward Dorsey dated xxiiij February M D C L i (1651); said Dorsey of County of Ann[*sic*] Arundell, Boatwright, consideration already received, all my right, title, interest, claim and demand of an—in a warrant for 200 acres of land bearing date sixteen hundred and fifty [so written out] and also to 200 acres more being the one half of a warrant for 400 acres, the one half belonging to Capt. Norwood bearing date one thousand six hundred fifty one unto George Yate, etc."

The date of this assignment, duly signed and sealed, is April 23, 1667 and the witness is John Howard, eldest son of the Virginia Matthew and Ann Howard. A year later (August 24, 1668) there is a deed filed from Yate to Dorsey for sixty-eight acres of the above "Dorsey" tract. In the same year one James Connoway assigned back the "right for 1000 acres" to George Yate, who transfers sixty acres to "Darsy." George Yate was deputy surveyor and the sixty acres "called Dorsey" are described as "beginning at a bounded pine upon a point" and running up the Severn to "a Coave called Freeman's up said cove to the line of the land of Capt. John Norwood," etc.

All these transactions of 1667 and 1668, together with the fact that Edward Lloyd's grants, assignments, or whatever they were called, are not on record anywhere, raise many questions. It is contended that the Edward Dorsey who signed the records of 1667-1668 may have been the son Edward. This is highly improbable, since Edward Dorsey the younger could not have had land in his own right from warrants cited of 1650 and 1651, nor did *he* ever name himself as "boatwright" in the documents known to bear his signature.

Those who deny that the record quoted was signed by Edward Dorsey, Senior, argue from the story many times repeated that he was drowned in 1659. No evidence has ever been produced to prove this: there *is* an authentic record of an Edward Dorsey who was drowned, but who the person was, or whether the name may be mistakenly recorded cannot be determined.

It is clear that the signer of the 1667-1668 deeds was the father Edward Dorsey, and as further testimony that he was alive after 1659 is a document assigning land—the Bush-Manning tract—bought by "my father Edward Dorsey from Thomas Marsh in 1661." This same land is later confirmed to Manning in a warrant and power of attorney to Sheriff Stockett from Colonel Edward Dorsey, the son, giving these facts.

At all events the property "called Dorsey" remained in the family after 1668 and until Margaret Larkin, the second wife of Colonel Edward Dorsey, and *her* second husband, John Israel, sold it to William Bladen in 1706. It figures in Bladen's long rent roll and the title passed to the United States (from Reese and wife) in 1867, under the name of "Strawberry Hill Farm" or Dorsey Enlarged, meaning that the tract comprised sixty-seven acres.

The site of the original Naval Academy was bought by the Army in 1808 and used as Fort Severn until 1848, when it was transferred to the Navy. The section including Bluff Point or Cemetery Point, which was a part of the Dorsey tract, is only nineteen years younger than Tod's Harbor as the site of the Naval Academy. This is common knowledge in Annapolis, now proved by existing documents, but hitherto generally ignored by writers.

It is perhaps inevitable that historic towns should drop old names as they grow, but it is perplexing and annoying to the student of old times. Bloomsbury Square in Annapolis is an instance. The name was formerly given to a tract west of St. John's College, which is now a region of mean houses. In its heyday it belonged to Colonel Edward Dorsey, presumably bought from Thomas Tod, but the deeds in proof of it were lost in a fire.

The Committee for the Restoration of Colonial Annapolis has prepared a map of the old sites and on this, Bloomsbury Square abuts at the southwest on the small circle where St.

Anne's Episcopal Church stands. The "town house" of Colonel Edward Dorsey is marked by a symbol signifying "not now in existence." The Daughters of the American Revolution marked with a bronze tablet a house called the Dorsey-Marchand-England house, at 211 Prince George Street. Mr. England has restored its lovely garden, which I greatly enjoyed on his invitation. The place is a private apartment house, not open to the public. Whatever its old relation to the Dorsey property, it seems too far from the known holdings of the family to be accepted as Colonel Dorsey's first town-house.

Mr. Trader, the Chief Clerk of the Land Office, has given deep and careful study to the documents in his charge and he concludes that what he marks as the Dorsey-Nicholson-Carpenter House, in which the first Maryland Assembly was held, is the first town residence of the Dorsey family. This conclusion is partly based on the knowledge that 211 Prince George's street is not the house where Governor Nicholson lived and held Assembly, which house is no longer standing. Another argument lies in the fact that the high-tempered, bachelor Governor lived in a tavern, specifically stated to have been a large house built for Colonel Edward Dorsey, and kept by Hester Gross, a widow Warman, whose menfolk had been prominent in official circles. She might well have been a tenant of Colonel Dorsey's house, since the families had always been near neighbors. She was of Catlyn ancestry from the settlement at Elizabeth River in Virginia.

An interesting sidelight comes from the fact that Governor Nicholson and Edward Dorsey II helped to establish King William's School, now St. John's College. The site of the latter is just across the way from the "house built for Colonel Dorsey"—that is, Hester's tavern.

The following summary of the first Maryland locations for the group under consideration is based upon the original patents or records for each family and is therefore proof beyond question.

Between Town Neck and Annapolis proper, *south* side of Severn, *north* side of Dorsey's Creek:

Dorsey and Norwood in partnership opposite Tod; Howard, Hammond, Wyatt, Warfield and Gates; then a tendency to move southwesterly below Tod, Acton and Hall to the vicinity now called South River.[20]

VI.

SEALS.

Under the efficient direction of Dr. James A. Robertson, the large collection of original wills in the Maryland Hall of Records at Annapolis is being repaired and catalogued by the most modern methods. I have been able to examine a good many myself. The Dorsey wills up to 1762 number about forty, and of the seals attached to them only five bear impressions. By photostats and expert identification all that can be learned from them has come to light.

1. Caleb Dorsey (will dated 1742). The arms on this seal were identified for me by Mr. Stafford F. Potter as those of Gough. A decade later, in the will of Caleb's wife, a daughter Sophia is found as the wife of Thomas Gough. The seal is illustrated in *Anne Arundell Gentry,* by H. W. Newman (page 108); and in *Founders of Ridgely, Dorsey and Greenberry Families* (page 36), by Dr. Henry Ridgely Evans.

2. Madame Henrietta Maria Dorsey (will proved 1762). She was the daughter-in-law of Caleb and wife of Captain Edward Dorsey, who is called the attorney or counsellor. Madame Dorsey is described as "too weak" to make or sign her will and it was done for her by Stephen Bordley, "her clergyman." Governor Paca was a witness, "the brother-in-law of the testatrix."

This seal bears the intaglio head of a long-nosed, curly-bearded, bewigged gentleman, utterly impossible as an heraldic personage. Nor is it the impression from a ring given by Queen Henrietta Maria to the first baby called by her name. The child so honored was the daughter of Captain James Neale, a contemporary of George Calvert, and it was of course handed down in some line in Virginia; but it furnishes no clue whatever to Dorsey origins.

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[20] In this region Col. Edward Dorsey in 1664 sold to his brothers, John and Joshua, Hockley, which remained in possession of the heirs of Hon. John Dorsey. From the shore of South River and above it, the second generation of the above families settled.

After a resurvey of this region it was called *Providence,* Amos Garrett's resurvey, not to be confused with "*The* Providence of Maryland."

3. Edward Dorsey, third (who signs himself Jun^{r}), son of Colonel Edward, had a seal ring bequeathed to him by his father, but its fate is unknown. His will (1753), has had the most minute scrutiny and has been photostated by every known method. It has caused much controversy and the latest printed statement calls it a "mutilated, indecipherable" wax seal. This is true but, coupled with the statement is the idea that it would show Dorsey arms, if it could be deciphered. After much study I can not fully agree with this opinion.

Another observer has said it "shows no evidence of ever having received an impression," which is a very questionable conclusion. I give my own reading of the blurred fragments, although *no other* person sees the same things, because it may tend to quiet the controversy. *a.* The curved shadow of a round helmet at the upper back; two highlights as of a neckpiece front, facing left in profile: *b.* Two very rigid sections of an esquire's mantling, plainer than anything else. All edges are broken off. If there was originally a bordure this might happen the more easily. Thus the charge would appear *couped* (of which we have but one example, Attelounde) and may be described as two chevrons, or chevronels. If there was a bordure, this is the Tyrrell shield, *not couped.* Tyrrell does enter into the question of the Essex Darcies, but in very ancient times.[21] The final fact brought out by a dozen different lightings is that the more this seal is enlarged, the less it reveals.

4. The autograph and seal of Colonel Edward Dorsey, as used in his lifetime affords several examples, although his will (1705) is not at Annapolis. Dr. Evans says the seal is too

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[21] Chancellor's *Sepulchral Monuments of Essex* has articles under both names.

blurred to be deciphered. The seal used on documents still extant is not heraldic, and few can read its rebus form. The rebus was the current fashion abroad, and appears many times in J. Watney's *St. Osyth,* for the Abbot John Vintnor. These carvings may have been a part of old Essex memories. This seal is to be found on bonds of 1676 and indubitably spells Edward Darcie. The several blazons frequently referred to as Dorsey arms have never been authenticated, although use of them is widespread.

5. Joshua Dorsey (will 1687). Here again we have symbolism, not heraldry. Its symbolism, however, is so sharply limited to this one place and example, and it is so unlike any other, that it provokes much thought. Of course E. D. are not the initials of Joshua, nor does it seem likely that they are those of his brother Edward, when the latter uses the rebus many times within a decade (1676-1687). It might be the rebus of Joshua's father. Officials of the Virginia State Library and Mrs. Bessie H. Ball of the Norfolk County Clerk's Office, agree that old time clerks made an effort to copy a man's mark as exactly as possible, when transcribing documents; frequently with curious results.

The signature of Joshua's father on the Tod deed in Virginia is so like the lettering on the ring that it is easy to think that the ring originally belonged to Edward Darcie, the immigrant. The form and shape of the letters is like those in use long befor his time. Other factors in the design of the ring are not to be lightly dismissed by calling them "a tree and a coil of rope," or "a root" to the tree. The arms of the d'Arcies or Darcies of Essex, going back to the Tolleshunt branch and to Henry, Lord Mayor of London, have always been the earliest form, as quoted by Mr. R. F. d'Arcy and as delineated in Foster's *Feudal Coats of Arms* and Chancellor's *Sepulchral Monuments of Essex.* Here can be found, from several ancient tombs, the three cinquefoils alone or on shields by themselves. The crest for all these branches is described and illustrated in the Jack edition, 1905, of Fairbairn's *Crests* (1834). It is a demi-virgin clothed in "purpure," bearing in her right hand a branch of three cinquefoils[22] exactly like that on the ring except that there it is slipt—*i. e.,* cut with no root. The double carrick knot, a sailor's knot, might be the Wake badge from a monk's girdle. John Sibsie of Virginia is said to have had a partner in London, an attorney, named Richard Wake, who traveled about the world somewhat, and this old Yorkshire family had descendants in Kent known to have owned property held, at another time, by Darcies. This is the sole authentic clue pointing our immigrant to an English family.

By persistent following of such threads of evidence, we may some day find the real man.

VI.

Conclusion.

Those who have strong feeling aroused by the title of "Boatwright," attached to Edward Dorsey's name, should realize how essential it was to an Englishman of his day to be an acknowledged member of a Guild. Indeed, to this day it is regarded as an honor.

In early colonial times, artisans were few and hard to find, and not every man who assumed the protection of a guild could have been an artisan. We have still much to learn on this question. For example, Francis Mauldon, carpenter, making incendiary speeches against Lord Baltimore at the time of the Puritan uprising, did not represent "the lower classes," as Dr. C. M. Andrews asserts. Mauldon was the son of Grace Parker (proven by her will, 1697) and his stepfather Parker was a member of the "Hamburgh Company."[23] His second stepfather, Edward Lloyd, Grace Parker's third husband, was the leader of the Virginia-Maryland Puritans.

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[22] No other woman, virgin, or mermaid, carries anything like this branch. The Lincolnshire d'Arcy's bust of a woman crowned with roses is distinctly different.

[23] There was a firm called John Hanbury and Company about 1650, but this Parker, or his father, was a grantee of the Virginia Company in 1609, "an old sea captain of Elizabeth's time" and Commander of Anne Arundel County.

Force of circumstances may have made Edward Dorsey a boatwright. He lived in an age when problems of transportation were concentrated on watercraft and were quite as vital as those of stage coaches and railroads, motor vehicles and airplanes, to later days. Probably he was not a mere "artisan," but being obliged to join some guild in order to be a citizen, he could have selected no other occupation of greater public usefulness in the new land to which he migrated.

Later in his life, he is called a Planter and in a legal document signed by his son Edward, he is given the title of Gentleman.

It can be proved likewise that he was not a Puritan. The group in Maryland that formed a part of St. Anne's Parish, were of the same faith that they had been in Virginia, when they were clustered about the Chapel-of-Ease. The assertion has been made that they became Quakers at a later time, but no proof is offered; in fact chronologically it could not have happened.

If Edward Dorsey's descendants would keep in mind the events in England during his lifetime, we could construct a better story from contexts about this Maryland group. Such novels as Margaret Irwin's, especially *The Stranger Prince,* are a valuable aid to such understanding. Known facts are few and contexts sadly needed, but only on facts can a solid superstructure be built out of whatever may be discoverable in the future.

Edward Dorsey's life was assuredly "a wand'ring to find home." Three times he tried his mettle against the unbroken wilderness. What he was or did is to be measured by the conditions he had to fight, not the least of which was the constant dread of Indians. Around the Maryland settlement lay unbroken forests where wild beasts were perhaps less frightful than wild men.

If one stands on the tract "called Dorsey"—Strawberry Hill Farm—from its lovely bluff one looks over the blue waters of Dorsey's Creek, the Severn River and Chesapeake Bay and may recall that by the will of Gates, his children were enjoined to allow the Dorseys the privileges of "the woods and the Spring." This stands as law to the present day; none may be shut off from the only fresh water, nor from the only road available to reach the outside world.

Driving on around the base of the point on Ramsey Road and up to the first terrace in the cemetery, it is easy to picture what a scene of peace and beauty spread before the eyes of that Edward Dorsey who once stood here. Even the eleven seaplanes resting on the placid waters below are no discordant note.

Going on to the second terrace one finds the Post-Graduate School and Hospital of the Naval Academy and the golf course; one returns by another bridge over the sparkling waters of Dorsey's Creek to St. Anne's Church and its cemetery in the Annapolis of today, which again recall times long gone.

It is more difficult to travel forward from those wilderness days to the bustling present, but one reflects with satisfaction that there could be no more beautiful fruition than this modern institution devoted to youth, courage and advancement—yet not unmindful of the past.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The last Legislature made an appropriation for the restoration of the "Old Senate Chamber" in the State House at Annapolis, this appropriation to be used by the Maryland Historical Society under the direction of the Governor.

It would be very helpful to the Society's Committee on the Restoration of the Old Senate Chamber if anyone having information bearing on this work would communicate with the Committee.

Books of accounts showing purchases of furniture, letters or journals describing the room or its furniture, and descriptions of the Senate in session would be very helpful.

The Committee would also like to see any desks, chairs or other furniture believed to have come from this room.

Please address communication to the Committee on the Restoration of the Old Senate Chamber, Maryland Historical

Society, Park Avenue and Monument Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

WANTED: Information concerning the parentage of Dr. Joseph Johnson (Johnston) Hayward, born February 27, 1777, died September 19, 1853. Studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and practiced at Rossville, York Co., Pennsylvania.

F. S. HAYWARD,
508 Harwood Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.

ROBERTS.

Recently I was told one of your members was particularly interested in the Winchester family. I am of the family of John Roberts, who was husband of Mary Winchester, daughter of Wm. Winchester, b. Dec. 22, 1710, in London, England. He was colonial proprietor of town of Winchester, afterwards Westminster, Md., a surveyor who laid out the town of Westminster in 1764; soldier in French and Indian War, 1757-58; served on Committee of Observation during Revolutionary War.

I would appreciate getting in touch with your interested member. I might have something he or she would like, as I have been collecting family records of children, grand children, etc., to the present time of John Roberts and Mary Winchester. I hope that one might be able to tell me about Mary's husband, John Roberts. There are so many John Roberts—my chance seems to be in finding his identification, parents, etc., through the Winchester family history.

DAISY ROBERTS MALONE.

MRS. T. R. MALONE,
Larga Vista Ranch,
Boone, R. 1, Colorado.

Abraham Davenport and Frances Williams married January 21, 1778, Montgomery Co., Md., by Rev. Joseph Threlkeld. (Maryland Records—Brumbaugh. Page 518. 1915).

Frances Williams, probably, lived near the Great Falls of the Potomac.

Query: Parentage of Frances Williams.

ROBT. S. FRANKLIN,
Box 191, Charleston, W. Va.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Uncommon Scold: The Story of Anne Royall. By George Stuyvesant Jackson. Boston: Bruce Humphries, Inc., c1938. 161 pp. $2.00.

This "revised interpretation" of the life of the author of the *Black Book* and editor of *Paul Pry* and *The Huntress* was undertaken rather to arouse interest in an eccentric character and the historical content of her books than as a full length study of personality and accomplishments. If the author has no illusions as to the worth of Mrs. Royall's works as literature, he at least suceeds in directing attention to them as chronicles of the American scene during the first half of the nineteenth century. Meeting and reporting upon the notables of her time, she managed, as she said, to "compliment some and give the shower bath to others"—an icy shower, her biographer adds, designed to drown the victim.

The title is derived from the trial of Mrs. Royall in the Washington, D. C., District Court on the charge of being a common scold. The proceedings, as recounted here, are surely among the more fantastic in our judicial annals. Anne was a paranoiac but a courageous and useful individual, concludes the author. Save for its documentation the work offers little not found in Miss Porter's *Life and Times of Anne Royall*, published in 1907.

Inventory of the County Archives of Maryland. No. 1, Allegany County. Prepared by the Historical Records Survey of the W. P. A. Baltimore: the Survey, 1937 (Mimeographed). 86 pp. and Index.

This little volume contains not only a complete list of existing manuscript materials having to do with local government in an important Maryland county, embracing land and court records, wills, assessments, licenses, county commissioners' proceedings and so on, but also an interesting and valuable account of the development of local government in the state from the earliest times, concluding with a picture of the present organization in Allegany. Created in 1790, the County has preserved its most important records from 1791 on with the exception of a volume of the Court Docket covering the first six years which long ago disappeared. As pointed out by Dr. James A. Robertson in the Foreword, this classified report enables one to deduce the functions of the various government offices and to observe much that exists in the county aside from government.

Edited by Dr. M. L. Radoff under the direction of Mr. W. F. Meyer, State Director of the Survey, the work is indicative of the very great boon that will be afforded historians, genealogists and students generally when the entire series, one for each county of the state, shall have been completed.

Bibliographies in American History, Guide to Materials for Research. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1938. 339 pp. $3.50.

More than 7500 bibliographies are listed in this comprehensive work of reference. Classified by broad subjects, it embraces not only history and its cognate interests, diplomacy, biography, and genealogy, but also social, cultural, scientific, economic and religious works. Both separate volumes and short lists forming parts of other publications are included.

In the section devoted to the various states there are found under Maryland 39 bibliographies, covering guides to sources as well as secondary materials. In addition to the important compilations of Mathews, Steiner and Wroth, there are cited various specialized lists that otherwise might be overlooked. It would be hard to overestimate the utility of the book to the conscientious searcher in the welter of material on our past, either local or national.

Just Published by the Society:

THE MARYLAND PRESS, 1777-1790.

By Joseph Towne Wheeler.

The historical chapters of this book were written as a continuation of Lawrence C. Wroth's study of colonial Maryland printing and contain much valuable and entertaining biographical information. The press and the post office were closely associated during this period; the book contains important material on this neglected phase of state history.

The bibliography of imprints during the Revolutionary and Constitutional periods contains five hundred and sixty-five items, described with notes on their contents and historical importance. The one hundred and fifty play bills of the Annapolis and Baltimore theatres listed in the bibliography afford a unique opportunity for investigating the early cultural history of the United States. The social historian will find publications relating to the founding of St. John's College and Washington College, lotteries for bridge repair and street construction, tavern rates and many other topics. The list of publications of the state and of Continental Congress while it met in Maryland in 1777 and 1784, together with pamphlets and broadsides on controversial matters, will interest the political and institutional historian.

The same format, ornamental initials and type face have been used in this book as were used in Dr. Wroth's *History of Printing in Colonial Maryland.*

Excerpts from Lawrence C. Wroth's Introduction.

This record by Mr. Wheeler of the life of a community as displayed in its printed production is a book that has been needed and hoped for these many years. . . . Mr. Wheeler has done a valuable service in recording the books, pamphlets, newspapers, broadsides, and even theatre posters in which this varied life is reflected. . . . The historical narrative with which his work begins is an addition of distinct worth to Maryland biography and cultural history.

Comment.

Mr. Joseph T. Wheeler's " The Maryland Press, 1777-1790 " is a work of decided historical value and evidences careful and scholarly compilation. Continuing Mr. Wroth's notable " History of Printing in Colonial Maryland," it lists the output of the press through the important Revolutionary and Constitutional periods, and consequently is destined to be of service to students of social, political and literary history, as well as to bibliographers. From a considerable acquaintance with Mr. Wheeler's methods of research and from an inspection of the proof-sheets of the work, with its carefully prepared titles and its interesting historical notes, I have only praise for the volume and hope it meets with deserved recognition.

—Clarence S. Brigham, *Director,*
American Antiquarian Society.

Having read the " copy " of Mr. Wheeler's book, and having followed it through the press I am of the opinion that the work is a scholarly accomplishment and well worthy to stand beside Dr. Wroth's pioneer work on the earlier period. The book is handsomely printed and has 18 illustrations including a portrait in color of William Goddard, portraits in collotype of Mary K. Goddard and Eleazer Oswald. It deserves the support of every student of Maryland history.

—Louis H. Dielman, *Librarian,*
Peabody Institute.

Through the generosity of a group of friends of the Maryland Historical Society the book is sold at $4.50 a copy. Orders will be received by the Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

December 13, 1937.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with Vice-President George L. Radcliffe in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following named persons were elected to membership:

Active:

Mrs. J. Crossan Cooper, Jr.
Mr. J. Crossan Cooper, Jr.
Mrs. R. Baldwin Homer
Mr. R. Baldwin Homer
Mr. Landon Emory
Mr. A. Russell Slagle
Miss Ethel Hough
Hon. Herbert R. O'Conor

Associate:

Mrs. Louise P. Bosworth
Mr. George V. Massey, 2nd

A list of the regular donations made to the library was read.

Mr. Louis H. Dielman, on behalf of the donor, presented to the Society the "Manuscript Dictionary of the Lenni-Lenapé or Delaware Indian Language, by John Henry Alexander."

Mr. Dielman then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Maryland Historical Society, in session at its regular monthly meeting (December thirteenth, 1937), express to Mr. Eugene Davenport Alexander a special vote of thanks for his most unique, interesting and valuable gift of the manuscript Dictionary of the Lenni-Lenapé or Delaware Indian Language, compiled by his grandfather, Dr. John Henry Alexander. This Dictionary is mentioned in a memoir read by Dr. Alexander's close friend and pastor, Rev. William Pinkney, D. D., before the Maryland Historical Society shortly after Dr. Alexander's death which occurred on March 2nd, 1867.

Seconded by Mr. James E. Hancock, the motion was unanimously carried.

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Randolph Winslow, M. D., February 27, 1937.
Miss Sarah Stone Baylies, November 28, 1937.

There being no further business, Senator Radcliffe introduced Mr. R. E. Lee Marshall, Solicitor of the City of Baltimore, who read a most interesting and valuable paper entitled "George William Brown—Some Interesting Events in His Career as Judge and Lawyer."

On motion of Dr. J. Hall Pleasants a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Marshall by the Society. The meeting then adjourned.

January 10, 1938.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with President Riggs in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A list of the donations made since the last meeting was read.

The following named persons were elected to membership:

Active:

Mr. William A. Codd
Mrs. John Odenheimer White
Mrs. Harry Whinna Nice
Mrs. Julius Friedenwald
Mrs. Robert E. Lee Marshall
Mrs. Robb Tyler
Mr. William A. Riordan
Mrs. Harry R. Slack, Jr.
Dr. Harry R. Slack, Jr.
Mrs. William A. Boggs
Mrs. Harriett Richardson Sappington

Associate:

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Halsey
Mrs. O. M. Johnson

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Edmund Hayes Bell, May 8, 1937.
William W. Radcliffe, January 6, 1938.

Judge Henry Duffy introduced the following amendments to the By-Laws, to be voted on at the annual meeting of the Society to be held on the 14th of Feb., 1938:

Resolved, that Art. 13 of the By-Laws which creates the

Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry be and the same is hereby repealed.

Also Be It Resolved, that No. 12 in the order of business at the annual meetings be and the same is hereby stricken from said order of business.

Judge Duffy introduced, further, an amendment to Art. III, Sec. 2 of the Constitution of the Society, as follows:

Resolved by a two-thirds vote of the membership of the Society present at said annual meeting that Art. III, Section 2, line 11 be amended by striking out the following words: " A Committee of six on Genealogy and Heraldry."

The speaker of the evening, Mr. B. Howell Griswold, Jr., read a paper prepared by Mrs. Anna Howell Kennedy Findley of Hagerstown, Maryland, entitled " Where the Captain Was Found." The story concerned the search for Captain Oliver Wendell Holmes, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, after he had been wounded at the Battle of Antietam.

Dr. J. Hall Pleasants moved that the thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. Griswold for this very interesting account of Captain Holmes.

February 14, 1938.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with Hon. Samuel K. Dennis, Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following named persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to membership:

Active:

Mr. Franklin Karl Gindhart
Mr. Richard H. Thompson

Associate:

Mrs. Arthur Edholm

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Rear Admiral Richard C. Hollyday, November 17, 1936.

Mr. Bernard Freeman, January 16, 1938.
Mr. Fairfax Harrison, February 2, 1938.

Mr. Sidney L. Nyburg, gave a most delightful talk entitled "Legends of Baltimore." Upon its conclusion the Society extended to Mr. Nyburg a rising vote of thanks.

ANNUAL MEETING

February 14, 1938.—The Annual Meeting of the Society was called to order with Vice-President Dennis in the chair.

The election of officers being in order, and there being no contests for the various committees, upon motion duly seconded and carried, the Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the Officers and standing committees; whereupon Mr. Hancock cast the Ballot and read the following results:

President.

Clinton L. Riggs.

Vice-Presidents.

Samuel K. Dennis.
J. Hall Pleasants.
George L. Radcliffe.

Corresponding Secretary.

William B. Marye.

Recording Secretary.

James E. Hancock.

Treasurer.

Heyward E. Boyce.

Trustees of the Athenaeum.

G. Corner Fenhagen, *Chairman.*
William G. Baker, Jr.
Summerfield Baldwin.
Thomas F. Cadwalader.
Charles McHenry Howard.
C. Morgan Marshall.

Committee on the Gallery.

Laurence Hall Fowler, *Chairman.*
James R. Herbert Boone.
Thomas C. Corner.
Lawrason Riggs.
R. McGill Mackall.

Committee on the Library.

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*

HENRY J. BERKLEY.	EDWARD B. MATHEWS.
JOHN W. GARRETT.	GILMAN PAUL.
GEORGE HARRISON.	A. MORRIS TYSON.

Committee on Finance.

WILLIAM INGLE, *Chairman.*

R. WALTER GRAHAM, SR.	CHARLES E. RIEMAN.

Committee on Publications.

W. STULL HOLT, *Chairman.*

J. HALL PLEASANTS.	RAPHAEL SEMMES.

Committee on Membership.

MRS. ROBERT F. BRENT, *Chairman.*

ALEXANDER BROWN GRISWOLD.	FERDINAND C. LATROBE.
JOHN EAGER HOWARD OF B.	JOHN P. PACA, JR.
MACGILL JAMES.	MARSHALL WINCHESTER.

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment.

KENT ROBERTS GREENFIELD, *Chairman.*

B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, JR.	DOUGLAS H. GORDON.

On motion by Mr. William Ingle the resolutions to amend both the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society to effect the elimination of the Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry, as proposed at the January meeting, were approved by two-thirds vote.

The Annual Reports of the various Committees were accepted and laid upon the table as same will be printed in the March 1938 issue of the Maryland Historical Magazine.

The Secretary read the Annual Report of the Council, in full, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

1937

In accordance with a requirement of the By-Laws, this brief report of the affairs of the Society for the year, 1937, is submitted by the Council.

Detailed reports of the Chairmen of all Committees will be published in full in the March issue of the Magazine; but a condensed summary of the activities of the Society is presented for your information.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENAEUM have been confronted with numerous necessary repairs, but have been able to maintain the physical condition of the building, with only a small deficit for the year. The hallways have been painted from the first to the fourth floors, as well as three rooms on the third storey, and all outside woodwork, and the roof has been repaired and painted.

THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE reports that on January 1st, 1938, there was an increase in the membership of 89 during the year. One hundred seventy new members were added, and there was a loss of 81 members because of death, and resignations, leaving a total of 1157 members at the close of the year.

THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES provided interesting speakers for the seven meetings, and the thanks of the Society are due the Committee, and the speakers, for the interesting and educational papers that were presented during the year.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE reports gifts of 264 bound volumes, 76 pamphlets, 13 photostats, 30 maps, 28 charts, 77 collections of manuscripts, 5 scrap-books of newspaper clippings, 8 volumes of bound newspapers, and 183 pieces of sheet music:—a total of more than 1000 separate pieces. In addition 98 volumes were purchased at the Dawkins sale, with funds received from the bequest of our former member, Judge Dawkins.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS issued two volumes of the Archives of Maryland, during the year. Both volumes were edited by Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, with Mr. Louis Dow Scisco as associate editor. The Maryland Historical Magazine was published regularly during the year, under the editorship of Mr. Louis H. Dielman.

The Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry held no meetings during the year. The Council has decided that the work formerly done by this Committee can be taken care of by the Library Committee. A large number of genealogical books and records have been added to the Library during the year.

The Gallery Committee reports as follows:

During the past year the main gallery, the stair halls and the three north rooms of the third floor have been repainted and rearranged.

The Confederate Collection was moved to the third floor northeast room and to the small room adjoining; and the books, papers, and pictures of the late Governor Ritchie, which had been deposited with the Society, were arranged in the northwest room.

The executors of Miss Eleanor S. Cohen repainted the "Cohen Room," provided Venetian blinds and damask curtains at the windows and added to the collection some particularly handsome and historically interesting furniture, pictures, silver, china, and glass.

Cooperating with the U. S. Constitutional Sesquicentennial Commission, the Society sent eight portraits, a miniature and several miscellaneous articles to Washington to be exhibited at the Corcoran Gallery of Art for a period of several months. The portraits were of the Maryland signers of the Constitution and their wives.

During the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, celebrated in Baltimore, the Society exhibited at the Baltimore Museum of Art portraits of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Daniel Carroll and wife, and a miscellaneous collection of prints.

The Committee recommended the gift made by the Society to St. Mary's Seminary, of two large paintings, namely: St. Peter, Martyr, and St. Jerome; as well as the gift to Loyola High School of three paintings, namely: Marriage Feast of Cana, Adoration of the Shepherds, and the Madonna de Sisto.

Among the miscellaneous gifts to the Society during the year, were firearms carried through the Revolutionary War by Dr. John Beard, 1725-1802, gift of Mrs. Thos. B. Marshall; a portrait of Major Louis E. Johnson, Paymaster in Federal Army during the Civil War, son of Reverdy Johnson and grandfather of the donor, Mr. Alan M. Johnson; U. S. Headqts. Flag, presented to Maj.-Gen. G. K. Warren, when Col. of the 5th. New York Volt. Infty. (Duryea Zouaves) by Maggie Mitchell (the actress) and the Ladies of South Baltimore, 1862.

The Chairman of the FINANCE COMMITTEE reports that two members of the Committee met with the Treasurer of the Society, and checked all of the securities owned by the Society, kept in the vault of the Fidelity Trust Co., and found all the securities, as represented by list submitted, in excellent shape.

The TREASURER has submitted an itemized report, which shows a balance in the general account of $1039.62. In addition, there is a balance in the Archives account, which can only be used for the publication of the Archives of Maryland.

The Society of the Cincinnati held its annual meeting, as usual, in the rooms of the Society, on February 22d, 1937.

Finally, the Council is glad to be able to report that the affairs of the Society are in excellent condition; and expresses its thanks and appreciation to the employees and members of the Society for their continued cooperation and support.

Respectfully submitted for the Council,

CLINTON L. RIGGS, *President.*

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENAEUM.

We beg to submit herewith report of the Trustees of the Athenaeum for the calendar year 1937.

The budget allowance for the year was $2,000.00 plus a special allowance of $500.00 to cover the cost of a new pump and certain minor replacements in the heating plant, making a total budget allowance of $2,500.00. We have actually expended during the year for various items listed below a total of $2,770.24, leaving a deficit of $270.24.

The painting of the Hallway from 1st to 4th floors, and painting of three rooms on the 3rd floor, and all outside woodwork and roof was done during the year at a cost of $766.00, which was charged against the general account by authority of the Council. This item is consequently not included in our list of expenditures.

The following is a detailed statement of our account:

Budget allowance for 1937		$2,000.00
Special allowance to take care of vacuum pump		500.00
		$2,500.00
Expenditures:		
Repairs	$1,063.35	
Insurance	242.51	
Electric Light	277.29	
Water Rent	28.00	
Supplies	54.85	
A. D. T.	427.20	
Miscellaneous	121.64	
Fuel	555.40	
	$2,770.24	
Allowance	2,500.00	
Deficit	270.24	

Respectfully submitted,

G. Corner Fenhagen, *Chairman.*

Report of the Membership Committee.

January 1, 1937. Total Membership:

Life	19	
Active	902	
Associate	147	
		1068

New Members elected 1937:

Active	156	
Associate	14	
		170
		1238

31 Active and 3 Associate members have not accepted and paid, although they are added in the total with the hope of securing same.

Members lost during 1937:

Death	30	
Dropped	20	
Resigned	31	
		81
		1157

December 31, 1937. Total membership:

Life	19	
Active	997	
Associate	141	
		1157

Net increase for year 1937 shows *89 new members.*

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE HARRIS BRENT,
Chairman, Membership Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS.

On behalf of the Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments, whose other members are Mr. Douglas Gordon and Mr. B. Howell Griswold, Jr., I have the honor to report the following lectures, given at the regular meetings of the Society in 1937:

January 11—"Poe's Literary Baltimore," a paper by Dr. John Calvin French, Librarian of The Johns Hopkins University.

February 8—"The British Campaign of 1777 in Maryland Prior to the Battle of the Brandywine," an illustrated talk by G. Harlan Wells, M. D., of Philadelphia.

March 8—"Human Interest Items in Early Maryland Newspapers," a paper by H. Findlay French, Esquire.

April 12—"Baltimore Backgrounds," a talk by Miss Maria Letitia Stockett.

May 10—"Some Old Buildings of Baltimore," an illustrated talk by Mr. Francis E. Old, Jr.

October 11—Meeting cancelled because of failure in heating plant.

November 8—"Comments on the Work of the Historic Records Survey in Maryland," a paper by Dr. Morris Leon Radoff.

December 13—"George William Brown—Some Interesting Events in his Career as Judge and Lawyer," a paper by R. E. Lee Marshall, Esquire, City Solicitor of Baltimore.

I wish to acknowledge with gratitude the active cooperation, not only of the members of the Committee, but also and signally of the President of the Society, whose advise and assistance have been of the highest value.

In accordance with my announcement a year ago, in deference to the principle of rotation and the widest possible distribution of the interest and responsibility of the members in the active work of the Society, I herewith respectfully submit to the President and Council my resignation of the Chairmanship of the Committee. The cooperation of the members in lending their services to the Committee has left nothing to be desired, and only in one case, in which the conditions were exceptional, was it necessary to obtain authorization for the payment of an honorarium, to the amount of $25.00. I suggest, however, that the new Committee would find its efforts much facilitated if a modest fund could be set aside to pay the travelling expenses of speakers from out of town, and, where necessary, a small honorarium.

KENT ROBERTS GREENFIELD,
For the Committee.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Being without funds for the purchase of books the Society is under great obligations to the generosity of its members and friends for the major portion of the accessions to its collections; and these have been so great in number and so various in character that it is impossible to describe them in detail.

Ninety-eight volumes were purchased at the Dawkins sale, with funds received from the bequest of Judge Dawkins. During his life Judge Dawkins had often expressed his desire that the Society should come into possession of his library after his death; and although this wish was also expressed in his will, the langauge was so ambiguous that the desire could not legally be made effective, and in order to comply at least in part with his wish, a part of the cash bequeathed to the Society was used in the purchase from his estate. These books consist mainly of local imprints and works by local authors.

The gifts consist of 264 bound volumes, 76 pamphlets, 13 photo-stats, 30 maps, 28 charts, 77 collections of manuscripts, 5 scrap books of newspaper clippings, 8 volumes of bound newspapers and 183 pieces of sheet music, totalling more than a thousand separate pieces. This material includes many Bible and other family records, transcripts of wills, letters, colonial account books, diaries, photographs, plans, plats, surveys, etc.

Much important cataloguing has been done, although the cataloguing force is too small to make much headway against the accumulation of years. Dr. John C. French, writing in "Ex Libris," has this to say: "To one who has never tried it, cataloguing a shelf of books seems engagingly simple. One has only to scan a title page, type the essential facts on a card, assign a number and let the card go into a tray and the book to its appointed place in the stack. It is just as easy as that—and yet every large library finds the classifying and cataloging of its books a major task, difficult, costly, and exasperatingly slow. A three foot shelf of single-volume accessions to a library might not unreasonably occupy a skilled cataloguer for the better part of a week; and a catalogue staff able to keep fully up to date in its work is practically unheard of."

We are under obligations to several volunteer workers who have given their time to the arrangement of pamphlets and the rearrangement of newspaper files.

Respectfully submitted,

L. H. Dielman, *Chairman.*

Report of the Publications Committee.

The Committee on Publications submits this report for the year 1937.

Two volumes of the *Archives of Maryland* appeared during the year, both edited by Dr. J. Hall Pleasants with Mr. Louis Dow Scisco as Associate Editor. Both were in the Court Series; Volume LIII containing the Proceedings of the County Court of Charles County, 1658-1666 and the Manor Court of St. Clements Manor, 1659-1672, and Volume LIV containing the Proceedings of the County Courts of Kent, 1648-1676, Talbot, 1662-1674, and Somerset, 1665-1668, Counties.

The *Maryland Historical Magazine* was published regularly during the year under the editorship of Mr. Louis H. Dielman.

Following is a statement of the cost of publication of the *Magazine.*

Budget allowance		$1,750.00
Credits		284.30
		$2,034.30
Printing (four issues)	$1,622.50	
Postage (distribution of four issues)	139.20	
Editor	200.00	
	$1,961.70	

Respectfully submitted,

W. Stull Holt, *Chairman.*

Report of the Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

The Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry has no report of any activities during the year 1937. There were no meetings, and its Chairman, Mr. Francis B. Culver, resigned to accept the position of Librarian of the Society for the first six months of the year. The position was not refilled. The Committee also lost by death a very faithful member, Mr. Ferdinand B. Focke.

Following is a list of the various items added to the Genealogical Section of the Library during the year:

Two volumes of the Records of the Moravian Church, Graceham, Md. Gift of Maryland State Society Daughters of the American Colonists.

Gilman—Coit Pedigree Chart. Gift of Miss Elizabeth Gilman.

Bond Family Chart, Charles Devilbiss Bible Records, Jones Bible Records, Peter and Mary Shirtcliffe Mills Records, Skinner Bible Records. Gifts of Mr. Louis H. Dielman.

Connable Genealogy, Vols. 1 and 2. Gift of Ralph Connable.

Handbook of American Genealogy, Vol. 3. Gift of Institute of American Genealogy.

A Roll of Arms Registered by Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. Part 3. Gift of New England Society.

The Washingtons and Their Colonial Homes in West Virginia, by Mynna Thurston. Gift of Mrs. Robert R. Henderson.

Earle Family of Bishop's Stortford, Co., Herts, England. Gift of Mr. Spencer Miller.

Jefferson Bible Records. Gift of Mrs. Lydia Zink.

Clemson Family, compiled by A. Y. Casanova. Gift of Charles O. Clemson.

Notes on the Lee Family. Gift of Mrs. Maria Lee Briscoe.

Genealogy of the Richard Wyatt Line. Gift of Roscoe D. Wyatt.

Dawson Family Chart. Gift of Miss Lula Gray Auld.

Grisby and Porter Family notes. Gift of Miss Elizabeth Greenway.

Burial Records of Moravian Cemetery at Graceham; Otterbein United Brethren at Harbaugh Valley; Jacob Harbaugh Cemetery; St. John's Reformed Church at Sabillasville; Harbaugh Reformed Church near Rouzerville, Pa. Gift of Mr. H. J. Young.

Ancestors of Arunah Shepherdson Abell. Gift of Mr. W. W. Abell.

Descendants of Sarah Cox, 1675-1937. Gift of Mrs. Walter Wise.

Bigod Egleston and His Descendants, compiled by the donor, Dr. Caldwell Woodruff.

Mackall Pedigree (Calvert Co.), Will of Benjamin Mackall, IV., of Calvert Co. Gift of Dr. J. Hall Pleasants.

Duvall Family Data. Gift of Mrs. Richard M. Duvall.

Smallwood and Ball Family Notes. Gift of Dr. Henry J. Berkley.

Selden Chart. Duckett Chart. Gift of Mr. Albert A. Selden.

Foreman Genealogy, by E. E. Farman.

Jacob Kinsey and His Descendants. Gift of Mr. William Kinsey.

Index to Will Books and Intestate Records of Lancaster Co., Penna.

Parris Family Genealogy. Gift of Mr. Scott L. Boyd.

Polish Pioneers of Virginia and Kentucky. Gift of Polish Society.

Hilleary Family Notes. Gift of Wm. H. Wootton.

Gale and Chamberlaine Family Notes. Gift of Dr. J. Hall Pleasants.

History of the Fitch Family, by Roscoe Conkling Fitch. 2 vols. Gift of John Knowles Fitch.

Tombstone Inscriptions of P. E. Trinity Church, Long Green, Baltimore County, 1754-1936; Mt. Paran Presbyterian Church, Harrisonville, Baltimore County, 1707-1850. Gift of Mrs. Edward B. Passano.

Myer, Hays and Mordecai Family Records. Gift of Miss Eleanor S. Cohen.

Eight additional volumes to the Lineage Books of the D. A. R's.

Bibliography on German Settlements in Colonial North America, 1683-1933.

Family Records from Bible of Peter Vernay. Gift of Miss Estelle Walters.

Historical Sketch of the Remey Family. Gift of Rayne W. Finch.

Dryden and Allied Families. Notes made by the donor, Mr. Thomas Price Dryden.

Luke Matthews of Brunswick County, Virginia, and His Descendants. Gift of W. K. Matthews.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY.

REPORT OF THE GALLERY COMMITTEE.

During the past year the main gallery, the stair halls and the three north rooms of the third floor have been repainted and rearranged.

The Confederate Collection was moved to the third floor north east room and to the small room adjoining; and the books, papers and pictures of the late Gov. Ritchie, which had been deposited with the Society, were arranged in the north west room.

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The Committee recommended the gifts made by the Society to St. Mary's Seminary of two large paintings, namely: St. Peter Martyr and St. Jerome; as well as the gift to Loyola High School of three paintings, namely: Marriage Feast of Cana, Adoration of the Shepherds and the Madonna de Sisto.

Among the miscellaneous gifts to the Society during the year were fire-arms carried through the Revolutionary War by Dr. John Beard, M. D., 1725-1802. Gift of Mrs. Thomas B. Marshall.

A portrait of Major Louis E. Johnson, Paymaster in Federal Army during the Civil War, son of Reverdy Johnson and grandfather of the donor, Mr. Alan M. Johnson.

United States Headquarters Flag presented to Major-General G. K. Warren when Colonel of the 5th New York Volunteer Infantry (Duryee Zouaves) by Maggie Mitchell (the actress) and the Ladies of South Baltimore, 1862.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURENCE H. FOWLER, *Chairman.*

Treasurer's Report of Receipts and Expenditures.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand January 1, 1937	$ 3,036.83

Receipts.

Dues from members		$ 5,150.00	
Permanent Endowment Fund:			
Bequest Mary P. Hayden	$ 128.17		
Walter I. Dawkins Est.	500.00		
		628.17	
Audubon Fund:			
Final Payment Sale of Audubons		2,905.00	
Income Peabody Fund		865.00	
Income other than Peabody Fund		3,027.50	
Income Athenaeum Fund		3,641.69	
Income Audubon Fund		121.80	
Investigation and Searches		15.50	
Confederate Relics		50.00	
Publication Committee		69.55	
Library Committee		131.80	
Magazine Account		213.10	
General Account		205.38	
Securities:			
5,000. Am. Tel. & Tel. 5s called @ 110		5,500.00	
5,000. Phila. Elec. 4s called @ 102½		5,125.00	
10% Distribution Mtge. Sec. Corp. "B"		200.00	
			27,849.49
			$30,886.32

Expenditures.

General Account:		
Salaries	$6,702.28	
Trustees	2,770.24	
Office	232.04	
Cook Fund	268.10	
Address Committee	45.00	
Bonaparte Fund	32.45	
Treasurer	129.00	
General Fund	1,570.65	
		$11,749.76
Magazine Account		1,622.50
Library Committee		1,464.60
Publication Committee		339.20

Confederate Relics	18.00	
Gallery and Paintings	1.50	
Securities Purchased (See investment account)	14,598.14	
Interest Accrued on Securities Purchased	53.00	
		29,846.70
Balance on hand December 31, 1937		$ 1,039.62

State of Maryland—Archives Account.

Balance on hand January 1, 1937		$ 5,507.84

Receipts.

State of Maryland	$ 1,710.90	
General	225.35	
		1,936.25
		$ 7,444.09

Expenditures.

General Archives	$ 1,722.93
Balance on hand December 31, 1937	$ 5,721.16

State appropriation for 1937	$ 4,175.00	
Paid to Society as above		$ 1,710.90
Paid by State direct to Lord Baltimore Press		2,464.10
	$ 4,175.00	$ 4,175.00

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE, *Treasurer.*

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Ames, Joseph S. (1937)................Charlcote Place, Guilford, Baltimore
Marsden, R. G. (1902).................13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

LIFE MEMBERS

Brevitt, Mrs. Katherine Mackenzie (1935)..........................Hotel Altamont, Baltimore
Cain, Mrs. Mary Clough (1922).......Church Hill, Md.
Calvert, Charles Exley (1911)........34 Huntly St., Toronto, Canada
Corner, Thomas C. (1913).............260 W. Biddle St.
Davis, George Harvey (1927)..........14 E. Biddle St.
Dick, Mrs. Frank M. (1933)...........Cambridge, Md.
Gaither, Miss Ida Belle (1935)........Elizabethtown, New York
Howard, Miss Elizabeth Gray (1916)...901 St. Paul St.
Jeanes, Mrs. Joseph Y. (1931).........Villa Nova, Pa.
Littlejohn, Mrs. Robert M. (1916)....2 E. 88th St., N. Y. C.
Loyola College Librarian...........Loyola College, Charles St. Ave., and Cold Spring Lane
Marburg, Miss Emma (1917)...........6 E. Eager St., Baltimore
Massey, Mrs. Herman Biddle (1935)....1017 N. Calvert Street
Morris, Lawrence J. (1927)...........240 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Redwood, Mrs. Mary B. (1907).........Preston Apts.
Shirk, Mrs. Ida M. (1913)..........Care of R. C. Faust, Central Union Trust Bldg., 42nd St. & Madison Ave., New York City
Short, Capt. John Saulsbury (1919)...38 E. 25th Street
Shriver, J. Alexis (1931).............Bel Air, Md.
Williams, Miss Nellie C. (1917)......50 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City
Woodward, William (1935)............One Wall Street, N. Y. City

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Bell, Herbert C. (1899)................R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
Black, J. William, Ph. D. (1898).......Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
Brooks, William Gray (1895).........257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.
Brown, Henry John (1908)............4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng.
Cockey, Marston Rogers (1897).......117 Liberty St., New York
Ford, Worthington C. (1890)..........1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Hall, Hubert (1904)...................Public Record Office, London

Hersh, Grier (1897)	York, Pa.
Stevenson, John J. (1890)	215 West End Ave., New York
Wood, Henry C. (1902)	Harrodsburg, Ky.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Adams, Harrington (1934)	Bethlehem Trust Bldg., Bethlehem, Pa.
Andrews, Charles Lee (1911)	42 Broadway, New York.
Andrews, Charles McLean, Ph. D. (1907)	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Auld, Miss Lula Gray (1935)	Danville, Va.
Baker, Mrs. C. H. (1927)	1080 Arden Rd., Pasadena, Cal.
Ball, David Haines (1935)	327 E. Sidney Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Bell, Alexander H. (1916)	3400 Garfield St., Washington, D. C.
*Bell, Edmund Hayes (1920)	Enniskillen Farms, Easton, Md.
Bell, Mrs. Louis V. (Annie Megrue) (1930)	205 West 89th St., New York City
Bloom, Mrs. Sarah F. (1929)	Vienna, RFD, Va.
Bosworth, Mrs. Louise P. (1937)	Katonoh, N. Y.
Bouvier, Mrs. Henrietta J. (1919)	580 Park Ave., N. Y.
Britton, Mrs. Winchester (1932)	Cranford, N. J.
Buckler, William H. (1923)	1 Bardwell Road, Oxford, England
Bulkley, Mrs. Caroline (Kemper) (1926)	1044 Rutherford Ave., Shreveport, La.
Bullitt, William Marshall (1914)	Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
Carpenter, Mrs. Walter S. (1936)	Wilmington, Delaware
Carroll, Mrs. Elizabeth Swann (1931)	Fernandina, Florida
Carty, Rev. Arthur (1924)	219 S. 6th St., Phila., Pa.
Cecil, Arthur Bond, M. D. (1933)	1016 Pacific Mutual Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
Chaney, Mrs. Herbert M. (1936)	2115 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Chew, Major Fielder Bowie (1934)	1910 Biltmore Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Clark, Allen C. (1926)	Equitable Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Cooch, Mrs. Edward W. (1936)	Cooch's Bridge, Newark, Delaware
Curry, Miss Kate S. (1930)	1420 Gerard St., Washington, D. C.
Davidge, Walter Dorsey (1936)	1826 Eye St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
Dean, Joseph William (1934)	17 S. 26th St., Camp Hill, Pa.
Deford, B. Frank (1914)	608 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
Deford, Mrs. B. Frank (1916)	
Dent, Louis Addison (1905)	3300 16th St., Washington, D. C.
Dent, Magruder (1937)	Old Church Rd., Greenwich, Conn.
Dolan, John J. (1934)	1323 30th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
Donaldson, John W. (1927)	Irvington-on-Hudson, Glencoe P. O., New York
Dorsey, Vernon M. (1921)	1346 F St., Washington, D. C.

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* Deceased.

Edholm, Mrs. Albert (1938)	Gordonsville, Va.
Eliason, Mrs. James T. (1930)	New Castle, Delaware
Evans, Henry Ridgely (1935)	3300 16th St., Washington, D. C.
Fisher, Miss Elizabeth J. (1932)	All States Hotel, Washington, D. C.
Forman, Henry Chandlee (1933)	5 Merrymount Rd., Baltimore, Md.
Foster, Frederick (1921)	84 State St., Boston, Mass.
Franklin, Robert S. (1931)	Charleston, W. Va.
Frazer, Mrs. John (1936)	8015 Navajo St., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Freeman, Bernard (1916)	975 Baxter St., Athens, Ga.
French, Mrs. W. E. Pattison (Evelyn Eva Sutton Weems) (1930)	3017 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Gardner, Frank Williams (1934)	1192 Cleveland Ave., Columbus, O.
Gardner, Mrs. Philip (1934)	74 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
Gifford, W. L. R. (1906)	St. Louis Mercantile Library Association Missouri
Glenn, John M. (1905)	1 Lexington Ave., New York City
Goodrich, Thomas M. (1933)	Hotel Wellington, Albany, N. Y.
Goodridge, Mr. Edwin T. (1936)	111 Broadway, New York City
Gordon, Mrs. Burgess Lee (1916)	1000 15th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Gordon, Mrs. James Riely (Mary Lamar Sprigg) (1934)	159 Corliss Ave., Pelham Heights, New York
Gould, Lyttleton B. P. (1936)	120 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Greenlaw, Wm. Prescott (1935)	7 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.
Griffiss, Miss Penelope (1936)	Hotel Palton, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Griffith, Major Charles T., U. S. A. Ret. (1934)	6733 Emlen St., Germantown, Pa.
Gronemeyer, Mrs. Henry H. (1936)	Wawaset Park, Wilmington, Delaware
Groome, H. C. (1926)	Airlie, nr. Warrenton, Virginia
Grove, Mrs. J. R. (Katharine N.) (1934)	1921 19th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
Guilday, Rev. Peter, Ph. D. (1915)	Catholic University, Washington, D. C.
Hager, Frank L. (1921)	204 Spring St., Fayette, Mo.
Halsey, R. T. Haines (1929)	Huntington, N. Y.
Halsey, Mrs. Van Rensselaer (1938)	"Briarwood" Rumson, N. J.
Hamilton, Hon. George E. (1924)	Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D. C.
Hannay, Wm. M. (1936)	207 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Hanson, Murray (1936)	1010 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C.
Hargett, Arthur V., M. D. (1926)	103 Park Ave., New York City
*Harrison, Fairfax (1921)	Belvoir, Virginia
Hastings, Mrs. Russel (1925)	230 E. 50th Street, N. Y. C.
Headman, Mrs. Mary Hoss (1934)	Haddonfield, N. J.
Heyn, Mrs. Walter (Minnie Watkins) (1929)	8 Holland Terr., Montclair, N. J.
Hill, John Sprunt (1936)	900 Duke St., Durham, N. C.
Hillyer, Mrs. Geo. Jr. (1927)	159 15th St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Himes, Joseph H. (1935)	1705 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Hodgdon, A. Dana (1933)	American Consulate General, Berlin, Germany
Hoffman, Wilmer (1929)	14 Rue Compagne Premiere, Paris, France
Holmes, G. Kirby (1937)	Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hook, James W. (1924)	Blake & Vallery Sts., New Haven, Conn.
Hooker, Roland M. (1933)	352 St. Roman St., New Haven, Conn.
Hopkins, Samuel Gover (1911)	6th & Walnut Sts., Phila., Pa.
Horner, Mrs. Harris H. (1936)	6249 S. Throop St., Chicago, Illinois
Hough, H. C. Tilghman (1925)	180 E. 79th St., New York City
Houston, Miss Martha Low (1936)	All States Hotel, Washington, D. C.
Hynson, Richard Washburn (1934)	3435 34th Place, Washington, D. C.
Jennings, Mrs. Frank E. (1936)	2505 Oak St., Jacksonville, Florida
Johnson, Mrs. O. M. (1938)	416 Maple Ave., Waynesboro, Va.
Jones, Mrs. T. Catesby (1929)	Hewlett, Long Island
Jones, Robert C. (1934)	Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D. C.
*Keech, Colonel Frank B. (1919)	11 Broadway, New York City
Keene, Lt. Col. Marcel S. (1935)	1 East 60th St., N. Y. C.
Keidel, Geo. C., Ph. D. (1912)	414 Seward Square, N. E., Wash., D. C.
Keith, A. L. (1924)	Lock Box W., Vermillion, S. Dakota
Kelley, J. Thomas, M. D. (1934)	1312 15th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
Key, Sewall (1929)	University Club, Washington, D. C.
Kimble, Miss Pearle B. (1921)	P. O. Box 36, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Kuhn, Miss Florence Calvert (1921)	Marmet, W. Va.
Layton, Mrs. Mary Turpin (1929)	3925 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Leach, Miss Mary Atherton (1907)	2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
Lee, James A. (1935)	330 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.
Lehr, Mrs. Louis (1926)	Savoy-Plaza Hotel, N. Y. C.
Lewis, Clifford, 3rd, (1934)	240 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa.
Libby, George F., M. D. (1933)	913—25th St. San Diego, California
Libby, Mrs. George F. (1919) (Augusta Maitland Carter)	
Lowe, W. Eldridge (1936)	45 Grove St., Boston, Mass.
Lyden, Frederick F. (1925)	42 Broadway, New York City
McAdams, Rev. Edwin P. (1906)	313 2nd St., S. E., Washington, D. C.
McCarty, Mrs. Ida Helen (1936)	Pennville, Indiana
McGregor Fund (1937)	Detroit, Mich.
Magee, D. Frank (1938)	York, Penna.
Maire, Mrs. Gertrude Howard (1936)	Pennsboro, West Virginia.
deManduit, Mrs. Priscilla (1936)	2310 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
Manges, Mrs. Willis F. (Marie Elsie Bosley) (1934)	Moylan, Pa.
Martin, Mrs. Edwin S. (1905)	New Straitsville, Ohio
Massey, George V., 2nd (1937)	55 King St., Dover, Del.
Metten, J. F. (1936)	N. Y. Shipbldg. Corp., Camden, N. J.

Miller, Richard Bateman (1935) .... 865 1st Ave., New York City
Miller, William Alexander (1932) ..... 911 Monroe St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
Mills, Mrs. Ballinger (1934) .... 2908 Ave., O, Galveston, Texas
Mish, Mrs. W. F., Jr. (1936) .... Falling Waters, West Virginia
Mohler, Mrs. V. E. (1921) .... St. Albans, W. Va.
Montgomery, Mrs. Kingsley (1931) .... Chester, Penna.
Morse, Charles Robert (1936) .... 145 E. 56th St., N. Y. C.
Newman, Harry Wright (1932) .... 1026 16th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
Nicklin, Col. Benjamin Patten (1921) 720 James Blvd., Signal Mountain, Tennessee
Nicodemus, F. Courtney, Jr. (1902) .... Smithtown Branch, Long Island, N. Y.
O'Brien, John (1937) .... 2204 Decatur Place, Washington, D. C.
Oursler, Miss Mary C. (1921) .... 1415 Longfellow St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Page, Mrs. Henry, Jr. (1919) .... 4043 Prescott St., Dallas, Texas
Price, Mrs. Florence A. (1934) .... 100 Maryland Ave., N. E. Wash., D. C.
Prentice, Mrs. Wm. K. (1935) .... "Cherry Grove," Princeton, N. J.
*Radcliffe, William Wollen (1934) .... 1415 Glenarm Place, Denver, Colorado
Ranck, Samuel H. (1898) .... Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
*Rayner, William B. (1914) .... 2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
Reese, Dr. Charles Lee (1930) .... 1600 Brinckle Ave, Wilmington, Del.
Reid, Mrs. C. R. (1928) .... Newtonville, Mass.
Reid, Legh Wilber (1923) .... Box 151, Haverford, Penna.
Renshaw, Mrs. Alfred H. (1927) ...... Noroton, Connecticut
Rinehart, Evan (1935) .... 72 Ivy Way, Port Washington, N. Y.
Robertson, H. C. (1936) .... 1218 E. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.
Roberts, Emerson B., M. D. (1932) ...... Wilkinsburg, Penna.
Rogers, Col. Arthur C. (1920) .... 5 Radcliff Rd., Belle Haven, Alexandria, Va.
Roszel, Major Brantz Mayer (1919) .. Shenandoah Valley Academy, Winchester, Va.
Ruth, Thos. DeCourcey (1916) .... 120 Broadway, New York City
Satterlee, Herbert L. (1934) .... 1 Beekman Place, N. Y. C.
Scisco, Louis Dow (1925) .... 2022 Columbia Rd., Wash., D. C.
Seth, Frank W. (1914) .... 20 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.
Sheppard, Mrs. Henrietta D. (1925) ... 17 Frederick St., Hanover, Pa.
Shoemaker, Rev. Samuel M. (1937) ..... 61 Gramercy Park, N. Y. C.
Silverson, Mrs. Katherine Taney (1931) .... 2655 Lakes of Isle Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sioussat, St. George Leakin (1912) .... University of Penn., Phila., Pa.
Smoot, Lewis Egerton (1921) .... 2007 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Somers, Wilson E. (1935) .... North Emporia, Va.
Speake, A. Howard (1923) .... 134 Linden Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Steele, Heath (1936) .... 61 Broadway, New York City
Steiner, Dr. Walter R. (1927) .... 646 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Stephenson, Miss Jean (1929) .... Conard Apts., Washington, D. C.

Stetson, Mrs. Charles W. (1936).......Glencarlyn, Arlington Co., Va.
Stewart, Foster (1917)...............4037 W. 8th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Strider, Miss Emma T. (1927)..........1450 Rhode Island Ave., Wash., D. C.
Sudler, Miss Carolina V. (1915)......Calverton Apts., Washington, D. C.
Sumwalt, Mrs. Mary H. (1909).......6020 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Illinois
Sutliff, Mrs. S. Dana (1921)..........Shippensburg, Pa.
Thomas, Rt. Rev. Cornelius F. (1933)..St. Patrick's Rectory, Wash., D. C.
Thruston, R. C. Ballard (1917)...... Filson Club, Breckinridge St., Louisville, Ky.
Todd, Mrs. Henry Alfred (1935)........860 Park Ave., N. Y. C.
Van Deventer, Horace (1937)..........Brighton Hotel, Wash., D. C.
Van Rensselaer, Miss Florence (1926) .... 3 E. 82nd St., New York, N. Y.
Veatch, A. C. (1934)..................170 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Virkus, Fred. Adams (1930)............440 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois
Voohees, E. K. (1929)................101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
Wallis, Leonard G. (1931).............1812 Ontario Pl., Washington, D. C.
Wallis, Mrs. Thomas Smythe (1923)...Cherrydale, Virginia
Waters, Campbell Easter (1934)......5812 Chevy Chase Pkwy., Wash., D. C.
Watson, Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie (1920) .... Harrods Creek, Kentucky
*Weaver, Jacob J., Jr., M. D. (1889)....1709 S St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Wells, Mrs. Lillie Shipley (1934).....3635 Peach St., Erie, Pennsylvania
White, Mrs. Harry (1935)..............701 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.
White, John Campbell (1931).........State Depart., Washington, D. C.
Wilson, Samuel M. (1907)............Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
Winchester, James Price (1935).......Wilmington, Delaware
Young, H. J. (1935).................. Librarian York County Historical Society, York, Penna.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

Abell, W. W. (1937)..................424 Equitable Bldg.
Abercrombie, Dr. Ronald T. (1916)....10 Whitfield Rd.
Abercrombie, Mrs. Ronald T. (1937)....10 Whitfield Rd.
Abrams, Michael A., M. D. (1936)......2360 Eutaw Place
Addison, Joseph (1934)................Mercantile Trust Bldg.
Aiken, Miss M. Virginia J. (1934)....400 Lyman Ave.
Akers, Mrs. Warren M. (1929).........“The Lilacs,” Provincetown, Mass.
Albaugh, Rev. E. Kenneth (1934)
Albaugh, Mrs. E. Kenneth (1935) Darlington, Md.
Albaugh, Miss Marjorie (1935)........Pikesville, Md.
Albee, Mrs. George (1921)............Laurel, Md.
Albert, Mrs. J. Taylor (1928)........1028 N. Calvert St.
Alexander, Charles Butler (1923)....Eccleston, Md.
Allen, Hervey (1935)..................“Bonfield,” Oxford, Md.

Anderson, George M. (1933)............831 Park Ave.
Andrews, Matthew Page (1911)........849 Park Ave.
Arrowsmith, Rev. Harold N. (1924)....204 St. Martin's Rd., Guilford
Ash, Miss Mollie Howard (1924)......Elkton, Md.
Atkinson, Miss Grace (1937)..........4201 Somerset Rd.
Atkinson, Matthew S., Jr. (1925)......37 South St.
Austin, Walter F. (1934).............Easton, Md.

Badger, Mrs. A. P. (1927)..............1111 Edmondson Ave.
Baer, Michael S. (1920)..............1001 N. Calvert St.
Baetjer, Charles H. (1936)............4300 Greenway Ave.
Baetjer, Edwin G. (1936)..............16 W. Madison St.
Baetjer, Harry N. (1936)..............1409 Mercantile Trust Bldg.
Baetjer, Walter A., M. D. (1936)......16 W. Madison St.
Baker, William G., Jr. (1916).........Care of Baker, Watts & Co.
Baker-Crothers, Dr. Hayes (1936)......Takoma Park, Md.
Baldwin, Chas. W., D. D. (1919).......226 W. Lafayette Ave.
Baldwin, Mrs. Henry Dupont (Margaret Eyre Taylor) (1937)...... } 100 W. University Parkway
Baldwin, John Ashby (1935)...........1302 John St.
Baldwin, Miss Maria (1931)..........226 W. Lafayette Ave.
Baldwin, Miss Rosa E. (1923)..........3951 Cloverdale Road
Baldwin, Miss Sarah R. (1929)........101 E. 72nd St., N. Y. C.
Baldwin, Summerfield, Jr. (1928).....117 W. Baltimore St.
Baldwin, Wm. Woodward (1924).......926 Cathedral St.
Baltimore Association of Commerce (1936).................... } 22 Light St.
Banks, Miss Elizabeth (1926)........2119 Bolton St.
Barker, Mrs. Lewellys F. (Lilian Halsey) (1931).......... } 208 Stratford Rd.
Barnes, G. Harry (1936)...............Homewood Apts.
Barnes, Walter D. (1928).............3603 Calloway Ave.
Barrett, Henry C. (1902).............."The Severn"
Barroll, L. Wethered (1910)...........1412 Equitable Bldg.
Barroll, Morris Keene (1917)........Chestertown, Md.
Barton, Carlyle (1924)...............800 Baltimore Life Bldg.
Barton, Mrs. Carlyle (Isabel R. T.) (1929) .... } Dulany Valley Rd., Towson, Md.
Barton, Randolph, Jr. (1915)..........806 Mercantile Trust
Baugh, Mrs. Frederick H. (1922)......207 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
Baughman, Mrs. L. Victor (1931)......Frederick, Md.
Bayard, Miss Ellen Howard (1928)....1208 St. Paul St.
*Baylies, Miss Sarah Stone (1929)....5 E. 33rd St.
Bean, Miss Mary Cloud (1930)........16 E. Biddle St.
Beatty, Mrs. Ahfordby (1910)..........Bradenton, Florida
Beck, Mrs. Harvey G. (1936)...........215 Northway, Guilford
*Beck, Howard C. (1918)..............2702 Lyndhurst Ave.

Beebe, Miss Heloise A. (1937)	Warrington Apts.
Beers, Walter W. (1924)	3000 Reisterstown Rd.
Beeuwkes, C. John (1924)	1706 First National Bank
Beirne, Mrs. Francis F. (1935)	Ruxton, Md.
Bell, Mrs. M. Sheppard (1938)	618 York Rd., Towson
Belt, William G. (1936)	613 Reservoir St.
Bennett, Miss Sarah E. (1930)	2019 Eutaw Place
Benson, Harry L. (1910)	3106 Evergreen Ave., Hamilton
Benson, Mrs. Wm. (1924)	Blackistone Apts.
Berkley, Henry J., M. D. (1900)	1305 Park Ave.
Berry, Mrs. Edward W. (1931)	19 Elmwood Rd., Roland Park
Bevan, H. Cromwell (1902)	1317 Park Ave.
Bibbins, Mrs. A. B. (1906)	2600 Maryland Ave.
Bishop, William R. (1916)	12 East 25th St.
Black, Harry C., Jr. (1920)	Fidelity Building
Black, Mrs. Van Lear (1921)	1205 Eutaw Place
Black, Wilmer (1935)	1201 Garrett Bldg.
Blakiston, Mrs. Buchanan (Jessie Garey Black) (1921)	Hurstleigh Ave., Woodbrooke
Bland, R. Howard (1937)	Rolling Rd., Catonsville, Md.
Bland, Mrs. William B. (1935)	Sparks, Md.
Bliss, Dr. Wm. J. A. (1937)	1026 N. Calvert St.
Blunt, Royden A. (1936)	Dorsey Hall Farm, Ellicott City
Bode, Mrs. Wm. C. (Gulielma G. Krebs Warner Hewes) (1937)	1900 Maryland Ave.
Boggs, Thomas R., M. D. (1931)	1013 N. Calvert St.
Boggs, Mrs. William A. (1938)	104 Elmwood Rd.
Bond, Carroll T. (1916)	3507 N. Charles St.
Bond, Duke (1919)	Charles & Read Sts.
Bond, Eugene A. (1936)	Pikesville, Md.
Bonsal, Leigh (1902)	103 Elmwood Rd.
Boone, James R. Herbert (1934) Boone, Mrs. James R. Herbert (Muriel H. Wurts-Dundas) (1934)	765 Park Ave., N. Y. C.
Borden, Mrs. E. M. (1936)	Washington Apts.
Bordley, Dr. James, Jr. (1914)	Charlcote Place
Bordley, Dr. James, 3rd (1937)	110 W. University Pkwy.
Bosworth, Mrs. C. W. (Beatrice) (1929)	2109 N. Calvert St.
Bouchet, Charles J. (1921)	206 E. Biddle St.
Bounds, Mrs. George C. (1937)	Hebron, Md.
Boulden, Mrs. Chas. Newton (1916)	3507 N. Charles St.
Bouse, John H., M. D. (1926)	317 S. Ann St.
Bouton, Mrs. Edward H. (1933)	The Poplars
Bowdoin, Mrs. Henry J. (Julia Morris) (1930)	Elkridge, Md.
Bowe, Dr. Dudley Pleasants (1927)	2 W. Read St.

Bowen, H. Lee, Ph. D. (1934)	3923 Cloverhill Rd.
Bowen, Jesse N. (1916)	2500 Balto. Trust Bldg.
Bowie, Clarence K. (1916)	Mercantile Trust Bldg.
Bowie, Forrest Dodge (1936)	Mt. Lubentia, R. F. D., Benning, D. C.
Bowie, Miss Lucy Leigh (1936)	1277 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C.
Bowie, Mrs. Richmond Irving (Effie Gwynn) (1934)	"Beechwood," Upper Marlboro, Md.
Bowles, Mrs. Thomas H. (1931)	5 Whitfield Rd., Guilford
Bowman, Isaiah (1936)	Oak Place, Charles St.
Boyce, Fred. G., Jr. (1916)	4102 Greenway, Guilford
Boyce, Heyward E. (1912)	4 Club Rd.
Boyce, Mrs. Prevost (1937)	2 Beechdale Rd.
Boyer, Rev. A., S. S. (1935)	St. Mary's Seminary, Paca St.
Brandt, Jackson (1935)	Wyman Park Apts.
Brandt, Mrs. Jackson (1935)	
Brent, Mrs. Duncan K. (1922)	Ruxton, Md.
Brent, Mrs. Robert F. (1916)	The St. Paul Apts.
Brewer, Wm. Treanor (1928)	4205 Penhurst Ave.
Brooks, Rodney J. (1937)	Melrose & Bellona Aves.
Brown, Alexander (1902)	"Mondawmin," Liberty Heights Ave.
Brown, Mrs. Thomas R. (1936)	14 Whitfield Rd.
Browne, Rev. Lewis Beeman (1907)	St. John's Rectory, Frostburg, Md.
Browne, Mary N., M. D. (1919)	1505 Park Ave.
Broyles, Mrs. Edwin Nash (1936)	4405 Bedford Place
Bruce, Howard	Bartlett Hayward & Co., P. O. Box 1191
Bruce, Wm. Cabell (1909)	Ruxton, Md.
Bruce, Mrs. Wm. Cabell (1920)	Ruxton, Md.
Brun, B. Lucien, D. D. S. (1936)	827 Park Ave.
Brune, Fred W. (1929)	2500 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Brune, H. M. (1902)	Calvert Bldg.
Buchanan, Thomas Gittings (1917)	Garrett Bldg.
Buck, Charles H. (1937)	Munsey Bldg.
Buck, Walter H. (1926)	609 Union Trust Bldg.
Buckey, Mrs. Wm. G. (1931)	1815 Park Ave.
Buckingham, E. G. (1927)	1019 Winding Way, R. P.
Buckingham, Mrs. William A. (1920)	Washington Apts.
Bull, Mrs. Carroll G. (Zelma Melissa Smith) (1937)	3021 N. Calvert St.
Burnett, Paul M. (1935)	Charles & Chase Sts.
Butler, Thomas P. (1937)	c/o Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
Butterfield, Clement F. (1927)	2723 N. Charles St.

Cadwalader, Thomas F. (1934)	217 W. Lanvale St.
Cairnes, Miss Laura J. (1923)	4008 Roland Ave.
Campbell, Milton (1935)	Easton, Md.

Candler, Miss Otie Seymour (1923)	5515 Roland Ave.
Carey, Charles H. (1919)	2220 N. Charles St.
Carey, Lee C., Lt. Comm. U. S. N. (Ret.) (1937)	Belvedere Hotel
Carman, Mrs. Stanley (1936)	1617 Linden Ave.
Carmine, Miss Margaret B. (1930)	Hopkins Apartments
Carr, Mrs. Chever (1923)	2615 Maryland Ave.
Carr, Mrs. Robert H. (1929)	653 University Pkwy.
Carroll, Douglas Gordon (1913)	Brooklandville, Md.
Carroll, Miss Louise E. (1935)	Chestertown, Md.
Carroll, Miss M. Grace (1923)	Roland Park Apts.
Carroll, Philip A. (1936)	55 Wall St., New York City
Carter, Allan L. (1937)	3902 N. Charles St.
Carter, H. LeRoy (1937)	843 University Pkwy.
Carter, Miss Sally Randolph (1923)	204 W. Monument St.
Carton, Mrs. Lawrence R. (1935)	"Poppintry House," Towson, Md.
Carver, Mrs. David J. (1935)	217 Chancery Rd., Guilford
Cassell, W. Barry (1934)	Brooklandville, Md.
Castle, Mrs. Guy W. S. (1932)	Oxon Hill, Md.
Cathcart, Maxwell (1922)	1408 Park Ave.
Chalfant, Mrs. Archibald Stuart (1935)	6205 York Road
Chamberlaine, Rev. Alward (1925)	Centerville, Md.
Chapman, James W., Jr. (1916)	214 Northway, Guilford
Chatard, Dr. J. Albert (1929)	1300 N. Calvert St.
Chesnut, Mrs. W. Calvin (1923)	Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
Chesnut, W. Calvin (1897)	Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
Chinard, Gilbert, Ph. D. (1935)	93 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J.
Clark, Miss Anna E. B. (1914)	The St. Paul Apartments
Clark, Miss Bertha L. (1930)	106 Woodlawn, Roland Park
Clark, Ernest J. (1931)	211 Highfield Rd.
Clark, Mrs. Gaylord Lee (1928)	Stevenson, Md.
Clark, Louis T. (1929)	Ellicott City
Clark, Walter L. (1921)	1914 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Clemson, Charles O. (1928)	Westminster, Maryland
Cleveland, Richard F. (1925)	Balto. Trust Bldg.
Close, Philip H. (1916)	Bel Air, Md.
Coale, Joseph M. (1930)	511 Keyser Bldg.
Coale, Mrs. Wm. Ellis (1936)	1 E. University Pkwy.
Cochran, Wm. F. (1937)	411 N. Charles St.
Coe, Ward B. (1920)	Fidelity Building
Cogswell, Latrobe (1937)	314 Northfield Rd.
*Cohen, Miss Eleanor S. (1917)	The Latrobe
Cohn, Charles M. (1919)	Lexington Bldg.
Cohn, Mrs. E. Herrman (Doris Maslin) (1930)	Princess Anne, Maryland
Cole, J. Wesley, M. D. (1931)	2202 Garrison Ave.

Cole, Hon. William P. (1936)	Towson, Md.
Coleman, William C. (1916)	U. S. District Court, P. O. Bldg.
Collenberg, Mrs. Henry T. (1928)	114 Witherspoon Rd.
Collinson, Mrs. John (1937)	2808 Oak St.
Cone, Mrs. Sydney M. (1936)	Maple Lawn, Pikesville, Md.
Conlon, Charles C. (1937)	3121 St. Paul St.
Conn, Mrs. William Tipton (1936)	Northway Apts.
Connolly, Gerald C. (1919)	1116 N. Eutaw St.
Connolly, James E., M. D. (1923)	1116 N. Eutaw St.
Cook, Mrs. Grafflin (1936)	Northway Apts.
Cook, Miss Jane James	Stevenson, Md.
Cooke, Mrs. Miriam Baldwin (1930)	Waterbury, Md.
Coonan, Edward V. (1907)	121 W. Lafayette Ave.
Cooper, J. Crossan (1912)	Stock Exchange Building
Cooper, J. Crossan, Jr. (1937)	4402 Greenway
Cooper, Mrs. J. Crossan (1937)	
Coriell, Dr. Lewis (1927)	111 W. Monument St.
Corkran, Mrs. Benjamin W. (1919)	Warrington Apts.
Corner, Geo. W. (1917)	3902 Juniper Rd., Guilford
Cotten, Bruce (1912)	Mt. Washington
Cotton, Mrs. Frederick J. (Jane Baldwin) (1896)	Waterbury, Md.
Coudon, Joseph (1920)	Perryville, Md.
Cranwell, J. H. (1895)	1622 Park Ave.
Cranwell, John Philips (1936)	1622 Park Ave.
Croker, Mrs. Edward J. (1922)	101 Woodlawn Rd.
Cromwell, Mrs. W. Kennedy (1916)	Lake Roland
Cronin, Mrs. W. H. (1932)	Aberdeen, Md.
Crooks, Miss Esther J. (1933)	Goucher College
Cull, Miss Mabel F. (1930)	1314 Bolton St.
Cullen, Dr. Thos. S. (1926)	20 E. Eager St.
Culver, Francis Barnum (1910)	4709 Roland Ave.
Curley, Right Reverend Michael J., Archbishop of Baltimore (1937)	408 N. Charles St.
Cutler, Geo. C. (1936)	Garrison, Md.

Dabney, Dr. William M. (1916)	Ruxton, Md.
Daiger Mr. & Mrs. Matthais L. (1937)	3227 Vickers Rd.
Daingerfield, Mrs. P. B. Key (1925)	4407 N. Charles St.
Dallam, C. Braxton (1924)	4001 Greenway
Dalsheimer, Simon (1909)	The Lord Baltimore Press
Dalton, Joseph C. (1932)	Sparks, Maryland
Damuth, Rev. Warren K. (1923)	Thurmont, Md.
Dandy, Dr. Walter E. (1937)	Johns Hopkins Hospital
Darnall, Richard Bennett (1933)	Ruxton, Maryland
Darrell, Mrs. H. Cavendish (1937)	1109 Eutaw St.
Dashiell, Benjamin J. (1914)	Towson, Maryland

Dashiell, Miss Mary Leeke (1934)	Pheonix, Maryland
Dashiell, N. Leeke, M. D. (1904)	2927 St. Paul St.
Dashiell, Mrs. Nicholas L. (1922)	2927 St. Paul St.
Daves, John Collins (1923)	136 W. Lanvale St.
Davis, Mrs. Allen A. (1934)	34 E. Melrose Ave.
Davis, E. Asbury (1924)	119-21 S. Howard St.
Davis, Dr. J. Staige (1916)	215 Wendover Rd., Guilford
Davis, Dr. S. Griffith (1935)	220 Chancery St.
Davis, Dr. W. W. (1921)	Box 724, Baltimore, Md.
Davison, Miss Elizabeth T. (1925)	Cecil Apts.
Davison, Miss Carolina V. (1925)	Cecil Apts.
Day, Miss Mary Forman (1907)	The Donald, 1523 22nd St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Debman, George R. (1937)	Woodbrook, Balto., Md.
Deford, Mrs. Robert B. (Dorothea Hoffman) (1934)	Towson, Md.
Delaplaine, Edward S. (1920)	Frederick, Md.
Dell, Thos. Medairy	Homewood Apts.
Dempster, Ryland N. (1937)	950 Balto. Trust Bldg.
Denison, H. Marcus (1923)	10 E. Read St.
Denmead, Garner Wood (1923)	227 St. Paul St.
Dennis, Mrs. James T. (1923)	1002 N. Calvert St.
Dennis, James U. (1907)	2 E. Lexington St.
Dennis, Oregon Milton (1922)	New Amsterdam Bldg.
Dennis, Samuel K. (1905)	Court House
Detrick, Miss Lillie (1919)	104 E. Biddle St.
Dielman, Louis H. (1905)	Peabody Institute
Dixon, James (1926)	Easton, Maryland
Dodson, Herbert K. (1909)	344 N. Charles St.
Doebler, Valentine S. (1922)	Greenway and St. Martin's Rd.
Doehler, Edward A. (1935)	1043 Aisquith St.
Dole, Dr. Esther M. (1937)	Washington College, Chestertown, Md.
Donn, Edward W., Jr. (1935)	10 E. Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase, Md.
Donnelly, Edward A. (1919)	213 N. Calvert St.
Dorsey, Dr. Caleb, Jr. (1927)	1659 W. North Ave.
Downey, Dr. Jesse W., Jr. (1929)	209 Hawthorne Rd.
Dryden, Thos. P. (1930)	6212 Blackburn Lane, Cedarcroft
Duer, Thomas Marshall (1935)	3909 Canterbury Rd.
Duffy, Edward (1920)	138 W. Lanvale St.
Duffy, Mrs. Eleanor Bernard (1927)	110 W. North Ave.
Duffy, Henry (1916)	110 W. North Ave.
Dugan, Miss Mary Coale (1919)	124 W. Lanvale St.
Duke, W. Bernard (1909)	Valley Lee, Md.
Dukehart, Morton McL. (1920)	2744 N. Calvert St.
Duker, Mrs. J. Edward (1923)	3904 N. Charles Street
Dulany, Mrs. Josephine Lanahan (1936)	Washington Apts.

Dunahue, Mrs. Wilbur C. (1923)	1620 Bolton St.
Dunton, Wm. Rush, Jr., M. D. (1902)	Harlem Lodge, Catonsville, Md.
Durrell, Percy Brooks (1935)	2206 Roslyn Ave.
Duvall, Mrs. Richard M.	2905 N. Charles St.
Eareckson, F. Leif (1928)	23 S. Hanover St.
Easter, Mrs. James W. (Anita T.) (1929)	Owings Mills, Md.
Eaton, Miss Ida M. (1937)	119 W. Franklin St.
Edmondson, Mrs. Frank Gordon (1928)	Roland Park Apts.
Edmondson, J. Hooper (1928)	
Edmondson, W. W. Jr.	
Edwards, Mrs. Charles Reid (1935)	106 Longwood Rd.
Edwards, Mrs. Edmund P. (1928)	Mt. Vernon Club
Egerton, Stuart (1919)	106 Elmhurst Rd.
Ellicott, Charles E. (1918)	Melvale, Md.
Ellicott, William M. (1929)	714 St. Paul St.
Ellicott, Mrs. Wm. M. (1929)	
Ellinger, Esther Parker (1922)	12 W. 25th St.
Ellis, Edward D., M. D. (1936)	47 E. Foothill Blvd., Altadena, Calif.
Emmart, Wm. W. (1924)	Union Trust Bldg.
Englar, George Monroe (1928)	Roland Park Apts.
Evans, Mrs. Z. Bond, Jr. (1933)	900 E. Preston St.
Evans, Z. Bond, Jr. (1934)	
Ewell, Mrs. Emmett Robinson (1937)	1513 Bolton St.
Falconer, Chas. E. (1915)	1630 Bolton St.
Fenhagen, G. Corner (1918)	325 N. Charles St.
Fenhagen, James C. (1927)	c/o Baltimore National Bank
Fenwick, G. Bernard (1929)	Glyndon, Md.
Fickus, Henry J. (1927)	4506 Mainfield Ave.
Finch, Rayne W. (1937)	207 W. 29th St.
Findlay, Miss Mary P. B. (1930)	1510 Bolton St.
Finley, Mrs. W. Norville (1930)	Allston Apts.
Finney, Miss Catherine (1934)	937 St. Paul St.
Fisher, D. K. E. (1916)	1301 Park Ave.
Fisher, Samuel J. (1932)	Union Trust Bldg.
Fisher, Dr. Wm. A. (1924)	715 Park Ave.
Fitzgerald, Charles G. (1923)	3507 N. Charles St.
Flack, Mrs. James W., Jr. (1937)	2921 St. Paul St.
Fleming, Miss Elizabeth Boyd (1925)	Canterbury Hall Apartments
Florence, Nellie G. (1931)	Brentwood P. O., Md.
Flynn, Joseph J. (1937)	1702 Park Ave.
Flynn, Mrs. Joseph J. (1937)	
*Focke, Ferdinand B. (1925)	1718 Bolton St.
Fooks, Major Herbert C. (1921)	723 Munsey Building
Forbes, George (1924)	601 Maryland Trust Building

Ford, Horace A. (1937)	3401 Greenway
Foster, James W. (1935)	203 Oakdale Rd.
Fowler, Miss Amelie de Pau (1927)	Oak Place, Charles St. Ave.
Fowler, Laurence Hall (1919)	347 N. Charles St.
Fox, J. Lawrence (1935)	16 E. Lexington St.
France, Jacob (1926)	Calvert Building
France, Mrs. Jacob (1926)	Catonsville, Md.
France, Joseph C. (1928)	Court Square Bldg.
Frank, Eli (1923)	North and 4th Aves., Mt. Wash.
Franklin, Mrs. Benjamin (1921)	104 W. 39th St.
Freeman, Dr. E. B. (1926)	807 Cathedral St.
Freeman, J. Douglas (1914)	203 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
French, H. Findlay (1929)	2303 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
French, Dr. John C. (1924)	416 Cedarcroft Road
Frick, Fred. M. (1936)	609 Keyser Bldg.
Frick, George Arnold (1914)	20 E. Lexington St.
Frick, Miss Susan Carroll Poultney (1937)	1523 Bolton St.
Friedenwald, Harry, M. D. (1919)	1212 Eutaw Place
Friedenwald, Julius, M. D. (1919)	1013 N. Charles St.
Friedenwald, Mrs. Julius (1937)	1013 N. Charles St.

Gail, Mrs. Geo. Wm. (1935)	Ruxton, Md.
Gaither, Charles D. (1919)	"Stockwood" Ellicott City, Md.
Gale, Walter R. (1921)	241 W. Lanvale St.
Gambrill, Mrs. Chauncey (Gabrielle E.) (1935)	Northway Apts.
Garcelon, Mrs. Herbert I. (1924)	Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
Garrett, John W. (1898)	4545 N. Charles St.
Garrett, Mrs. Robert (1928)	Charles St. and Wyndhurst Ave.
Garrett, Robert (1898)	
George, Mrs. Thomas Stevens (Esther Ridgely) (1934)	Towson, Md.
Gibbs, John S., Jr. (1914)	Lakeside, Md.
Gibbs, Mrs. Rufus M. (1924)	1209 St. Paul St.
Gill, Mrs. Robert Lee (1924)	11 Club Road
Gilleland, Mrs. Marion A. (1936)	2017 E. North Ave.
Gilpin, Mrs. Arthington, Jr. (1935)	7 Gittings Ave.
Gillis, Dr. Andrew G. (1923)	1033 N. Calvert St.
Ginhart, Franklin K. (1938)	Rockdale, Md.
Gittings, Miss Victoria (1920)	231 W. Preston St.
Glenn, John, Jr. (1915)	1103 N. Eutaw St.
Goldsborough, Phillips Lee (1915)	Tudor Arms Apts.
Goldsmith, Mr. & Mrs. John Gray (1937)	812 E. 41st St.
Goldsmith, Philip Sidney (1937)	608 Woodington Ave.
Goodwillie, Miss Mary C. (1937)	205 Wendover Rd.

Gordon, Mrs. Alan L. (1937)	1613 Bolton St.
Gordon, Mrs. Alexander H. (1916)	1009 N. Charles St.
Gordon, Douglas H. (1928)	100 E. Chase St.
Gorman, Mrs. Grace Norris (1923)	Laurel, Md.
Gorter, James P. (1902)	121 Taplow Rd.
Gough, Mrs. I. Pike (1916)	Hopkins Apts.
Graham, Albert D. (1915)	First National Bank
Graham, Boyd B. (1936)	4310 St. Paul St.
Graham, R. Walter, Sr. (1936)	4310 St. Paul St.
Graham, R. Walter, Jr., M. D. (1935)	700 Cathedral St.
Graham, Robert Lee (1936)	4310 St. Paul
Gramkow, Mrs. Frank (Emma Warfield) (1919)	22 E. Eager St.
Green, Elmer S. (1934)	54 Ridge Rd., Yonkers, N. Y.
Green, Harry B. (1935)	Balto. Trust Bldg.
Green, Mrs. J. Melvin (1937)	4404 Roland Ave.
Greenfield, Kent Roberts, Ph. D. (1934)	Tudor Arms Apts.
Greenway, Miss Elizabeth W. (1917)	2322 N. Charles St.
Greenway, William H. (1886)	2322 N. Charles St.
Gregg, Maurice (1886)	719 N. Charles St.
Griswold, Alexander Brown (1935)	Monkton, Md.
Griswold, B. Howell, Jr. (1913)	Alex. Brown & Sons
Gross, Jacob (1937)	1605 Chilton St.
Hall, Miss Adelphine (1928)	5304 Springlake Way
Hall, Cary D., Jr. (1919)	706 Fidelity Bldg.
Hall, Miss Rosabel E. (1928)	2406 Kenoak Ave., Mt. Washington
Hall, Sidney (1937)	1319 Park Ave.
Hall, Dr. William S. (1922)	215 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
Hambleton, Mrs. F. S. (1907)	Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
Hamman, Mrs. Louis (1923)	315 Overhill Rd.
Hammond, Edward (1923)	140 W. Lanvale St.
Hammond, Edward Hopkins (1923)	Union Trust Bldg.
Hancock, James E. (1907)	2122 St. Paul St.
Hann, Charles K. (1936)	First National Bank
Hanson, Aquilla Brown (1928)	3622 Greenmount Ave.
Hardinge, Mr. and Mrs. Harold, Jr. (1932)	2450 Eutaw Pl.
Harlan, Henry D., LL. D. (1894)	Fidelity Building
Harlan, Mrs. Henry D. (1928)	4909 Falls Rd.
Harper, George Houston (1921)	3405 Greenway
Harris, Miss Helen Nicholson (1928)	St. Paul Apts.
Harris, Norris (1927)	2906 Alameda Blvd.
Harris, Mrs. Norris (1926)	
Harris, W. Hall (1883)	Title Building
Harris, Mrs. W. Hall (Alice Patterson) (1919)	11 East Chase St.

Harrison, Dr. Edmund P. H., Jr. (1934)	2 East 33rd St.
Harrison, George (1915)	2730 N. Charles St.
Harrison, J. Edward (1915)	2127 Bolton St.
Harrison, Miss Rebekah (1919)	Ellicott City, Md.
Harrison, Robert (1936)	Garrison, Md.
Hart, Robert S. (1923)	101 W. Monument St.
Haushalter, Rev. Walter Milton, D. D. (1937)	Cambridge Arms
Hayden, Mrs. Lewis M. (1927)	2010 Park Ave.
Haydon, F. Stansbury (1930)	Riderwood, Md.
Hayes, Robert F., Jr. (1923)	3526 Roland Ave.
Hayward, F. Sidney (1897)	Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.
Hecht, Miss Beatrice Mae (1936)	Arlington Park Apts.
Helfenstein, Rev. Edward T. (1920)	105 W. Monument St.
Henderson, Charles F. (1919)	Continental Trust Bldg.
Henderson, George (1934)	Cumberland, Md.
Henderson, Mrs. Louisa P. (1919)	Cumberland, Md.
Hennighausen, Frederick H. (1937)	231 St. Paul St.
Henry, Daniel M. (1923)	Easton, Maryland
Henry, Mrs. M. Lynn (1928)	Linthicum Heights, Md.
Henry, Mrs. Roberta B. (1914)	"Myrtle Grove," Easton, Md.
Herring, Thomas R. (1919)	10 South St.
Hewes, M. Warner (1922)	2315 Maryland Ave.
Hicks, T. Russell (1929)	106 W. Madison St.
*Hilken, H. G. (1889)	4 Bishop's Road, Guilford
Hill, John Philip (1899)	3 East Franklin St.
Hilles, Mrs. William S. (1934)	Millbrooke Rd., Guilford
Hines, Rev. Charles J. (1922)	27 S. Ellwood Ave.
Hinkley, John (1900)	215 N. Charles St.
Hitchcock, Ella Sprague (1919)	219 City Hall
Hodges, Mrs. Ellen W. (1937)	3840 30th St. Mt. Rainer, Md.
Hoen, Albert B. (1935)	100 Ridgewood Rd.
Hoen, Alfred T. (1934)	10 Midvale Road
Hoff, Mrs. Violet B. (1924)	4202 Somerset Place
Hogan, Dr. John F. (1929)	7 East Preston St.
Holbeine, Sister M. Clotilde (1933)	Holy Trinity Convent, Georgetown, Washington, D. C.
Holdcraft, Mehrling (1930)	2315 Harlem Ave.
Holland, Miss Eugenia (1934)	4713 Roland Ave.
Holland, Mrs. William W. (1929)	4713 Roland Ave.
Hollander, Jacob H., Ph. D. (1895)	1802 Eutaw Place
Holly, Miss Netta E. (1934)	Havre de Grace, Md.
Hollyday, Miss Caroline R. (1926)	8 W. 25th St.
*Hollyday, Richard C. (1929)	Easton, Md.
Holt, W. Stull, Ph. D. (1934)	205 Cedarcroft Rd.
Homer, R. Baldwin (1937)	819 W. University Pkwy.
Homer, Mrs. R. Baldwin (1937)	

Homer, Mrs. Jane Abell (1909)	Riderwood, Md.
Hooff, Miss Mary Stabler (1922)	1205 Linden Ave.
Hooper, Miss Florence (1937)	3333 N. Charles St.
Hoopes, Miss Blanche L. (1935)	Blackstone Apts.
Hoopes, Miss M. Elia (1935)	Homewood Apts.
Hope, Miss Edith (1936)	6 East Read St.
Hopkins, Mrs. Mabel Ford (1924)	2 Wyndhurst Ave.
Hopkins, W. Wiley (1935)	Bel Air, Md.
Hopper, Charles Cox (1930)	1405 John St.
Horine, Cyrus F., M. D. (1935)	3907 N. Charles St.
Hough, Miss Anne Edmondson (1928)	212 Lambeth Rd., Guilford
Hough, Miss Ethel (1937)	212 Lambeth Rd.
Howard, Arthur C. (1937)	329 Dolphin St.
Howard, Charles McHenry (1902)	901 St. Paul St.
Howard, Charles Morris (1907)	1010 Munsey Bldg.
Howard, John D. (1917)	209 W. Monument St.
Howard, John Eager of B. (1936)	Joppa Rd., Towson
Howard, Miss Julia McHenry (1927)	901 St. Paul St.
Howard, Miss May (1927)	
Howell, G. Robert (1935)	Fidelity Bldg.
Howell, William H., M. D. (1935)	112 St. Dunstan's Rd.
Howell, William R., Ph. D. (1929)	402 Washington Ave., Chestertown, Md.
Hoye, Charles E. (1931)	Oakland, Md.
Hoyt, William Dana, Jr. (1930)	2019 Maryland Ave.
Hubbard, Thomas F. (1928)	3324 Ellerslie Ave.
Hubbard, Wilbur W. (1915)	Chestertown, Md.
Hubner, William R. (1920)	Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Hughes, Thomas (1886)	1018 Cathedral St.
Hunter, S. A. Dulany (1936)	119 Brookside Drive, Kenwood, Md.
Hutchins, Miss Katherine K. (1928)	142 W. Lanvale St.
Hutzler, Albert D. (1936)	"Pomona," Pikesville, Md.
Hyde, Enoch Pratt (1906)	3507 N. Charles St.
Hynson, W. George (1925)	U. S. F. & G. Co.
Iglehart, Mrs. C. Iredell (1927)	914 N. Charles St.
Iglehart, Miss M. Luckett (1931)	218 Laurens St.
Ijams, Miss Ella (1933)	3702 Mohawk Ave.
Ijams, Mrs. George W. (1913)	Church Home Infirmary
Ingle, Miss Eliza (1934)	1710 Park Ave.
Ingle, William (1909)	1710 Park Ave.
Irish, Frederic J. (1935)	4207 Underwood Road
Isaacs, Miss Bertha P. (1934)	"Maplewood," Elk Ridge, Md.
Israel, Miss Ellen C. (1934)	701 Cathedral St.
Jackson, Mrs. George S. (1910)	Garrison, Md.
Jackson, Mayor Howard W. (1937)	5222 Springlake Way
Jackson, Mrs. Howard W. (1936)	

Jacobs, Frank, Esq. (1935)	Bel Air, Md.
Jacobs, Henry Barton, M.D. (1903)	11 W. Mt. Vernon Place
James, Magill (1934)	3434 University Place
James, Norman (1903)	2305 Ruscombe Ave.
Jamison, J. Vincent, Jr. (1936)	Hagerstown, Md.
Janney, Stuart S. (1924)	1635 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Janney, Mrs. Stuart S. (1936)	Garrison, Md.
Jarman, Miss Martha F. (1934)	Princess Anne, Md.
Jeffery, Mrs. Elmore Berry (1933)	307 Somerset Rd.
Jencks, Francis Haynes (1935)	113 W. Mulberry St.
Jencks, Mrs. Francis Haynes (1935)	
Jencks, Mrs. Francis M. (1924)	1 W. Mt. Vernon Place
Jenifer, Thomas Mitchell (1935)	Towson, Md.
Jenkins, M. Ernest (1924)	Lake Ave., Roland Park, P. O.
Jenkins, Thomas Courtney (1936)	Stevenson, Md.
Johnson, Mrs. Edward M. (1924)	843 University Pkwy.
Johnson, Miss Mary Louise (1935)	Frederick, Md.
Johnson, Dr. Sarah Janet Basset (1936)	3218 Fait Ave.
Johnston, Mrs. John Edward (1936)	Charlcote House, Guilford
Johnston, Mrs. Lola E. (1929)	105 Charlcote Rd.
Johnstone, Miss Emma E. (1910)	Greenway Apts.
Jones, Arthur Lafayette (1911)	1516 Bolton St.
Jones, Dr. Elisha (1902)	25 Penna. Ave., Towson, Md.
Jones, Miss Ruth (1932)	Hopkins Apts.
Joseph, Miss Jeannette (1936)	1513 Eutaw Place
Joyce, Mrs. J. C. (1936)	Iris Hill-on-Severn, Arnold P. O., Md.
Joyce, Temple N. (1927)	Joyce Sta., Md.
Judik, Mrs. J. Henry (1918)	3906 St. Paul St.

Katz, Joseph (1935)	7201 Park Heights Ave.
Keating, Mrs. Arthur B. (1932) (Louise Ogle Beall)	Latrobe Apartments
Keech, Mrs. Carolina Pagon (1924)	203 Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
Keech, Edw. P., Jr. (1909)	900-901 Maryland Trust Building
Keidel, Albert, M.D. (1936)	804 Medical Arts Bldg.
Kelly, Howard A., M.D. (1919)	1418 Eutaw Place
Kellum, William H. (1935)	2633 N. Charles St.
Kemp, Ernest W. (1935)	333 St. Paul Place
Kenney, Benj. F. (1937)	c/o Central Savings Bank
Keys, Miss Jane G. (1905)	208 E. Lanvale St.
Keyser, H. Irvine, 2nd (1928)	4103 St. Paul St.
Keyser, W. Irvine (1917)	Stevenson, Md.
Kirkman, Walter N. (1927)	Rolling Road, Catonsville
Klein, Daniel E. (1937)	Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Klinefelter, Harry F. (1937)	Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Knox, J. H. Mason, Jr., M.D. (1909)	211 Wendover Road, Guilford
Koppelman, Walter (1927)	102 Milbrook Rd.

Lanahan, Mrs. William Wallace (Eleanor Williams) (1929)	Long Crandon, Towson, Md.
Latrobe, Ferdinand C. (1932)	3921 Canterbury Rd.
Lawson, Hon. Wm. P. (1937)	4016 Maine Ave.
Lawson, Mrs. Wm. P. (1937)	
Leach, Miss Mary Clara (1924)	4014 Edmondson Ave.
Leakin, Margaret Dobbin (1920)	Lake Roland, Md.
Leakin, Miss Susan Dobbin (1923)	103 W. Monument St.
Lee, H. H. M. (1923)	1930 Mt. Royal Terrace
Lee, John L. G. (1916)	511 Calvert Building
Lee, Richard Laws (1935)	Morris Bldg.
Le Fevre, Mrs. Wm. Douglas (1935)	Abingdon, Md.
Legg, John C., Jr. (1916)	222 E. Redwood St.
Leser, C. C. Fulton (1935)	4403 Bedford Place
Leupold, Mrs. Richard J. (1934)	223 E. Preston St.
Levering, Edwin W. Jr. (1935)	Ruxton, Md.
Levy, Lester S. (1937)	Lombard & Paca Sts.
Levy, Oscar G. (1928)	423 N. Fulton Ave.
Levy, William B. (1909)	Fidelity Building
Lewis, Prof. Charles L., U. S. N. A. (1936)	41 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.
Link, Mrs. Harry O. (1937)	614 Glenolden Ave.
Linville, Charles H. (1918)	4003 Keswick Rd.
Littig, Mrs. John M. (1919)	Cambridge Apartments
Lloyd, Mrs. Charles Howard (1928)	Easton, Md.
Lloyd, Wm. Henry (1937)	1118 N. Calvert St.
Lockard, G. Carroll, M. D. (1919)	2925 N. Charles St.
Lockard, Mrs. G. Carroll (1930)	2925 N. Charles St.
Lockhart, Henry, Jr. (1935)	"Cleghorn-on-Wye," Longwoods, Md.
Long, Mrs. Breckenridge (1931)	Laurel, Md.
Lord, Mrs. J. Walter (1923)	44 Roland Court
Lord, Mrs. J. Williams (1919)	1011 N. Charles St.
Lucas, J. C. M. (1936)	Standard Oil Bldg.
Lyon, Miss Grace (1923)	223 Wendover Rd.

McCabe, Jos. A. (1936)	1312 Howewood Ave.
McCardell, Lee (1929)	4618 Wilmslow Rd.
McCarty, Mrs. Agatha Shipley (1935)	636 Cokesbury Ave.
McCleave, R. Hugh (1928)	Cumberland, Maryland
McColgan, Charles C. (1916)	2710 N. Calvert St.
McColgan, Edward (1921)	200 N. Beechwood Ave.
McCormick, R. A. (1914)	3807 Fenchurch Road
McCormick-Goodhart, Leander (1928)	"Langley Park," Hyattsville, Md.
Maccubbin, Mrs. Wm. H. (1936)	1925 E. 32nd St.
McCulloch, Mrs. Duncan (1932)	Glencoe, Md.
MacGill, James (1934)	Atholton, Md.
Machen, Arthur W. (1917)	1109 Calvert Bldg.
Machen, Thomas (1937)	Poplar Hill Rd.

McHenry, John (1929) .... Owings Mills, Md.
McIlvain, Miss Elizabeth Grant (1917) . 908 St. Paul St.
McIntosh, J. Rieman (1937) .... Baltimore Trust Bldg.
McIntyre, Edward J. (1934) .... 1213 N. Luzerne Ave.
Mackall, R. McGill (1928) .... 2423 N. Forest Park Ave.
McKim, S. S. (1902) .... P. O. Box 893
McLanahan, Mrs. Austin (Romaine LeMoyne) (1931) .... Greenspring & Woodlawn Aves.
McLane, Allan (1894) .... Garrison, Md.
McLane, Miss Elizabeth C. (1919) ..... Warrington Apts.
MacLean, Dr. Angus L. (1933) .... 1201 N. Calvert St.
MacNeil, Mrs. of Barra (1936) .... 2211—30th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
McWilliams, Miss Mary Matthews (1929) .... 1732 N. Calvert St.
Magee, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander (1936) .... 14 Hillside Rd., Roland Park
Magruder, Caleb Clarke (1930) .... Upper Marlboro, Md.
Magruder, Miss Louise E. (1929) .... Annapolis, Md.
Mahoney, Mrs. Ella V. (1935) .... Bel Air, Md.
Maloy, William Milnes (1911) .... 308 Overhill Rd.
Manning, James R. (1928) .... Briarfield, Poplar Hill Road
Marburg, Theodore (1931) .... 14 W. Mt. Vernon Pl.
Marine, Miss Harriet P. (1915) .... Box 40, Druid Station, Baltimore
Markell, Charles (1937) .... 1804 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Markell, Mrs. Francis H. (1923) ...... Frederick City, Md.
Marriott, Mrs. Telfair W. (1919) ...... 1001 St. Paul St.
Marshall, Morgan (1935) .... 3804 St. Paul St.
Marshall, Mrs. Robert E. Lee (1937) ... 1013 Poplar Hill Rd.
Marston, James G., M. D. (1934) .... 516 Cathedral St.
Marye, William B. (1911) .... 207 E. Preston St.
Massey, Mr. & Mrs. J. Allan (1923) ... 1514 33rd St.
Massey, Miss M. E. (1925) .... 105 Maple Ave., Chestertown, Md.
Mather, L. B. (1922) .... 315 E. 22nd St.
Mathews, Edward B., Ph. D. (1905) .... Johns Hopkins University
Matthews, Mrs. Henry C. (1927) ...... 1302 St. Paul Street
Maynard, Julian H., Lt. Comm. U. S. N. (1936) .... Philadelphia Navy Yard
*Mayo, Dr. R. W. B. (1927) .... 4300 Wickford Rd.
Mears, Mrs. Adelbert Warren (1930) ... 3102 Hilton St.
Mencken, August (1928) .... 1524 Hollins Street
Menzies, John T. (1937)
Menzies, Mrs. John T. (1937) .... Lutherville, Md.
Merrick, Robert G. (1937) .... Munsey Bldg.
Merriman, H. Morton (1935) .... St. Michaels, Talbott Co., Md.
Meyer, Mrs. Robert B. (1924) .... 3047 Brighton St.
Meyer, Walter F. (1937) .... 800 Glen Allen Drive
Mickle, Mrs. Marbury (1923) .... The Sherwood Hotel

Miller, Charles R. (1916)............2200 Roslyn Ave.
Miller, Edgar G., Jr. (1916)...........808 Fidelity Building
Miller, R. Fowler (1937)............Supt. Telegraph B. & O. R. R., Camden Station.
Miller, Mrs. Warren D. (1924)......160 W. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.
Miller, Mrs. William E. (1922)........7 Beechdale Rd., Roland Park
Mintz, Julius (1924)...................400 Equitable Building
Mitchell, Mrs. Robert L. (1921).......2112 Maryland Ave.
Moore, Mrs. Joseph Earle (1933) (Grace Barclay)..................4422 Underwood Rd.
Morgan, Philip S. (1936)..............514 St. Paul Place
Morgan, Zachariah R., M. D. (1931)....708 Reservoir St.
Morrison, Mrs. Harry (1935)..........Woodbrook, Md.
Morton, Samuel P., Jr. (1934)........Ambassador Apts.
Mullikin, Kent R. (1933)..............1511 Guilford Ave.
Mullin, Miss Elizabeth Lester (1916)..1501 Park Ave.
Munroe, Mrs. Kenneth O. (1927).......543 Park Ave., Towson, Md.
Murdoch, Miss Mildred Laws (1926)....1527 Bolton St.
Murray, Monsignor John J. (1937).....2638 E. Baltimore St.
Murray, Miss Mercedes M. (1926)......1309 W. 42nd St.
Muse, Mrs. H. Lee (1930)..............3748 Beech Ave.
Myers, Mrs. Philip (1935).............5 Maryland Ave., Towson, Md.

Nance, O. H. (1937).....................4002 St. Paul St.
Nelson, J. Arthur (1921)..............227 St. Paul St.
New, Jacob S. (1936)..................101 W. Monument St.
Newcomer, B. Frank (1937)............100 Witherspoon Rd.
Nice, Mrs. Harry Whinna (1937)......Government House, Annapolis, Md.
Nichols, Firmadge King, M. D. (1929)...4711 Roland Ave.
Nicolai, Charles D. (1916)...........3809 Dorchester Rd.
Nimmo, Mrs. Nannie Ball (1920)......3207 N. Calvert St.
Nolting, William G. (1919)............11 E. Chase St.
Norris, Walter B. (1924)..............199 Hanover St., Annapolis, Md.
Northup, Isaac Noyes (1936)...........Trinity Cathedral, Newark, N. J.
Nyburg, Sidney L. (1921)..............1504 First National Bank Building

Ober, Gustavus, Jr. (1914).............Woodbrook, Govans P. O., City
O'Conor, Herbert R. (Attorney-General of Md.) (1937)............Baltimore Trust Bldg.
O'Ferrall, Alfred J. (1936)............100 St. Paul St.
Offutt, T. Scott (1908).................Towson, Md.
Old, Francis E., Jr. (1931).............1608 Linden Ave.
Oliver, John R., M. D. (1919)..........1900 E. Monument St.
Olivier, Stuart (1913)..................2 Wyndhurst Ave.
Oppenheimer, Reuben (1924)...........626 Equitable Building
Orndorff, James Ridgely (1929)........5703 Berkley Ave., Mt. Washington

*Owens, Albert S. J. (1914)	Court House
Owens, Charles B. (1935)	16 St. Paul St.
Owens, Edward B., Jr. (1927)	420 Cedarcroft Road
Owens, Hamilton (1937)	c/o Evening Sun, Balto.
Owens, John W. (1937)	c/o The Sun, Balto.
Owings, Dr. Edward R. (1926)	1733 Linden Ave.
Paca, John P., Jr. (1931)	Title Bldg.
Page, Charles Greenleaf (1931)	Calvert Court Apts.
Page, Mrs. James (1929)	Homewood Apts.
Page, Wm. C. (1912)	Calvert Bank
Paine, James R. (1933)	18 E. Baltimore St.
Parke, Francis Neal (1910)	Westminster, Md.
Parks, Miss Ida M. (1922)	11 W. Saratoga St.
Parran, Mrs. Frank J. (1908)	144 W. Lanvale St.
Parran, Dalrymple (1926)	1708 N. Calvert St.
Passano, Mrs. Edward B. (1935)	York Road and Susquehanna Ave.
Pattison, Sam W. (1935)	407 N. Howard St.
Paul, Mrs. D'Arcy (1909)	Blythewood Road, Roland Park
Paul, John Gilman D'Arcy (1927)	Blythewood Road, Roland Park
Pennington, Mrs. Lee Roberts (1932)	16 Taylor St., Chevy Chase, Md.
Perine, Mrs. George Corbin (1916)	1124 Cathedral St.
Perine, Washington (1917)	607 Cathedral St.
Perkins, Mifflin Thomas (1935)	3118 Howard Park Ave.
Perkins, Walter F. (1935)	5301 Purlington Way
Perlman, Philip B. (1936)	Munsey Bldg.
Piper, Mrs. James (1935)	Eccleston, Md.
Pitts, Miss Mary B. (1927)	100 University Pkwy., W.
Pitts, Tilghman G. (1924)	129 E. Redwood St.
Pleasants, J. Hall, M. D. (1898)	201 Longwood Road, Roland Park
Pleasants, Mrs. John (1937)	3405 Greenway
Pleasants, Mrs. Richard H. (1936)	103 W. Monument St.
Poe, Edgar Allan (1929)	U. S. F. & G. Building
Pollitt, L. Irving (1916)	1715 Park Place
Porter, Miss Bessie (1926)	3333 N. Charles St.
Post, A. H. S. (1916)	Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.
Potter, Henry Betram (1936)	c/o Baltimore Transit Co.
Powell, Henry Fletcher (1923)	309 W. Lanvale St.
Powell, Rev. Noble C. (1934)	St. Albans Cathedral, Wash., D. C.
Preston, Mrs. Herbert R. (1936)	Catonsville, Md.
Preston, James H. (1898)	916 Munsey Building
Price, Mrs. Juliet Hammond (1924)	Sherwood Hotel
Purdum, Mrs. Bradley K. (1923)	Hamilton, Md.
Purdum, Frank C. (1922)	Hamilton, Md.
Radcliffe, George L., Ph. D. (1908)	Fidelity Building
Radoff, Morris Leon, Ph. D. (1937)	829 N. Charles St.

Ralston, Mrs. David A. (1935)	4437 Clifton Ave.
Ramey, Mrs. Mary E. W. (1922)	9 E. Franklin St.
Randall, Blanchard (1902)	200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Requardt, John M. (1926)	101 Wendover Rd.
Requardt, Mrs. John M. (1926)	
Revell, Edward J. W. (1916)	1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.
Rhode, W. Allen (1931)	Catonsville, Md.
Rianhard, Thomas McM. (1929)	100 University Pkwy, W.
Rich, Edward N. (1916)	Union Trust Building
Rich, Mrs. Edward L. (1926)	Catonsville, Md.
Ricker, Mrs. Roger R. (1927)	3011 Wayne Ave.
Ridgely, Miss Eliza (1893)	825 Park Ave.
Ridgely, John, Jr. (1916)	Towson, Md.
Riely, Mrs. Compton (1934)	2207 St. Paul St.
Rieman, Mrs. Charles Ellet (1909)	10 E. Mt. Vernon Place
Rieman, Charles Ellet (1898)	10 E. Mt. Vernon Place
Riggs, Miss Annie Smith (1934)	Brookeville, Md.
Riggs, Clinton L. (1907)	606 Cathedral St.
Riggs, Henry G. (1937)	814 Cathedral St.
Riggs, John Beverley (1936)	Brookville, Md.
Riggs, Lawrason (1894)	632 Equitable Building
Riordan, William A. (1938)	Washington Apts.
Risacher, Rev. John A., S. J. (1934)	Loyola College, Evergreen
Roach, Erwin R. (1934)	611 Park Ave.
Robertson, David A. (1936)	2229 N. Charles St.
Robertson, James A. (1936)	Archivist, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.
Robertson, Geo. S. (1921)	Park Bank Building
Robinson, J. Ben, D. D. S. (1928)	Medical Arts Bldg.
Robinson, Ralph (1894)	Maryland Trust Bldg.
Robinson, Ralph J. (1934)	Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Rodgers, Maurice Falconer (1937)	505 Orkney Rd.
Rogers, Miss Maria R. (1936)	Pikesville, Md.
Rogers, Mrs. Wm. F. (1927)	5308 Stonington Ave., Howard Park
Rohrer, C. W. G., M. D. (1910)	2814 Ailsa Ave.
Rose, Douglas H. (1898)	10 South St.
Rose, R. Contee (1935)	301 Oakdale Rd.
Rouse, John G. (1928)	Md. Casualty Co.
Rouzer, E. McClure (1920)	Calvert Bldg.
Rowe, Miss Georgia M. (1925)	2321 N. Calvert St.
Rowland, Samuel C. (1923)	Calvert Bldg.
Rumsey, Charles L., M. D. (1919)	812 Park Ave.
Ryan, Timothy J., Jr. (1938)	1825 E. Baltimore St.
Sadtler, Miss Florence P. (1925)	2605 N. Charles St.
Sanford, John L. (1937)	Morris Bldg.
Sappington, Mrs. Edith M. (1937)	2931 N. Calvert St.

Sattler, Mrs. Augustus Edmund (1937)	3904 St. Paul St.
Saylor, W. Cromwell (1936)	1912 N. Washington St.
Scarlett, Charles E., Jr. (1937)	2901 St. Paul St.
Schoenfield, Mrs. Frederick (1928) (Virginia Berkley Bowie)	Middletown, Pa.
Scholtz, Karl A. M. (1937)	334 St. Paul St.
Scott, Miss Dorothy McIlvain (1937)	Warrington Apts.
Scott, James W. (1935)	213 W. Monument St.
Scott, Mrs. T. Quincy (1937)	Warrington Apts.
Scott, Mrs. William Dodds (1929) (Katherine Fairfax Kimberly)	3908 Hadley Square
Seeman, Frederick C. (1919)	110 Hopkins Place
Seitz, Mrs. S. Clayton (1934)	Towson, Md.
Selden, Albert A. (1935)	3137 N. Calvert St.
Selfe, Mrs. Lee Webster (1934)	Salisbury, Md.
Semmes, Miss Frances C. (1929)	100 W. University Pkwy.
Semmes, John E. Jr. (1916)	First National Bank Bldg.
Semmes, Raphael (1923)	Latrobe Apts.
Severn, Edwin F. (1936)	55 Oregon Ave., Halethorpe, Md.
Shackelford, Wm. T. (1926)	Earl Court Apts.
Shamer, Maurice Emory (1924)	3300 W. North Ave.
Shannahan, E. McNeal (1936)	Easton, Md.
Shaw, John K., Jr. (1927)	Eccleston Station, Md.
Sherwood, Watson E. (1931)	2818 St. Paul St.
Shipley, Arthur M. (1935)	507 Edgevale Rd.
Shipley, George (1924)	Fairhaven, Easton, Md.
Shipley, Mrs. Marvin R. (1927)	Harman's, Md.
Shoemaker, Mrs. Edward (1919)	1031 N. Calvert St.
Showacre, Miss Elizabeth B. (1932)	4105 Liberty Heights Ave.
Shower, Miss Leonora V. (1935)	2133 Maryland Ave.
Shriver, Alfred Jenkins (1921)	University Club
Shriver, Mrs. Edward Jenkins (1936)	205 Ridgewood Rd.
Shriver, George M. (1935)	Old Court Rd.
Shure, Austin F. (1932)	3531 Wabash Ave.
Sill, Mrs. Howard (1928)	12 E. Pleasant St.
Simpson, Mrs. Edward (1935)	1528 Bolton St.
Sioussat, Mrs. Annie Leakin (1891)	1000 N. Charles St.
Skeen, John H. (1927)	First National Bank Bldg.
Skinner, M. E. (1897)	1103 Fidelity Bldg.
Skirven, Percy G. (1914)	422 Chapelgate Rd., Ten Hills
Slack, Dr. & Mrs. Harry R., Jr. (1938)	8 Bishop's Rd.
Slagle, A. Russell (1937)	4803 Roland Ave.
Slingluff, Jesse (1936)	Md. Trust Bldg.
Sloan, Miss Anne M. (1937)	Lonaconing, Md.
Slocum, Mrs. Geo. Washington (1925)	4100 N. Charles St.
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Alan P., 3rd (1937)	Annapolis, Md.

Smith, Mrs. Henry Edmond (1923)	1500 Park Ave.
Smith, Henry Lee, M. D. (1931)	4313 St. Paul St.
Smith, Mrs. James S. (1928)	Annapolis Blvd., Brooklyn, Md.
Smith, R. Manson (1937)	c/o Mercantile Trust Co.
Smith, Mrs. Tunstall (1935)	Preston Apts.
Smith, Walter Prescott (1937)	Annapolis, Md.
Snow, Mrs. Henry (Maud Birnie Cary) (1925)	4824 Roland Avenue
Sollers, Basil (1933)	605 Lennox St.
Solter, George A. (1925)	Court House, City
Soper, Hon. Morris A. (1917)	102 W. 39th St.
Speare, Almus Reed (1923)	Rockville, Md.
Speer, J. Ramsey (1931)	Trappe, Talbot Co., Md.
Spence, Miss Lydia E. (1937)	626 S. Paca St.
Spencer, Miss Eleanor Patterson (1936)	Goucher College
Spilker, Miss Julia E. (1933)	Northway Apts.
Sprigg, James Cresap (1932)	Allston Apts.
Sprigg, Wm. Mercer, M. D. (1933)	35 Quincy St., Chevy Chase, Md.
Stamp, Miss Adele Hagner (1929)	Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Stanford, John Harwood (1937)	Munsey Bldg.
Stanley, John S. (1936)	First National Bank Bldg.
Stanton, Hon. Robert F. (1937)	853 University Pkwy. W.
Stanton, Mrs. Robert F. (1937)	
Steel, Miss Margaret A. (1917)	215 N. Church St., Gilroy, Calif.
Steele, Miss Rosa (1925)	3809 N. Charles St.
Stein, Chas. F. (1905)	S. E. Cor. Courtland & Saratoga Sts.
Steinmeyer, Reuben G. (1936)	College Park, Md.
Stettinius, Mrs. Wm. C. (1929)	500 Somerset Rd.
Steuart, Lamar Hollyday (1928)	1311 John Street
Steuart, Richard D. (1919)	703 W. University Pkwy.
Steuart, Miss Susan Elliott (1929)	Roland Ave., Roland Park
Stick, Mrs. Gordon M. F. (Anna Howard Fitchett) (1930)	Glen Arm, Maryland
Stokes, Miss Mary Charlton (1937)	Guilford Manor Apts.
Stoll, Mrs. F. Conrad (1936)	Brooklyn, Md.
Stork, Wm. B., Lt. U. S. Navy, Ret. (1928)	620 W. University Pkwy.
Storm, William M. (1926)	Frederick, Md.
Stow, John Carroll (1933)	4001 N. Charles St.
Stran, Mrs. Thomas P. (1929) (Caroline S. Bansemer)	Ambassador Apts.
Straus, Isaac Lobe (1935)	Brooklandville, Md.
Stritegoff, Nelson H. (1937)	700 Northern Parkway
Strong, Gordon (1936)	Sugar Loaf Mountain, Dickerson Sta., Md.
Stuart, Miss Sarah Elizabeth (1915)	Chestertown, Md.

Stump, John B. (1937)	Bel Air, Md.
Sullivan, Mrs. Felix R., Jr. (1922)	1605 Park Ave.
Summers, Clinton (1916)	1 Bedford Place, Guilford
*Supplee, J. Frank, Jr. (1929)	Court House
Swain, Robert L., M. D. (1936)	3507 Edgewood Rd.
Swann, Don (1935)	879 Park Ave.
Sweeny, Mrs. Louis F.	2844 N. Calvert St.
Symington, John F. (1924)	1407 Philpot St.
Tabler, Dr. H. E. (1926)	Box 2, Hancock, Md.
*Talbot, Mrs. Bertha C. Hall (1913)	Rockville, Md.
Taylor, Mrs. Clarence M. (1930)	Linthicum Heights
Thom, Mrs. Mary W. (1919)	Warrington Apts.
Thomas, Mrs. Douglas (Catherine Bowie Clagett) (1925)	2739 N. Calvert St.
Thomas, Edward M. (1928)	1123 N. Calvert St.
Thomas, Mrs. Harvey C. (1914)	Tudor Arms Apts.
Thomas, Mrs. James Walter (1935)	Cumberland, Md.
Thomas, Richard Henry	3448 Gilman Terrace
Thomas, William S. (1915)	211 N. Calvert St.
*Thompson, H. Oliver (1895)	Title Building
Thompson, Richard Hardesty (1937)	Maryland Club.
Thornbury, Leon Delmar (1933)	2 W. 86th St., New York City
Tiffany, Herbert T. (1919)	Severn Apts.
Tilghman, Lt. Col. Harrison (1917)	Foxley Hall, Easton, Md.
Tilghman, J. Donnell (1928)	Easton, Md.
Tilghman, Mrs. William H. (Irma B.) (1934)	Salisbury, Md.
Tipton, L. Wylie (1937)	2350 Eutaw Place
Torrence, Robert M. (1933)	110 Edgevale Rd.
Torrence, Mrs. Robert M. (1934)	110 Edgevale Rd.
Tracy, Arthur G. (1933)	Hampstead, Md.
Treide, Henry E. (1922)	4201 St. Paul St.
Tubman, Mrs. Samuel A. (1921)	3409 Greenway
Tucker, Mrs. Clarence A. (1922)	Sudbrook Park
Turnbull, Miss Anne Graeme (1919)	1623 Park Ave.
Turner, Mrs. J. Franklin (1926)	Cecil Apartments
Tyson, A. M. (1895)	207 N. Calvert St.
Ullrich, James Rittenhouse (1933)	704 Cathedral St.
University of Maryland	College Park, Md.
Valentine, Miss Katherine (1928)	1120 N. Calvert St.
Van Bibber, Miss Lena Chew (1923)	Preston Apts.
Van Hollen, Donald B. (1925)	Cedarcroft & Hillen Rds., Cedarcroft
Veitch, Dr. Fletcher P. (1926) Veitch, Mrs. Laura B. (1926)	College Park, Md.

Vest, Dr. Cecil W. (1923)..............1014 St. Paul St.
Vickery, Miss Mabel R. (1937).........Earl Court Apts.
Vickery, Stephen G. (1925)............Earl Court Apts.
Vincent, John M., Ph. D. (1894)........406 Holliston Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
Von der Horst, Miss Louise (1928).....747 W. North Ave.

Walker, Henry M. (1933)..............2927 N. Calvert St.
Wallace, Chas. C. (1915)..............804 Union Trust Building
Wallace, Frank T. (1936).............11 E. Saratoga St.
Ward, Miss Elizabeth (1933)..........1514 Park Ave.
Ward, Mrs. Joseph S. (1936)..........14 E. Franklin St.
Warfield, Edwin, Jr. (1914)............"Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.
Warfield, Henry M. (1937)............Timonium
Waring, Col. J. M. S. (1933)..........277 Park Ave., New York City
Waters, J. Seymour T. (1902).........601 Calvert Building
Waters, Miss Mary E. (1916)..........Baltimore, Md.
Webb, Miss Celeste (1930).............9 Wendover Rd.
Webb-Peploe, Mrs. Laura Hammond (1922)............................3927 Canterbury Rd.
Webber, Charles R. (1920).............B. and O. Building
Weld, Mrs. Charles R. (1937)..........119 W. Franklin St.
Welsh, Mrs. Robert A. (1916)..........Millersville, A. A. Co., Md.
Wetherall, Wm. G. (1924).............317 W. President St.
Whedbee, James S. (1927)..............Md. Life Ins. Bldg.
Wheeler, Elliott (1935)...............“Canterbury,” Easton, Md.
Wheeler, Joseph L. (1927).............Enoch Pratt Free Library
Wheeler, H. Lawrence (1935)..........2910 Hollins Ferry Road
Whitcraft, Franklin P., Jr. (1937)....Lutherville, Md.
White, Charles Hoover (1923).........Rolling Road, Relay, Md.
White, Mrs. George Howard, Jr. (1920)..Upperville, Va.
White, Mrs. John Odenheimer (1937)...Sudbrook Park, Md.
Whiteley, Mrs. James G. (1931).......223 W. Lanvale St.
Whiting, Geo. A. (1937)................Mercantile Trust Co.
Whitridge, William (1919).............Garrett Bldg.
Whyte, Miss Margery (1934)..........Washington Apts.
Wickes, Col. Joseph L. (1923).......c/o Public Service Commission, Munsey Building
Wickes, Mrs. Walter (1928)........
Wickes, Walter (1928).............. Brooklandville Post Office, Green Spring Valley, Md.
Wiegand, Henry H. (1923).............4614 Roland Ave.
Wild, Mrs. Michael B. (1922)..........928 Cathedral St.
Wilkinson, A. L., M. D. (1923)..........Raspeburg, Baltimore Co., Md.
Wilkinson, Charles M. (1933).........638 W. North Ave.
Willard, Daniel (1913) ....B. & O. Building
Willard, Miss Jessie C. (1931)........3907 Greenway
Willard, Samuel L. (1937).............3907 Greenway
Williams, E. A. (1920)..................1430 John St.

Williams, Miss Elizabeth Chew (1916) .108 W. 39th St.
*Williams, George Weems (1919) ...... Blythewood Road, Roland Park
Williams, Mrs. Huntington (Mary Camilla McKim) (1937) .... 620 W. Belvedere Ave.
Williams, Mrs. N. Winslow .... 4112 Greenway
Williams, Roger B. (1928) .... 3209 N. Charles Street
Willson, Mrs. Notley (1917) (Mary R. Camp) .... Rock Hall, Md.
Wilson, Miss Virginia A. (1926) .... Charles & Highfield Rd.
Winchester, Marshall (1902) .... 21 W. Chase St.
Winder, Edward Lloyd (1927) .... Easton, Md.
*Winslow, Randolph, M. D. (1921) ..... 1900 Mt. Royal Ave.
Wirgman, Harold F., Lt. Col. U.S.M.C Ret. (1936) .... Annapolis Club, Annapolis, Md.
Wood, Frederick Wm. (1926) .... 2429 Keyworth Ave.
Wood, Mrs. Frederick Wm. (1926) ... 2429 Keyworth Ave.
Worthington, Edward L. (1924) .... 3504 Clifton Ave.
Worthington, Ellicott H. (1917) .... 1531 Bolton St.
Worthington, Lt. Leland Griffith (1935) .... Berwyn, Md.
Wright, Philemon K. (1929) .... Easton, Md.
Wright, W. H. DeCoursey (1921) ...... Monkton, Md.
Wright, Maj. Wm. Burnett (1936) ..... 806 W. University Pkwy.
Wroth, Lawrence C. (1909) .... John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.
Wroth, Peregrine, Jr., M. D. (1921) ..... Hagerstown, Md.
Wyckoff, Vertrees J. (1937) .... 13 Thompson Circle, Annapolis, Md.

Young, Andrew J., Jr. (1916) .... 814 Fidelity Building
Young, Edwin Bennett (1935) .... 224 N. Calvert St.
Young, Hugh Hampton, M. D. (1934) ... Cold Spring Lane
Young, Mrs. Norville Finley (1937) ... 1968 Denune Ave.

Zell, Mrs. Harry S., Jr. (1924) .... 1800 N. Charles St.
Zimmermann, Charles W. (1929) . ..... 1922 W. Baltimore St.
Zink, Mrs. George Conrad (1936) .... 2344 Edmondson Ave.

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Committee on Publications

W. STULL HOLT, *Chairman*

RAPHAEL SEMMES J. HALL PLEASANTS

JAMES W. FOSTER
Editor

The Baltimore Library Company was organized in 1796 and subsequently was merged into the Maryland Historical Society which was founded in 1844.

In 1845 a few gentlemen provided a fund of thirty-five thousand dollars for purchasing a lot on the corner of of St. Paul and Saratoga streets and for erecting and furnishing a building adapted to the needs of the Society and its library. This building was at the time considered very handsome and was the home of the Society until 1918. By the generous gift of Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, the present site was purchased, and a fire-proof building was erected as a memorial to her husband. The Society, however, has again outgrown its present home and needs more space and better facilities to exhibit and make available to the public its valuable historical and genealogical books, manuscripts, maps and collections of miscellaneous items.

It is hoped that in the near future an addition to the present buildings may be provided. Such an addition, however, will necessitate a much larger income than is available at present for proper maintenance.

The Council appeals to its members to assist in increasing the membership and to promote an interest in the work of the Society which will encourage donations and legacies to the endowment fund.

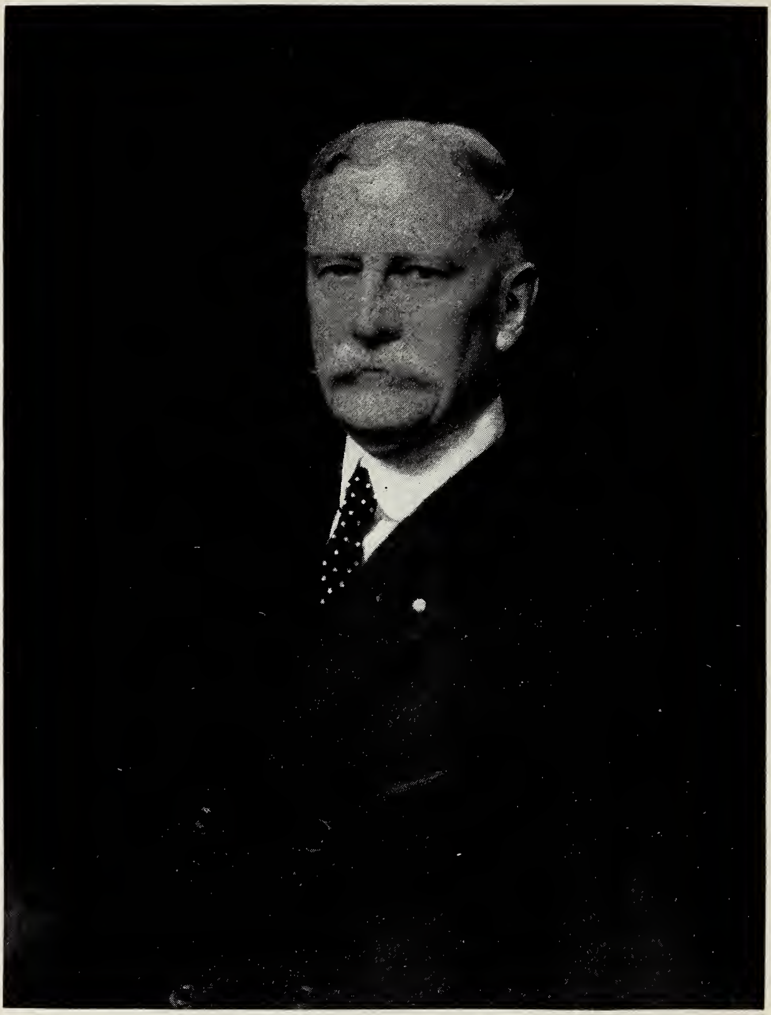
While the Society is now living within its income, it is obvious that it can be of much greater value to the city and state, if it is able to give better service and make its priceless treasures more readily available to the members and public.

SUMMER HOURS.

The buildings of the Society during the summer months will be open as follows:

June 1st to September 15th, Monday to Friday, inclusive, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., Saturday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

During the vacation period, August 1st to 21st inclusive, the buildings will be closed.



WILLIAM HALL HARRIS
President of the Maryland Historical Society
1920-1935

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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William Hall Harris, 1852-1938

The MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY records * with sincere sorrow the death on April 29th, 1938, of Honorable William Hall Harris, who from the time of his election to membership in 1883 took a prominent part in the activities of the Society, emulating the example of his distinguished father, the late James Morrison Harris, who was an active and influential member of this organization from 1847 to 1898.

Mr. Harris was elected to membership on March 12th, 1883, on the nomination of Lennox Birckhead, Esq. and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the Society. His first service to the Society began in 1884, when as Recording Secretary and Member of the Trustees of the Athenaeum, he entered on the forty-five years of service, which ended only with his passing. He became Vice-President in 1897 and in 1920, on the death of Governor Edwin Warfield, became President of the Society. A serious illness in 1935 caused him to resign from the Presidency; but his interest in the affairs of the Society never flagged and as Past President he joined in the deliberations of the Council until a few weeks before the end.

A dignified, firm and courteous presiding officer, he maintained the best traditions of his predecessors in the office. Not only at the meetings of the Society, but at those of the Council as well, he was a faithful attendant, taking an interest in every detail of the Society's affairs and aiding by his ripe experience and wise counsel. His zeal for the advancement of the Society was unfailing and was one of the major interests of his life. He was a generous contributor to the guaranty funds which have

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* Minute adopted at the meeting of the Society May 9, 1938.

made possible the publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine,* and was also a generous donor to the permanent endowment fund of the Society.

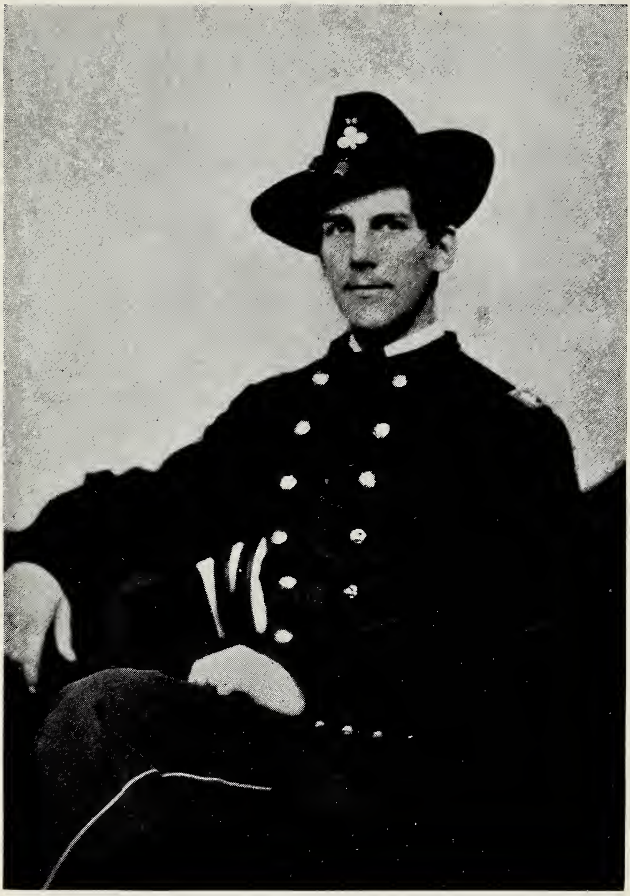
During the period of his Presidency, there was a material increase in the membership, as well as in the contributions to the collections of the Society. Most notable of the latter was the unparalleled Bonaparte collection, secured for the Society by Mr. Harris and now one of the outstanding attractions in the Society's rooms.

He gave to the service of this Society his time, his talents and his wisdom, and those of us who have sat with him around the Council table hereby record our sense of personal loss in his passing.

William Hall Harris was born in Baltimore, October 12th, 1852, the son of James Morrison and Sidney (Calhoun) Harris, the former one of the leaders of the bar of Baltimore and a member of Congress from 1856 to 1862. He was educated in private schools in his native city. His active business life was begun in 1867 as clerk in a coffee importing house; and later he became manager of a street railway company. He then read law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar, continuing in the active practice of this profession until his death. On December 26th, 1904, he was appointed Postmaster of Baltimore by President Theodore Roosevelt and administered the affairs of this office with ability, tact and address. He was for many years assistant secretary general of the Sons of the Revolution; a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the University Club, the Baltimore Bar Association, and the Maryland State Bar Association. He was a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, where he and all his family worshipped. He was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Institute and Vice-President of the Board.

Mr. Harris married in 1876, Alice, daughter of Henry Patterson and granddaughter of William Patterson of Baltimore. Mrs. Harris with three sons and a daughter survive him.

At the end of a long, useful and honorable career he will be long remembered as one who in all the social and civic relations of life was ever an urbane, dignified and courteous gentleman.



Captain Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

From a photograph sent to Mrs. Kennedy in 1865.

WHERE "THE CAPTAIN" WAS FOUND.*

By Anna Howell Kennedy Findlay.

I

The State of Maryland as it wends its way westward from the sunny shores of the Chesapeake Bay to the Alleghany Mountains, gradually draws in its figure in order to pass between the Potomac River on the south and the Mason-Dixon Line on the north. At one point the State is only a mile and three-quarters wide. Tradition has it that a rooster with good vocal chords, properly centered, has the pleasure of knowing that his early morning summons is heard in three different States of the Union.

This thin "ribbon" separates the State of Pennsylvania from the State of Virginia—it separated the Union from the Confederacy—the North from the South. To cross Maryland at this point is but a brief journey even for an army.

The "ribbon" is located in Washington County. During the War between the States, the County was crossed and recrossed many times by Union troops on their way to and from Virginia, and on two important occasions Washington County saw the armies of General Lee on their way to invade the North — one advance checked at Antietam, the other at Gettysburg.

This area in many respects is one of the most beautiful in our Eastern States. The Blue Ridge range, with its mountain peaks, its hills and its valleys, offers to the traveler as colorful a scene as one might wish—"Fair as the garden of the Lord," said Whittier. From the tops of the mountains the view is a checkerboard of farms in the valleys below, with the colors of the soil and the crops changing under the shadows of passing clouds; from the valleys the view is of a garden, encircled by a distant fencing of mountains, proportioned in height to the garden's great area, and colored by nature a never fading blue.

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* Read before the Society January 10, 1938, by Benjamin Howell Griswold, Jr., Esquire, who assisted in the preparation of this paper. His father, Benjamin Howell Griswold, Sr., a first cousin of Mrs. Findlay, was as a boy present at some of the instances described herein.

One of the loveliest of these " gardens " is the Hagerstown Valley, which forms the link between the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia and the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania. The three are really one continuous valley and comprise what is known as " The Great Valley." In the Hagerstown Valley lies the City of Hagerstown. Just across the Blue Ridge range to the south lies Frederick.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for December, 1862, shortly after the Battle of Antietam, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes published his story, " My Hunt after the Captain."[1] Later the story was republished in the *Atlantic Monthly's Diamond Jubilee Number* of November, 1932, as one of the best of its publications.

In his story, Dr. Holmes writes, " It was a lovely country . . . The hillsides rolled away into the distance, slanting up fair and broad to the sun, as one sees them in the open parts of the Berkshire Valley, at Lanesborough, for instance, or in the many-hued mountain chalice at the bottom of which the Shaker houses of Lebanon have shaped themselves like a sediment of cubical crystals. The wheat was all garnered, and the land ploughed for a new crop."

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[1] " The Captain " was of course his son Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., later Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S., wounded through the neck at the Battle of Antietam, 12 miles from Hagerstown, and after a stirring experience located by his father at the home of " Mrs. H—— K——," who was Mrs. Howard Kennedy, of Hagerstown, the mother of the writer.

Recently Alexander Woollcott published in the *Atlantic* the story of an experience of Colonel Holmes and President Lincoln at the defense of Washington. In that story he mentions the wounding of " The Captain " and adds prophetically: " More than half a century later one of the girls called him up. Yes, one of the Hagerstown girls. And, in a great flutter, the old judge. . . . But that's another story. . . . " While awaiting the complete tale as it will be revealed by biographers of the Justice, readers of the *Magazine* may be entertained by sidelights furnished by the sole surviving participant in the ' Hagerstown episode.'

And his description of Frederick might well fit that of Hagerstown:

> In approaching Frederick, the singular beauty of its clustered spires struck me very much, so that I was not surprised to find 'Fair-View' laid down about this point on a railroad map. I wish some wandering photographer would take a picture of the place, a stereoscopic one, if possible, to show how gracefully, how charmingly, its group of steeples nestles among the Maryland hills. The town had a poetical look from a distance, as if seers and dreamers might dwell there.

Frederick lies just a few miles north of the Potomac River and thirty-five miles northwest of the City of Washington.

During the War between the States, the Union Armies centered at Washington for the invasion of Virginia moved south along the Potomac River and the Rappahannock River toward Richmond, the Confederate capital. General Lee's army would apparently retreat slowly before this approach, but dividing his army he would send General Jackson across the Blue Ridge Mountains on his left and into the Shenandoah Valley. Turning north in the valley and using the mountains as a screen, General Jackson's army, familiar with all the valleys and gaps, would quickly recross the mountains toward the rear of the Union Army. After several defeats, the Union troops found it necessary to capture the Shenandoah Valley, which in turn pokes its nose up into Washington County, Maryland.

It is almost unnecessary to say that across this little stretch of Maryland territory the forces of the North passed in bewildering numbers on their way south.

To save my readers the necessity of turning to reference books for an account of a battle whose 75th Anniversary was celebrated at Antietam last fall, it may be desirable to state briefly a few incidents that will recall the circumstances.

In 1862, after the Seven Days' Battle around Richmond had resulted favorably to the Confederates, General Lee made the first of his rapid moves toward the north. With amazing boldness he pursued his policy of dividing his army, and sent Stonewall Jackson's "foot cavalry," screened by the mountains, north to recross the mountains and attack General Pope's base at Manassas, while General Lee's army faced General Pope.

General Jackson, with his "foot cavalry" marching 50 miles in 36 hours, was able to place his army close to the line between General Pope and the national capital, Washington.

General Pope, discovering his dilemma, by a quick retreat was barely able to beat General Lee's army to the old Bull Run battlefield. Lee pursued him until he drove him into the trenches outside of Washington, and there halted for a few days, but only for a few days, for the Confederate army again quickly swung to the left and started north. General Lee's troops passed through Leesburg to the Potomac River, which they crossed at White's Ford.

There was great alarm in Washington—the Confederates were surrounding the City. General Lee expected to win Maryland for the Confederacy, but his real objective, it appeared later, was to move still further north and capture the railway bridge over the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg. This was a key military position. While threatening Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, he at the same time would have been able to intercept troops and supplies passing from the north to the Union Armies of the west.

A few days later, Stonewall Jackson on his way north to join General Lee's force, passed through Frederick, the Frederick of "Barbara Frietchie" fame. "Barbara Frietchie" (delightful name). Her very existence was at one time doubted, and she has been variously described by "historians, playwrights, composers of opera, and advertising agencies" as a young child, a lovely debutante, a vigorous middle-aged lady, an elderly woman, and a bed-ridden cripple. Yet, she still reigns supreme in Frederick. Whittier's description of her is more generally accepted now than in former years, although her flag-waving propensities and gift for epigrammatic attack on major-generals is still rated by many, more as food for tourists than for home consumption.

General Lee, accompanied by General Longstreet, pushed on to Hagerstown.

By one of those strange chances of war, however, a copy of General Lee's instructions to his generals, entrusted to an officer, had fallen into the hands of General McClellan.[2] Notwithstanding the fact that McClellan was known to be a slow and cautious mover, this time he moved quickly and met the General Lee forces returning in alarm to South Mountain, where there was fought a bloody battle—over the rock-strewn hillsides, through the mountain forests, the valleys and over the streams—the soldiers fighting from behind fences, rocks and trees.

The Confederate advance was definitely checked. General McClellan had captured, and continued to hold, the passes of South Mountain to the east, which protected Washington and threatened the rear of any army advancing to the north.

General Lee quickly consolidated his army with that of General Jackson, and the Confederates turned at bay with their backs to the Potomac River, with the Antietam Creek on their right. Here the great battle of September 17, 1862, was fought at such dreadful cost. The battle losses were 12,500 Union and 11,000 Confederate in dead and wounded.

It was during this battle that Captain Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., then 22 years of age, was shot through the neck, or, as his father, the Doctor, described it: "Through the neck,

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[2] See Maurice's *An Aide-de-Camp of Lee,* in which is quoted the story of the "lost order" by Col. Charles Marshall, Lee's aide-de-camp and military secretary. This order prescribed the movements of the Confederate army for the capture of Harper's Ferry. Lee's staff wrote out three copies of this order, one for General Longstreet, who after he had read it chewed it up; one for Jackson, who pinned it to the inside of his coat; and the third for D. H. Hill, who never received his copy of the order. It was found in Frederick about noon on September 13th, wrapped around three cigars, and was in McClellan's hands that evening.

—no bullet left in wound. Windpipe, food-pipe, carotid, jugular, half a dozen smaller, but still formidable vessels, a great braid of nerves, each as big as a lamp-wick, spinal cord,—ought to kill at once, if at all. Thought not mortal, or not thought mortal,—which was it?"

Dr. Holmes had received word to this effect in Boston, notifying him that his son was at Keedysville, Washington County, Maryland. At once he had set out to find him.

By train via New York and Philadelphia, on to the South, through Baltimore to Frederick, Maryland, he made his way; then by wagon and team across South Mountain to Keedysville.

When the Doctor reached Keedysville, he was told that the Captain had gone from Keedysville to Hagerstown, intending to take the train for Philadelphia, so the father turned back by way of Frederick, through Baltimore to Philadelphia. There was no news in Philadelphia, so he resumed his journey and went by team to Harrisburg. It was here he received word from Philadelphia that his son was at the home of Mrs. Howard Kennedy, in Hagerstown.

No account has ever been written by those who sheltered the Captain during the days when his father was "hunting" for him, but as the anniversary of the battle was celebrated a few months ago, and as the Captain finally merged his title into that of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and became one of the most admired, respected, and interesting men of our time, it seemed to me possible that a third and perhaps concluding article about the Captain might be of interest.

II

The Captain—during most of the time his father the Doctor was searching for him—was in the home of my mother in Hagerstown. I was a little girl at the time these events occurred, and am now the only living member of the family group who were then in the house which sheltered the Captain.

The head of the house was my mother, Mrs. Howard Kennedy, my father having died in 1855. Others of the family at the house at the time were my two brothers, Howard, aged sixteen, and Frank, aged fourteen, and I, a small girl of ten. A sister of my mother's, Mrs. Campbell, who was also a widow, was with us, with her two sons, Ben aged fourteen, and Hamilton, aged nine. At the time of the invasion, a cousin, Ellen Jones, from Philadelphia, a very brilliant and attractive young girl, was visiting us, and my first cousin, Benjamin Howell Griswold, whose mother's house was nearby, was constantly at our home during the Captain's "visit."

Hagerstown is now a prominent manufacturing city of over 30,000 population, but in those days it was one of those fine old-fashioned valley towns where the farmer came (especially of a Tuesday, which was discount day at "the" bank) to dispose of his produce and to spend the evening in mild celebration.

The first railroad which entered the town was one which ran from Chambersburg. It was not profitable as a steam railroad, but for a while was operated some 20 miles as a horse railroad. I can still recall passengers, including one distinguished bishop of the Church, arriving in cars that resembled what are nowadays known as box-cars, in many instances perched quite uncomfortably atop their own baggage. Another railroad, which was built about 1850, survived as a steam railroad.

At the time of which I am writing a daily train left for Harrisburg at 7.00 a. m. and returned at 6.00 p. m. If travelers wished to go in any other direction, they had the choice of three stage coach lines to Baltimore to the east and Cumberland and Martinsburg to the west.

In those years a few families lived on what was known by the colored population as "Quality Hill," more authentically named Prospect Hill and then Prospect Street.

It was from this elevation that the lawyers and the important business men descended daily to attend to their various affairs "down town." A few of the houses on the Hill had large grounds or "gardens" about them. The oldest and largest of the houses had been built by Col. Rochester in 1789. Later Col. Rochester moved to the north and founded in New York State the city which bears his name.

This old brick house, large and attractive, was in the style of many Southern homes, with broad verandas, large rooms with high ceilings, and a tendency for out-buildings to wander all over the place.

This estate was purchased by my father in the year 1850. I lived in the house for nearly seventy years, and inherited it, but sold it some seventeen years ago.

During the War, heavy bars were made for all outside doors, of which there were eight, and they were slipped into place every night, quite unnecessarily, for so far as we know they were never needed.

This section of Maryland was naturally one where sympathies were acutely divided between the North and the South.

My grandfather, Thomas Kennedy, came from Scotland in 1795, settled in Maryland, was a "poet" who had his verses "privately printed," took an active interest in politics, largely I think because of his interest in religious freedom, went to the Maryland Legislature, and was the author, promoter, and father of the bill to remove the "political disability of the Jews."

My mother, Miss Frances Howell, of Philadelphia, had met my father, Howard Kennedy, in Baltimore. My mother was naturally a Union sympathizer.

The first Union regiment I remember seeing was the 5th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. Thomas S. Trumbull, a friend of my mother's, was the adjutant of the regiment. He brought his fellow officers to call, and from that day until the end of the war our house was a center of benevolent war activities. Huge boxes of hospital supplies were sent to us by the Sanitary Commission, and in later years when a Union hospital was established in the town my mother was a daily visitor. Gallons of chocolate, soup, cornstarch, and coffee were made in our kitchen and carried by my young brothers to the hospital. I found in my mother's letters one signed by more than 50 men thanking her for her care and kindness and wishing her happiness and prosperity. Our guests ranged from major-generals to lieutenants—Generals Averell, Torbert, W. B. Franklin, Fitz-John Porter, and Wm. F. Smith were frequent visitors.

Notwithstanding my mother's Union loyalty, she had great sympathy for the Southern soldiers. She fed them, but would announce to them severely that while she didn't approve of their principles at all, they were after all human beings and must be fed.

Our house was situated much higher than the street nearby, perhaps a city block from it. The lawn stretched from the house to the street. We rejoiced at the sight of our blue-coated soldiers; and whenever we heard a band, we all raced down to our entrance gate—adults and children—to wave our handkerchiefs to the regiments as they marched by. We lived in a state of excitement and wonderment as to what would happen next, and the atmosphere was highly charged.

I remember that after the Battle of Gettysburg, while we stood at the foot of the lawn waving our handkerchiefs to the Union troops as they were marching by, a soldier tore a bit from one of the stars in his troop's flag and ran over and gave it to me. I still have that bit of star tucked away in an envelope in my desk.

But to go back to Antietam—Generals Lee and Longstreet were in Hagerstown on September 11th, six days before the Battle of Antietam, but I do not remember having seen them. Doubtless I had been told to stay indoors during those uncomfortable days when the "enemy" was present.

After the Battle of Antietam, when Hagerstown was in control of the Union troops, the town was filled with strangers. Some came from curiosity to see a great battlefield; others, like Dr. Holmes, to search for their wounded relatives, husbands, sons and brothers.

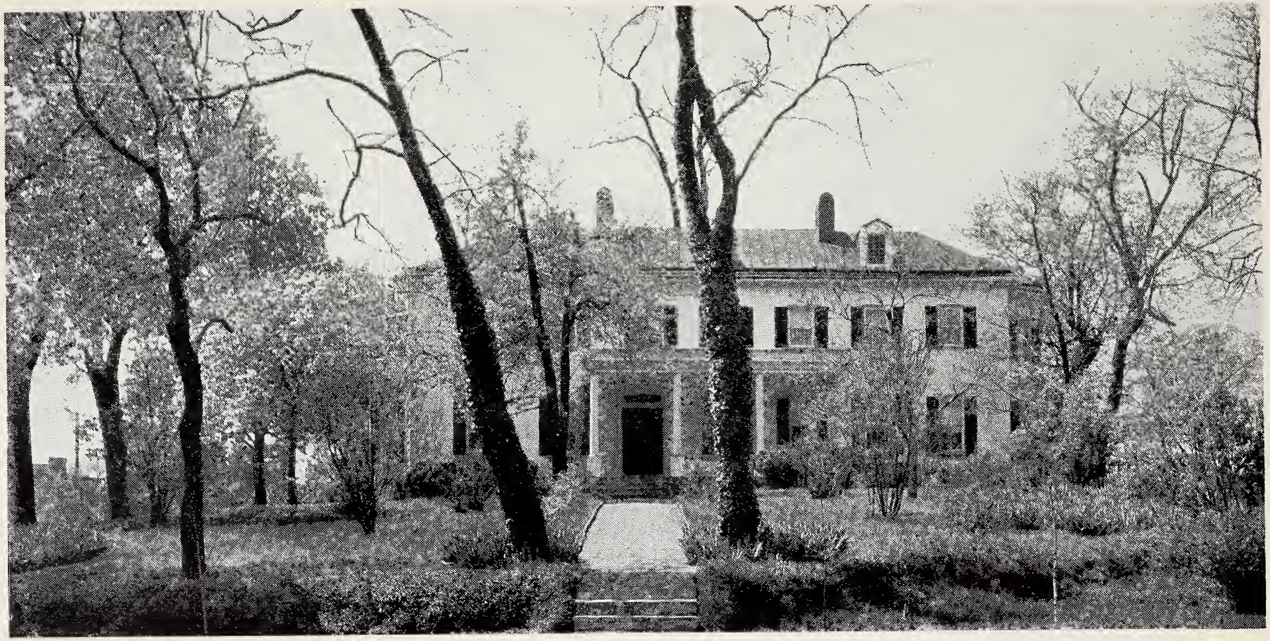
From the time of the crossing of the Potomac into Maryland by the Confederates, until after the Battle of Antietam, our communications with the North had been practically shut off.

On one Saturday afternoon (September 20, 1862) we had heard a band and, following our custom, were at the gate and waved to the soldiers. My mother noticed a young officer across the way, evidently wounded, as he had a bandage around his throat and was walking very languidly. He and his companion sat down to rest. My mother sent my brother, who was about fourteen years old, to ask him if she could do anything for him. He came over to thank her; said he had been wounded by a bullet which had gone through his neck, and that he was suffering greatly at times; that he had gone to the railway station to inquire about trains, as he wanted to go to his home in Boston as soon as he was strong enough to travel.

At this time there was no Union hospital in the town and he was in wretched quarters, with little care and attention. My mother asked him to come to our home until he was able to travel. He accepted the invitation and introduced himself as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. Of course we recognized him as the son of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. We little thought at the time that this distinguished looking young officer was to become one of the greatest of the many great judges in our history, an even greater man, if possible, than his father, who at that time occupied a very prominent position and place in the minds of all reading people.

Captain Holmes was tall and very good looking. I have two photographs of him taken in his uniform about this time. He was a delightful guest, and the whole family enjoyed his stay with us. My young cousin from Philadelphia—a very brilliant young woman—sang and played and entertained him, and helped to divert his mind when he suffered from his wound. He said it hurt him to write, so she offered to write for him. He dictated in Latin, a letter to his father; but she understood Latin as well as he did, as she confessed when she cautioned him that he was becoming a little too personal concerning herself in moods and tenses.

My mother was a good nurse and dressed his wound every day, and it began to heal very quickly. He begged to be allowed to read after he retired, and one night swung a gas jet against a door and set the door on fire. He was so absorbed in his book



Rochester House, Hagerstown.

Where Captain Holmes was the guest of the Kennedy family in 1862.

that the smell of the burning paint penetrated through the house before he was aware of what he had done. The scar on the door was allowed to remain untouched for many years.

The Captain was gaining in strength every day. He was enjoying himself and was evidently loath to leave; but Doctor Holmes had heard from Philadelphia that the Captain was at our house and it was my mother who insisted, in reply to a telegram from Harrisburg, on sending the following, which ended Dr. Holmes' "Hunt":

> Captain Holmes still here. Leaves seven tomorrow for Harrisburg. Is doing well.
>
> (signed) Mrs. Howard Kennedy.

The family always arose to speed the parting guest, and we all said good-bye to Captain Holmes with great regret as he started on his way to meet his father in Harrisburg.

The account of the meeting of Dr. Holmes and his son—"How are you, boy?" "How are you, Dad?"— is best told by the Doctor, as well as that pleasant word of thanks that emanated from a mind so distressed and so relieved.

Speaking of the Captain, in an outpouring of exaggerated gratitude, he writes:

> . . . As he walked languidly along, some ladies saw him across the street, and seeing, were moved with pity, and pitying, spoke such soft words that he was tempted to accept their invitation and rest awhile beneath their hospitable roof. The mansion was old, as the dwellings of gentlefolks should be; the ladies were some of them young, and all were full of kindness; there were gentle cares, and unasked luxuries, and pleasant talk, and music-sprinklings from the piano, with a sweet voice to keep them company,—and all this after the swamps of the Chickahominy, the mud and flies of Harrison's Landing, the dragging marches, the desperate battles, the fretting wound, the jolting ambulance, the log-houses, and the rickety milk-cart! Thanks, uncounted thanks to the angelic ladies whose charming attentions detained him from Saturday to Thursday, to his great advantage and my infinite bewilderment! As for his wound, how could it do otherwise than well under such hands?

The bullet had gone smoothly through, dodging everything but a few nervous branches, which would come right in time and leave him as well as ever.

III

What great contrast there was in those days between the irrepressible gaiety and spontaneity of youthful officers and sudden disaster of death and near-death! While writing this article and searching amongst my papers, I found an illustration of each. One, a letter in pencil, of fine handwriting, from some young Union officers:

Headquarters, 6th Corps,
Camp near Berlin,
November 2, 1862.

This is to certify that we the undersigned, this day November 2, 1862, at 1 o'clock duly opened with appropriate ceremonies a bottle of old Madeira presented by Mrs. Fanny H. Kennedy, and drank the following toast:

> To the memory of our agreeable and beloved friends in Hagerstown. May we meet again.

A procession was then formed, and lest the bottle should be profaned by the hands of any other persons, we buried it beneath an oak tree, on a line between ourselves and Hagerstown, and each person threw a spadeful of earth over it, with uncovered heads, and in regretful silence.

C. W. Toller
M. T. McMahon
James Starr.

Then there were the letters of thanks from those who had lost someone very dear to them. Shortly after the departure of Captain Holmes, the son of Robert H. Ives, of Providence, Rhode Island (Lieutenant Ives), desperately wounded by a shell at Antietam, was brought to our house by his father and died there.

I have also several letters from Dr. Holmes (appended hereto) and the letter Captain Holmes wrote my mother upon his arrival home, as well as others written over a long period of years.

The first letter reads as follows:

21 Charles St.,
September 30, 1862,
Boston.

My dear Mrs. Kennedy:

I just arrived home last night, safe, and as well as could be expected. I met father at Harrisburg and after that went via Phila where I stayed a day at the Hallowells. Let me here once more however poorly say a word of thanks for the womanly kindness and motherly tenderness with which you treated me. You gave me a home when I most needed it and with it, all those charming attentions that make home what it is. However, it is foolish for me to talk about it except that you should know that I feel it.

Please give my respects to all your sisters,[3] likewise my kindest remembrances to Jones [4] to whom please say that, if one may judge from appearances, pretty tall clover is growing for the undersigned young reprobate to frisk in.

Yours very gratefully & Sincerely,

O. W. Holmes, Jr.

And the letter announcing his engagement:

March 11, 1872

My dear Mrs. Kennedy

It is with a sort of trembling that I write after such an interval to the dear and respected friend who was my good Samaritan long ago. But I must send a line to ask your good wishes. I am engaged to Miss F. B. Dixwell who has been for many years my most intimate friend and who will now I hope soon be my wife.

I am sure you will not have forgotten your sympathy for your soldier boy.

O. W. Holmes, Jr.

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[3] This included Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Campbell, and Mrs. Reagan.

[4] My cousin Ellen Jones, above mentioned.

296 Beacon St.,
Boston

Mrs. F. H. Kennedy

I hope you will tell our news to you and yours, but I dare not ask about individuals when so much may have happened. My brother and sister have married within the year—otherwise there is little change with us.

Another letter 12 years later mentions his duties as a judge of the Massachusetts Court, work he thoroughly enjoyed:

March 14, 1884
Court House, Boston

My Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

I was overjoyed this morning at receiving your card. By a strange coincidence I had just obtained your address from some one who had accidentally met you, and was on the point of writing. I assure you that through these many years of silence I have never abated a particle of the grateful affection with which I have always regarded you, and I am glad to think that you also remember the naughty boy whom you entertained in 1862. I see by the address of your letter that you know that I am now a judge. I have I think so far pretty exactly followed Shakespeare's programme of the Seven Ages, and I must say that I find greater happiness at the present moment than ever before. This work is very hard but very interesting and absorbing and I take it as easily as one can who takes it seriously, but I think I am succeeding.

But I am beginning by telling you about myself when I should have expressed what is in my mind. I am ahead of my pen. My good wishes for you and yours.

I don't quite know what relation Mr. Frank Kennedy is to you—I suppose he was either a boy or not yet in existence when I was there. It is enough for me that he is one you love.

Won't you write me a line and tell me about yourself and the others whom I remember. Once in a while I meet an old soldier who remembers Mrs. Kennedy with gratitude, and once in a while I tell some of the younger people the story of how she took us in. Next May I propose to make a little Decoration Day speech (A thing I have never been willing to do before) and if it is printed I shall venture to send you a copy.

I am writing this in the midst of a consultation during a case in which I do not sit—My house is 9 Chestnut St., Boston.

I wish my wife could see you. I have more hope now than hitherto that some day we may do so.

With great respect,
Sincerely yours,
O. W. Holmes, Jr.

Twenty-five years after Antietam he wrote as follows:

9 Chestnut St.,
Boston,
Sept. 1, 1887.

My Dear Mrs. Kennedy

I have this moment returned to town and read your letter, with great regret at having missed you and almost equal pain to think that any consideration of weather &—doubt as to me in short—could have caused you omit letting me know when you were here. I escape the pain only by thinking that that was not your real reason, but that you were too tired or something else.

Believe me my dear and honoured friend that although I may have been neglectful of form, never as long as I live shall I be wanting in the substance of affectionate recollection of you or of loving desire to meet you again.

I have just got back from Brattleboro, this evening. When there I saw Major Douglas (I think that was his name) and charged him with my remembrances. Tomorrow, after two months of pretty healthy idleness I go into court. I can write but a line for I have much to do this evening, but you will understand my feelings.

Ever affectionate and Grateful
O. W. Holmes, Jr.

In 1926 I saw Judge Holmes in Washington. Mrs. Holmes and he were most gracious in their welcome, and I had a charming afternoon. It was difficult to associate this tall man with a beautiful suit of snow white hair and heavy white moustache with the youthful face, dark hair and tiny-black-moustached soldier who had been in my mind these many years. Justice Holmes said to me, "You cannot possibly remember me, you were only a little girl." "Oh, yes," I answered, "I remember you well, you were a wounded soldier, but you recovered fast enough to chase me all over the lawn."

He showed me his library—the walls lined with book shelves wherever there was a space—and his father's desk at which the Autocrat had written his delightful books.

Mrs. Holmes was interested in our reminiscences, which turned back to the almost forgotten picture of a little girl on one side, and a young man of twenty-two on the other. It was difficult to realize that these reminiscences were then summoned by a white-haired woman (who declines to tell her easily calculable age) on the one side, and a man nearly ninety on the other.

I could not feel that his boyish spirit had changed very much. I recall that in one of his letters to my mother he referred to himself as the "erstwhile soldier boy," and I think he was still just that in spirit. With all the courage, virility, and vivacity that comes from an ancient stock, the self-discipline and study which he imposed upon himself had brought a rich reward, for he never seemed to lose that brilliancy of mental spirit which could flash the lightning of Jove upon a single subject, or like summer lightning gently illuminate a vast area of thought.

At any rate, he was a hero to a little girl of ten and remained a hero as he grew in years and in stature, and she in years and let us hope in understanding.

IV

The gentle and grateful spirit of the father is reflected in these letters of Dr. Holmes:

21 Charles St.,
April 27th, 1862.

Dear Mrs. Kennedy

Mr. B. Campbell of Uniontown writes to me that you never received any book from me.

I sent you, as I thought, my Poems and my last book of Essays, etc., containing among other things "My Hunt after the Captain." I am very sorry that you did not get them.

This morning I put into the post office a copy of the edition of my poems, the neatest there is. If you receive that and will have the kindness to let me know of its arrival I will send you the other volume.

The Captain who will never cease to remember your kind attentions, is now on Gen. Wright's Staff, 1st Division, 6th Corps, on the Rapidan. He was commissioned as Lieut. Colonel months ago and will be mustered in as such presently, I presume.

I do not like to write in the books I send by mail, as it is not according to rule and therefore send you this slip to mark the volume.

Believe me Dear Mrs. Kennedy

Very sincerely yours,

O. W. Holmes

Boston,
21 Charles St.,
May 10th, 1864.

Dear Mrs. Kennedy

I sent yesterday by mail a copy of my "Soundings from the Atlantic" in which you will find a paper you may have seen or heard of, in which "The Captain" who owed so much to your great kindness is talked about. If you find anything in the book to please you it will please me to have helped you while away an hour.

We have just heard or read of the wounded and killed during the late battles. The Colonel and Major of the Regiment (20th) in which my boy is commissioned as Lieut-Colonel are both reported wounded. It is possible that he was at that time serving on Gen. Wright's Staff, with Sedgewick, he having been detailed on that service.

I was very glad to hear that you received the volume of Poems and trust that you will soon get the other little volume—in fact you ought to have it when you receive this letter.

Yours very gratefully,

O. W. Holmes

296, Beacon Street
March 21st, 1884

My dear Mrs. Kennedy,

Your card accompanying Mrs. Berry's polite invitation to the wedding of her daughter with Mr. Frank Kennedy recalls to me many kind and grateful remembrances. It is too late and too far to throw a slipper after the happy pair but I beg you to be assured that they are followed by my best and warmest wishes,

Sincerely and respectfully yours,
Oliver Wendell Holmes.

THE WHITE SERVANTS AT "NORTHAMPTON," 1772-74.

By William D. Hoyt, Jr.
The Johns Hopkins University.

White servitude was common in Maryland from the earliest days. The geographic position of the Province—between the plantation system of the South and the white labor system of the North—made her depend largely upon the work of the men and women who came across the ocean in hordes to enjoy the religious liberty lacking at home. They were only too willing to engage themselves for periods of time to serve the masters of large estates in order to pay for their passage. For many decades, these laborers flocked to Maryland, and their presence was an important factor in the building up of a landed aristocracy. The peak of the importation was reached in the middle of the eighteenth century, and from 1760 on it declined gradually until it died out after the Revolution which separated the American colony from the Mother Country.

That white servitude still flourished in Maryland in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities is indicated by a slender manuscript volume found recently among a large collection of letters, papers, and account books in the attic of "Hampton," home of the Ridgelys in Baltimore

County. This book, bearing the title, "Description of the White Servants taken January 1772," provides interesting documentary evidence concerning the servants on a typical place of some size. As a matter of fact, it includes two continuations dated July 16th, 1773 and April 3rd, 1774, and covers the two years after the death of Col. Charles Ridgely, who acquired the estate (part of which was called "Northampton") by patent in 1758. It contains minute descriptions of the servants, telling their names, whence they came, their ages, their heights, their physical characteristics, and, in many cases, their occupations or trades. It affords a good picture of the people themselves, and one would like to find an equally complete account of how they lived.

There are in all 91 names, of which 4 are those of negroes and 2 women; the remaining 85 are white men. It is not clear why the colored people were included in the list of white servants; perhaps it was because they were freemen as differentiated from the slaves on the place. Nor is it apparent why there were only two women among the entire number, for there must have been many others at that time and place. The two mentioned were put first in the book and were given as full descriptions as the men who followed them. Both were young Irishwomen, Marget Ragan and Mary Fitzgerril by name, aged 19 and 20 respectively. One was round visaged and swarthy, the other had a long visage and sandy complexion. Mary had several odd markings with India ink on her body, including a figure of the Saviour on the Cross on her right arm above the elbow and a cross with her initials on her right hand. There is no word as to their occupations or duties in the Ridgely menage, so any guess as to the work they performed is as good as another.

The place of origin is given for each of the 85 white men described in the survey. It is evident at first glance that the servants did not spring from any one locality or even the same country, although all were natives of the British Isles. A careful calculation reveals the fact that 17 came from Ireland, 1 from Wales, and 67 from England; there were no Scotsmen.

Of the English, the home county of 21 is set down in the record. Northamptonshire sent 4, Yorkshire 3, Derbyshire and Durham 2 each, and Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Cheshire, Hampshire, Northumberland, Oxfordshire, Somersetshire, and Worcestershire each provided a single representative. The Irish and the lone Welshman were in the first or 1772 group of servants, and all the names in the succeeding groups were straight English. This sudden change from a heavy dependence on Irishmen to a complete use of Englishmen may have been caused by the passage in June 1773 of an act extending for twenty-one years the duty of forty shillings on Irish Catholic servants laid down in 1717. Perhaps the import tax had been allowed to lapse and was now strictly enforced for the first time in some years.

The names of the servants suggest nothing unusual, for many of them are common today. Indeed, it is entirely possible that these workmen on the Ridgely place may have been the direct forebears of prominent citizens of the present time. There is a group of good, solid Irish names: Joseph Allen, Micael Burke, Dennis Hurley, Timothy Murphey, Barney Quin, and Dennis White. Then there are some fine old English names: Thomas Bradley, Robert Brown, Samuel Chamberlain, Joseph Cook, William Dawson, Richard Gough, Thomas Hall, John Irwin, William Johnson, George Jones, John Phillips, Richard Thomas, Joseph Wood, etc. Among them are three pairs of names, which, because of placement next to each other in the list and general similarity of description, might indicate brotherhood or other close relationship. These are Edward and William Clarke, aged 40 and 25, the former a carpenter, Henry and John Thatcher, 22 and 21 years old, both farmers, and Patrick and Edward Burridge, aged 24 and 26. The likelihood of family connection is particularly strong in the case of the Burridges, for they both are set down as hailing from Northamptonshire. In addition, there are three other pairs of similar names: Thomas and Richard Birch, James and Thomas Baker, and Simon and Thomas Draper, which are placed apart from each other and probably are not connected. Of the entire number, only one man is given an alias, Edward Woodard or Woodall, a blacksmith whose age is not stated.

The ages of the 85 men covered a range of thirty-five years, from 17 to 51. There were, however, many more young men than old ones, and the average age was 25.27 years. The ages of 20, 23, and 25 each had nine names, and 22 followed closely with eight. The youngest of the crowd were Barney Quin and John Crauswhite, Irish lads of 17 years. The former was a wellset fellow with a round visage and fair complexion, " & Can Read & Right prettey Well." The latter had a long visage and swarthy complexion, with a large scar on the crown of his head from a scald, making him appear almost bald. The oldest servant was Thomas Orchard, an Englishman of 51 years, a shoemaker who had an oval visage, a dark countenance, and grey eyes, hair, and beard. Close to him in age was Thomas Baker, a 50-year old English farmer, whose chief distinction was a sharp nose and a scar from a burn. The ages of four of the list are not given; perhaps the men did not themselves know the years of their births.

The occupations of 43, or half, of the workmen are set down in the book, and the wide variety of trades represented indicates to some extent the numerous activities on the large plantation of the Ridgelys during colonial times. As might naturally be expected on a place where many acres were devoted to agriculture, a large number of the servants were farmers. There were eighteen in all, of whom five were 23 years of age, and most of the others were young. It is interesting to note that none of the Irish are listed as farmers, but, in the cases where some definite trade is given, they are described as performing some service much more skilful than farming. There were two wagoners, and one young Englishman, John Phillips, combined the duties of farmer and wagoner. Still another servant, William Bennitt, farmed and made breeches, too. Gardening occupied two men, the Irish John Fowloe and the English James Barber. Edward Clarke was a carpenter, and Francis Barret was " a Carpenter & Sawier by trade." William Gardiner was a mason, and it is recorded of Edward Woodard that "he can work at Black or white Smiths Business But not Compleat at Either." There were two breeches makers, Joseph Harney and James Roaney, both Irish youths, and John McKowne, pipemaker, came from the same region. Robert Brown, 20-year old Englishman, was a collar and harness maker, and Thomas Orchard, already mentioned as the oldest of the servants, was the only shoemaker in the crowd. More unusual was the occupation of Thomas Avary, papermaker, but undoubtedly the trade which was most out of the ordinary was that of Joseph Pratt, horse jockey and keeper of race horses. Even this does not seem so extraordinary, however, when one reads the account of the nineteen horses at "Northampton" in 1772, listed on a middle page between the descriptions of the servants. Samuel Coil was a brazier, and William Odgers was a tinman. William Dawson was a brick maker, and Samuel Simson was a coal miner. Joseph Bullos is recorded as a stoneblower and nailer. James Lee, Irish barber, James Baker, baker, and John Pike, butcher, performed duties which were more commonplace, but which must nevertheless have been quite necessary.

Probably many of the servants continued in Maryland the occupations they had pursued across the seas, but some at least changed their mode of living considerably. Soldiering had been the life of three men, and two others had sailed the seas in search of adventure. William Orton at 23 years of age had been a soldier and had experienced very severe whippings, while Thomas Draper had pursued the same career without such damaging treatment. William Lovegrove was a farmer, but the record shows that he had served in His Majesty's artillery corps. John Irwin was also a farmer, though it is said of him that he "has been a Fishing." But by all odds the man who had wandered farthest was William Moses, who had been a marine on board a man of war in the East Indies. Possibly some small infractions of the regulations were responsible for the movement to America of these military and naval people, and they may have been perfectly substantial men on all other points.

That some of the servants listed in the Ridgely account book were much above the average in ability and intelligence is evident from the bits of information hitched on to the regular descriptions. At a time when many people of the best classes in Europe and America could not read or write, it is noted specifically that nine of the servants were able to perform both those operations. Two-thirds of this number, or six in all, were young Irishmen, and none of the nine was over 23 years of age. One other man, Garrard Williams, an Englishman of 27, was said to be able to "Reard Print." But it remained for Charles Doud, 21-year old servant from Ireland, to display the most unusual accomplishment. Not only could he read and write, but he could play the fiddle, and it is pleasant to picture the enjoyment his music may have given the master and his family as well as the other servants.

One striking feature of the men described in the manuscript was their height—or rather their lack of height. The average height of all the 85 white men servants was 5′6¼″, and this is a calculation combining the averages of the Irish (5′4½″) and the English (5′6¾″), with the lone Welshman standing an even 5′7″. A hasty conclusion would indicate that the remarkable shortness of statue among the Ridgely workmen was due to their comparative youth. But closer examination reveals the fact that some of the youngest men were the tallest and some of the oldest were among the shortest. The extremes were represented by Joseph Harney, an Irishman of 20 who was 5′1″, and Thomas Orchard, the elderly English shoemaker of 51 who was 5′2″, on the one hand; and by Francis Barret, the 20-year old carpenter and sawyer who was 6′1″, and Joseph Wood, also 20 and 5′11″, on the other. There were ten men who measured 5′5″ and ten who were 5′6″, seven who came to 5′9″, and six who reached 5′3″ and 5′7″ each, which will show how short the group was as a whole.

Another interesting fact in connection with the servants and the period in which they lived is the commentary on the prevalence of smallpox. Twenty, or nearly a fourth, are listed as being scarred as a result of that dread disease. The percentage was higher among the Irish, of whom six, or over a third, were marked by smallpox; only fourteen Englishmen suffered the same thing. Nearly all of those thus indicated were quite young, the general average being 23.42 years. Most of the victims are recorded as being "much pitted," though occasionally it is remarked that the scars were few.

The discussion of scars left by smallpox leads naturally to an account of some of the physical characteristics mentioned in connection with the 85 white men. Every little peculiarity is set down, probably as a sure means of identification if the servants ran away or if there was any dispute as to ownership. Scars were the chief items, and there were all sorts of them on all parts of the body. Among others, there were scars on the hands, scars over the eyes and under the eyebrows, scars on the cheeks, scars on the forehead, scars on the knees; and jockey Pratt had a scar on his left ankle from a horse bite. Sometimes scars were combined with other characteristics. George Jones not only had scars on the backs of his hands and on his upper lip, but also had his right eyebrow shaved off. Farmer James Barber had a scar on the palm of his right hand and one on his nose, and showed the whites of his eyes a great deal. Joseph Harben had scars on his left arm, and his left thumb was cut off at the first joint. Wagoner Millington had also lost the top of his left thumb, and farmer Cregs no longer possessed the top of his right forefinger. Some had casts in their eyes, and it is recorded of farmer Hardegan that he squinted. Baker Lambert was blind in his right eye, while another unfortunate had eyelids which hung down as a result of smallpox. There were all sorts of noses: roman noses, cocked noses, sharp noses, and long peaked noses. Brickmaker Dawson had a wide mouth, and several farmers were notable for the presence of remarkably big teeth in their upper jaws. William Clarke lacked a tooth in his upper jaw and his underteeth were very uneven, and at least two men had unusually long teeth. Several of the Irish were much freckled, and a number of both Irish and English had curly hair. There were bowlegged men, knock-kneed men, and men who stooped and had rolling walks. Butcher Pike had a neck which bent and let his head rest on his left shoulder. Farmer Tuckey had a ridge on his left thumbnail. Others had marks of scalds on their bellies, blue spots on their shoulders, lumps on their foreheads from blows, and the like.

But scars, casts, and similar oddities were not the only ways of differentiating the men from each other. Most of the men were " well set " or " well made," but there were exceptions such as Joseph Bullos, who was remarkably fat, or Micael Burke, who was " thin Spare Made." Farmer Virndall had a very roguish look, and George Williams was very fierce in appearance. William Gardiner had a way of dodging his head about with gestures as he talked and a particular way of screwing his mouth. George Man had a downlook and a peculiar, quick motion of his eyes. William Clarke was " Born in Berkshire and speakes that country Dialect," and Richard Birch talked in the manner common to his native Cheshire.

Unquestionably it was a mixed group, this band of white servants who came in 1772, 1773, and 1774 to work for the Ridgelys in Baltimore County. It would be extremely difficult to construct a composite picture which would be representative of all the types included. Almost the only common characteristic was the British heritage, and even there complications would arise from the differences between the Irish and the English. There are lacking certain facts, the presence of which might help to make the general canvass more complete. There is no indication, for instance, as to the degree of servitude of the group listed in the book; no terms or times of service are mentioned. Nor is there any way to check on the fact that some of the men may have been convicts transported to Maryland as punishment for crimes committed across the seas. As full as the descriptions are, it would be necessary to know further details of the past history of the servants before a definite survey could be made. What is here is a bit of original source material which casts considerable light on some phases of the servant question in colonial Maryland, without giving a complete view of the matter.

THE ANNACOSTIN INDIAN FORT.

By William B. Marye.

A contributor to *Records of the Columbia Historical Society* mentions a deed, December 3, 1793, whereby William Berry Warman conveyed to James Greenleaf part of a tract of land called "Bayley's Purchase," described as beginning "at a stone on the east side of the Eastern Branch of Potomac, a little above the place where formerly stood the Anacostin Fort and opposite to a cove called Anacostin Cove" (*Records of the Columbia Historical Society*, Vol. II, p. 131).

So far as I am aware, no other reference to this ancient Indian fort has hitherto found its way into print. Much earlier records of it exist, however.

On June 8, 1668, there was surveyed for Luke Green a tract of land called "Green's Purchase," which is described as follows:

Situated "on the east side of Annacostin River on the south east side of a branch or creek in the said River called St. Isidors Creek, beginning at a bounded oak standing by the water side *near an old Indian fort* and running south west down the creek," etc. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Patents, Liber XI, folio 439). This land was patented to Joseph Harrison, February 1, 1671 (Patents, Liber XIV, folio 413).

Saint Isidor's Creek is a former name of the Eastern Branch of Potomac River. The upper tidal parts of the Potomac were formerly sometimes called the Annacostin River, as in the record above quoted. The river is so called in two early certificates of survey, "Gisborough" and "Duddington Manor," which will be mentioned later, also in the certificates of survey of "Berry" (Patents, Liber V, folio 472) and of "Blew Plains" (Patents, Liber VI, folio 176). The last named tracts of land lie on the Potomac, between the mouth of Oxon Run and the mouth of the Eastern Branch (see Ejectment Plat No. 107, 1782, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.).

The same land, "Green's Purchase," was resurveyed for Notley Rozer, November 2, 1715, retaining its original name. The resurvey is described as situated in Prince George's County, "beginning at a bounded white oak standing upon a point by the Eastern Branch *near ye Anacustine foart*" (*sic*) (Unpatented Certificate No. 163, Prince George's County).

On April 4, 1685, there was laid out for a certain John Attwood a tract of land called "Attwood's Purchase," which is described as follows:

> "Lying and being in Charles County" (a decade later this land lay within the newly erected county of Prince George's) "and on the east side of the Eastern Branch of Potomack River, beginning at a bounded white oak standing *a little above the old Anacasten forke* (*sic*), it being a corner tree of one King's land" (Patents, Liber XXII, folio 165).

A tract of land called "Arran," surveyed for John Addison, March 17, 1687, is described as follows:

> "Beginning at a bounded white oak standing *a little above the Annacasten ffort*, being a bounded tree of Luke Green's land, thence east by south three hundred and fifty perches to a bounded chestnut on a hill, thence south east by east one hundred and fifty perches to a bounded white oak on a ridge between Oxon[1] and the Eastern Branch," etc. (Patents, Liber XXII, folio 398).

There is no reasonable doubt that by "Luke Green's land" the land called "Green's Purchase" was meant, although, as we saw above, this land, taken up by Luke Green in 1666, was patented to Joseph Harrison in 1671. The surveyor probably did not know that the land had changed hands. All of those who are familiar with these old land patent records know of similar discrepancies. I find no record of Luke Green's taking up or owning any other lands in that neighborhood.

The land taken up by Colonel John Addison under the name of "Arran," as noted above, appears in later records under the name of "Aaron." That part of "Attwood's Purchase" which lies upon the Eastern Branch was resurveyed for William Berry in the year 1783 and called "Berry's Purchase" (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Unpatented Certificate No. 57, Prince George's County). The land called "Bayley's Purchase," which was mentioned at the beginning of this article, was laid out for William Berry Warman, November 22, 1793, and found to contain twelve hundred and twelve acres (Unpatented Certificate No. 46, Prince George's County). It is described as situated on the Eastern Branch of Potomac River and chiefly within the District of Columbia. It is a resurvey on several original tracts and resurveys, namely, "Ackenhead" or "Aekenhead," "Ferguson's Gain," "Aaron" or "Arran," part of "Attwood's Purchase," "Berry's Purchase" and "Hamilton's Venture." "Ackenhead," "Aekenhead" or "Elkenhead," 500 acres, was surveyed for William Tannehill in 1665 (Patents, Liber XXII, folio 165).

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[1] This refers to Oxon Run, which is still so called. Originally it was called Saint John's Creek.

I may note in passing that I examined the certificate of survey of "Ferguson's Gain," which was laid out for a certain Andrew Hamilton, and ascertained that it was a resurvey on part of "Attwood's Purchase" (Patents, Liber B. C. & G. S. No. 30, folio 8).

The beginning of "Berry's Purchase," 1783, which land, as we have already noted, was a resurvey on part of the original tract of land, "Attwood's Purchase," is thus described in the certificate of survey:

> "A stone heretofore fixed in the place where stood the beginning tree of 'Attwood's Purchase,' which said tree was also the beginning tree of 'Green's Purchase' and the beginning of another tract of land called 'Aaron,' on a point on the east side of the Eastern Branch of Potomac River a little above the place where formerly stood the Anacostin Fort and opposite to a cove called Anacostin Cove."

The same words serve to describe the beginning of "Bayley's Purchase," 1793.

From the descriptions of these later resurveys and from the plats thereto attached we learn certain significant facts:

The third boundary of "Aaron" (Arren) stood near the main road leading from the Eastern Branch ferry towards Upper Marlboro.

"Bayley's Purchase" has four boundaries in all. The north-eastern boundary lies on a stream known, or formerly known, as Pope's Spring Branch. Its north-western boundary lies upon the Eastern Branch of Potomac River. Its south-western boundary is the place of beginning above described, near the site of the old Anacostin fort. Between this boundary and the north-western boundary of the land the plat shows two coves of the Eastern Branch, separated by a point.

The original tract of land, "Aekenhead," which was laid out for William Tannehill in 1685, forms the northern part of the resurvey, "Bayley's Purchase." The north-western boundary of "Aekenhead," which is also the north-western boundary of "Bayley's Purchase," is the beginning of a tract of land called "Fortune," which was laid out for William Hutchinson in the year 1687 (Patents, Liber XXII, folio 266), and afterwards, about 1762, was resurveyed for George Scott under the name of "Fortune Enlarged" (Patents, Liber B. C. & G. S. No. 21, folio 427). The last named tract of land is described as beginning at the original place of beginning of "Fortune," being on "a point on the south side of the mouth of a small branch that runs between the said plantation of the said George Scott and the plantation of James Tannehill into the Eastern Branch of Potomac River."

On Griffith's map of Maryland, 1794, there is represented a stream emptying into the eastern side of the Eastern Branch of Potomac River and designated as "Pope's Spring Branch." A short distance below the mouth of Pope's Spring Branch (less than the length of two city blocks of the City of Washington, as shown on this map) we find a cove or small creek marked "Scott's Cove." This cove would lie approximately on D Street, if that street were extended across the Eastern Branch. The mouth of Pope's Spring Branch certainly, therefore, lies below the bridge, which connects Benning with the City of Washington, if this "branch" is accurately located on

Griffith's well-known map. We have already observed that the north-eastern boundary of "Bayley's Purchase" is situated on this "branch." Scott's Cove, in my opinion, probably derived its name from George Scott, or his heirs.

A contributor to *Records of the Columbia Historical Society,* Mr. Charles R. Burr, in an article dealing with the subject of the modern town of Anacostia (Vol. XXIII, p. 171) quotes from an article by George Simmons, styled "Roadside Sketches," which appeared in the *Evening Star,* Washington, D. C., December 5, 1891:

> "Forty years ago the site of Anacostia was farm lands and was owned by one Enoch Tucker. It formerly belonged to the William Marbury estate and *was part of the 'Chichester' tract.*"

I believe that this information is valid and, assuming it to be so, the next step is to show that "Chichester" adjoins a tract of land called "The Addition," which in turn adjoins "Green's Purchase," the land which began near the old Indian fort called "The Anacostine Fort."

"The Addition" was surveyed for John Addison on October 10, 1700, and is described as follows:

> "Beginning at a pine standing at the water side on the east side of a creeke formerly called the Isiadora Creeke being a bounded tree of a parcell of land called Colchester (*sic*) formerly surveyed for John Meekes, the said Creeke or River now called by the name of the Eastern Branch of Potomeck, thence with the said Meekes land south east into the woods 320 perches, then north east 200 perches, north west 320 perches to the water side, then north east with the said water side 62 perches *to a bounded tree of a parcell of land surveyed for Luke Green called Greens Purchase*, then south east into the woods 335 perches, south west 328 perches, north west 375 perches to a bounded tree of a parcell of land surveyed for John Charman called St. Elizabeth and now known by the name of Becks land, thence to the beginning containing 278 acres" (Hill Papers, Vol. 3, p. 32, Maryland Historical Society).

The land called "Colchester," which is called for in the certificate of survey of "The Addition" and described as "formerly surveyed for John Meekes," is unquestionably the "Chichester" tract, which was taken up by John Meekes May 24, 1664, "lying on ye e^{t} side of Annacostin River" on "Isidoras Creek" (Calvert Papers No. 882, folio 146; certificate of survey in Patents, Liber VI, folio 336). The State Land Office has no record of any tract of land called "Colchester," which was taken up in those parts, nor of any tract surveyed for John Meekes other than "Chichester," which could be identical with "Colchester." "The Addition" lies upon the Eastern Branch of Potomac River, both above and below "Chichester." Three of the four sides of "Chichester" are bounded by "The Addition." The fourth side of "Chichester" bounds on the Eastern Branch for a length of two hundred perches—between one-half and three-quarters of a mile. On its southern side "The Addition" is bounded by "Saint Elizabeth." The survey calls for "Saint Elizabeth."

The last named tract of land, "Saint Elizabeth," was surveyed for John Charman on June 4, 1663, and contained 600 acres (Patents, Liber VI, folio 221). The survey calls for a bay of Piscattaway River (the Potomac) called Saint Thomas Bay and a point at the mouth of an inlet called Saint Joseph's Creek. It is bounded by the creek and bay for three hundred perches. Saint Thomas' Bay can be identified as the bay at the mouth of the Eastern Branch. "Duddington Manor," surveyed for George Thompson June 4, 1663, is described as situated "on ye east side of Annacostin River" (the Potomac) *"in St. Tho^{s} Bay"* (Calvert Papers No. 882, folio 130). This manor, as is well known, was resurveyed for Charles Carroll, Jr., and patented to him January 8, 1760 (Patents, Liber B. C. & G. S. No. 19, folio 25). The resurvey calls for Goose Creek (Tiber Creek), a creek which has long since disappeared under the streets of Washington, for Saint James Creek, which is the creek making up from the Eastern Branch into the Tidal Basin, and for Mattingley's Point at the mouth of Goose Creek. It binds nine courses on Saint James Creek and twenty-five courses on the Eastern Branch, but a short distance only on Potomac River. We are reliably informed that Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, a Government institution, stands on part of the old "Saint Elizabeth" tract, from which it takes its name (*Records of the Columbia Historical Society,* Vol. II, p. 138). It is a curious fact that John Charman, the patentee of this "Saint Elizabeth," took up another tract of the same number of acres, to which he gave the same name. This other "Saint Elizabeth" lies on Potomac River immediately above Broad Creek and was included in the resurvey, "Oxon Hill Manor."[2] It was surveyed October 11, 1662 (Patents, Liber V, folio 221). The fact that there were two tracts named "Saint Elizabeth," of the same size and taken up by the same man, completely fooled Lord Baltimore's land agents, who have entered one tract only in the rent-rolls.

On its southern side "Saint Elizabeth" is bounded by a tract of land called "Pencott's Invention," which was surveyed for John Pencott June 10, 1687 (Patents, Liber XXII, folio 306). The survey calls for "a bounded oak the first bound tree of a parcell of Land formerly laid out for Jo: Chairman Lying upon the Eastern Branch of Potomock" and runs with the said land south-east three hundred and twenty perches. There is no record at the State Land Office of any land surveyed in those parts for John "Chairman." No land was taken up by John Charman in that vicinity, except "Saint Elizabeth," which begins at a bounded oak by Saint Thomas Bay (the Eastern Branch) and runs thence south-east three hundred and twenty perches.

At the mouth of the Eastern Branch lies "Gisbrough" or "Guisborough," surveyed for Thomas Dent May 5, 1663, "on the east side of the Anacostine River" (Potomac) "in a branch of the said River called the Eastern Branch" (Patents, Liber V, folio 459). This land bounds both on the Potomac and on the Eastern Branch. Together with " Pennock's Invention " and other original tracts it was resurveyed for Captain Thomas Addison December 7, 1758, and called " Gisborough Manor " (see reference, note 2). The plat of " Gisborough Manor " shows clearly the bounds of the original " Gisborough " and of " Pennock's Invention " with reference to the Eastern Branch. The resurvey begins at the original beginning of " Pennock's Invention," which was the beginning of the land of John " Chairman " (" Saint Elizabeth ") and which, according to the plat, lies about two hundred and sixty perches (a little over three-quarters of a mile) from Giesboro Point (still so called, in memory of the old original survey of 1663), at the mouth of the Eastern Branch. This is perfectly in accord with the statement that Saint Elizabeth's Hospital lies on the " Saint Elizabeth " tract. The succession of early surveys on the eastern side of the Eastern Branch of Potomac upwards to the neighborhood of the bridge between Washington and Benning is as follows:

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[2] For the benefit of students of local history let us say that plats of "Oxon Hill Manor," 1766 (certificate in Patents, Liber B. C. & G. S. No. 34, folio 371) and of "Gisborough Manor," 1758 (State Land Office, Patented Certificate No. 925, Prince George's County) and Ejectment Plat No. 107, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md., taken together, show all the original tracts of land which were laid out along Potomac River, between the mouth of Broad Creek and the Eastern Branch.

" Gisborough," 1663; " Pennock's Invention," 1687; " Saint Elizabeth," 1663 (site of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital); " The Addition," 1700; " Chichester," 1664 (site of modern town of Anacostia); " The Addition," 1700, again; " Green's Purchase," 1668; " Arran " or " Aaron," 1687; " Attwood's Purchase," 1685; " Aekenhead," 1685, and " Fortune," 1687.

From its beginning near the site of the Indian fort " Green's Purchase " bounds downwards on the Eastern Branch a matter of one hundred perches. That part of " The Addition " which lies between " Green's Purchase " and " Chichester," bounds on the Eastern Branch a distance of sixty-two perches. In all there are one hundred and sixty-two perches, measured on the Eastern Branch, between the beginning of " Green's Purchase " and the uppermost boundary of " Chichester." The last named tract of land bounds on the Eastern Branch two hundred perches. If the statement (which, I think, is borne out by all of the facts here presented), that Anacostia is situated on the old " Chichester " tract, is true, then it is clear that the beginning of " Green's Purchase " and the site of the old Indian fort lie above this modern town. Since one hundred and sixty-two perches are equal to a little more than half a mile, the site must be considerably below the bridge going over the Eastern Branch to Benning. A strong probability that this is the case has already been established by other methods.

The beginning of "Bayley's Purchase" and the beginning of "Green's Purchase" are at one and the same spot. This place is on a point of the Eastern Branch. The uppermost boundary of "Bayley's Purchase" on the Eastern Branch stands on another point. Between these two points the distance, measured on the plat of "Bayley's Purchase," is about one mile and one-eighth. Between these two points lie two coves of the Eastern Branch, separated by another point. With these various facts in mind, on comparing the plat of "Bayley's Purchase" with the Maryland Geological Survey's *Map of Prince George's County and the District of Columbia Showing Geological Formations*, 1911,[3] the situation of "Bayley's Purchase" may be determined with little if any reasonable doubt:

"Bayley's Purchase" begins on a point of land which lies immediately above the bridge which connects the town of Twining with the City of Washington, or about a mile above the bridge at Anacostia. Here, or near this place, was the site of the old Annacostin Indian fort. The uppermost boundary of "Bayley's Purchase," on the Eastern Branch, is probably not more than half a mile below the bridge going over to Benning. Between these two boundaries there are two coves of the Eastern Branch. The similarities of shore line as shown on the modern map and on the plat are very striking. No other situation than that here described fits the known circumstances. I do not believe there is much, if any, possibility of error.

The author regrets that it has not been convenient to have recourse to modern deeds of the District of Columbia in order to settle the question here involved, so that it has been necessary to present evidence at so great length.

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[3] This is the only good modern map with which I am acquainted, which shows all the ancient coves, points and indentations of the shore of the Eastern Branch of Potomac River. Most of these coves and points have since been obliterated by filling-in and on maps later than 1911 they do not appear.

The next question in order is this: Was this Indian fort the place from which the Indians variously known as Nacostines, Annacostins, etc., acting as intermediaries, furthered the trade between the Indians whom Fleete calls the "Massomeckes or Cannyda" Indians and the white people of Virginia? (the "Journal" of Henry Fleete in Neill's *Founders of Maryland*). The Annacostin fort was "old" in 1668 (see above). It is not unlikely that it was in existence in the year 1632, when Fleete made his voyage to the falls of the Potomac. If the Nacostines had a fort at that time, as most Indian peoples had, it is likely that the goods garnered or used in this trade were stored within it. An Indian fort was simply a fortified Indian village. To be sure, if the town was a large one, most of the cabins would lie outside the fort. It is most unlikely that the Nacostines, a small tribe, had two forts at one and the same time. It is not known that they had more than one town. Fleete mentions their town as "a little town called .... the Nacostines, where I had almost 800 weight of beaver" (Neill's *Founders of Maryland*, p. 25). Very puzzling, however, is his mention of the town of Tohoga, "where we came to anchor two leagues short of the Falls, being in latitude 41, on the 20th of June" (*ibid.*). The writer of an interesting article, which appeared in *Records of the Columbia Historical Society* (Vol. II, p. 135), expresses the opinion that Tohoga was on the site of Georgetown. However, since a sea-league equals nearly three and a half English miles, this theory hardly seems to have much validity. The Little Falls of the Potomac lie very near the District line. Two leagues below these falls would bring us near to the mouth of the Eastern Branch. Tohoga may have been situated on the Virginia shore. What part, if any, the island variously called Analostan Island, Annacostan Island, later Mason's Island, may have played in these matters I do not know. An interesting history of this island is told by James F. Duhamel in

Volumes XXXV and XXXVI of *Records of the Columbia Historical Society.* It is not shown that there was an Indian town on this island in historical times. Other students of local history have called attention to that act of the Virginia Assembly of July, 1653, defining the bounds of Westmoreland County: "ffrom Machoatocke River where Mr. Cole lives: And so upwards to the ffalls of the great river of Pawtomake *above the Necostins towne*" (Hening's *Statutes*, Vol. I, p. 381). On April 12, 1653, a Maryland warrant was issued to Lieutenant William Lewis for one thousand acres to be laid out "upon Potomock River *above the Anacostine Town*" (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Liber A. B. & H., folio 375). That very careful historian, the late Fairfax Harrison, Esq., in his admirable *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, expresses the opinion that the "Necostins towne" of 1653 was the "Annocoston Indian Towne called Aquakick," which was situated on Potomac River, below the mouth of the Piscattaway Creek, and opposite to the Mount Vernon tract in Virginia (*Landmarks of Old Prince William*, I, p. 57). I am not in accord with this opinion, as will be seen from my article, "Piscattaway," in which I give some account of Aquakeeke Indian town (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. XXX, p. 198 *et seq.*). Since this article was written I have found the Virginia land patent to which Mr. Harrison refers, namely, that in which Aquakeeke is called an Annocoston Indian town. It is a patent of three thousand five hundred acres issued to William Horton and Francis Kirkman and dated September 3, 1669 (Virginia Land Office, Patents, Liber VI, p. 73).

It appears, therefore, to be not improbable that the Annacostin Indian town of historical times was a town at the site of the Annacostin Indian fort, the situation of which we have endeavored to demonstrate. I do not know of any notice in the Maryland Archives of any reservation having been laid out in those parts for the use of the Annacostin Indians. However, such a reserve may once have been in existence. On October 11, 1666, a certain Richard Pinnar took up a tract of land called "The Father's Gift," containing five hundred acres. In a rent-roll of Prince George's County (Calvert Papers No. 882, folio 130) this land is described as situated "on ye east side of Annacostin River" (the Potomac) "& ye No: side of Tiber Respecting ye Land of ffrancis Pope called Rome." To which description this information is added: "poss^{r} Philip Lynes Ch. Co: *in ye Ind. bounds*" (Indian bounds). This land now lies in the heart of the City of Washington. Tiber Creek, otherwise called Goose Creek, has been mentioned earlier in this article. Undoubtedly Francis Pope named it the Tiber, when he made a play on his own name by calling his land "Rome." Not knowing this, a British visitor to Washington in its earliest days cited in his memoirs the name of this creek as an example of American pretentiousness. Fry and Jefferson's map of Virginia shows Goose Creek (Tiber) emptying into the Potomac between the mouth of Rock Creek and the mouth of the Eastern Branch.

APPENDIX.

Potomac River Called Annacostin River.

In early Maryland land-patents relating to that part of the Potomac which lies between the mouth of Oxon Run and the mouth of Rock Creek, that river is called the Annacostin River. The Potomac is also so called in many early land certificates for lands which lie back from these particular reaches of the river. The lands which lie along the Potomac between the mouth of Oxon Run, formerly known as Saint John's Creek, and the mouth of the Eastern Branch, are: "Blew Plains," "Berry" and "Gisborough." Above the Eastern Branch, bounding upwards on the Potomac from the mouth of the Eastern Branch for a distance of three miles (nine hundred and sixty perches) lies "Duddington Pasture," surveyed for George Thompson, June 8, 1663. This tract bounds upon the bay at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, formerly called Saint Thomas's Bay, and upon a creek of this bay called Saint James's

Creek. Separated from it by Saint James's Creek and bounding on Saint Thomas's Bay is "Duddington Manor," surveyed for George Thompson, June 4, 1663. I find on Major L'Enfant's plan of the City of Washington a "canal through Saint James Creek," showing that even then this creek still went by its early name. The following descriptions of the lands above mentioned are taken from original patent records. Those of "Duddington Manor" and "Duddington Pasture" are from the resurvey, "Cerne Abbey Manor," laid out for Notley Rozer, March 1, 1671 (Patents, Liber XVI, folio 441 *et seq.*).

June 4, 1662: Laid out for George Thompson, gent., a tract of Land on the east side of the Annacostine River in a Creek of the s^{d} river called St. Johns Creek in Charles County called Blewplain. . . . Beginning at a bounded oak standing at the mouth of the said Creek and running east up the Creek for the length of Three hundred and twenty perches to a marked oak the bounded Tree of John Meekes bounding on the east with a Line drawn north from the said Oak to the exterior bounded Tree of William Middletons Land on the north with the said Land on the west with the said Annacostine River on the west (*sic*) with St. Johns Creek and the sd. Land of John Meekes containing and now laid out for one Thousand Acres more or less (Patents, Liber VI, folio 176. Location of this land on Potomac River shown on Ejectment Plat No. 107, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.).

May 5, 1663: Laid out for William Middleton of this province planter a parcell of Land lying on the east side of the Anacostine river in Charles County called Berry, Beginning at a marked oak the bound Tree of Thomas Dents Land Bounding on the north with the said Land on the east with a line drawn south west from a marked Oak the Exteriour bound Tree of the sd Thomas Dent in the woods for the length of one hundred and fifty perches to a marked white oak, on the south with a line drawn north west from the end of the former line for the length of Three hundred and twenty perches, to a marked oak standing upon the River side & on the west with the said River, containing and now laid out for three hundred acres more or less (Patents, Liber V, folio 472; true location of this land shown on Ejectment Plat No. 107 and on plat of "Oxon Hill Manor").

May 5, 1663, laid out for Thomas Dent a parcel of land called "Gisbrough," lying on the east side of the Anacostine River in a branch of the said River called the Eastern Branch in Charles County. . . . Beginning at a marked elme standing by a little Bay called Gisbrough Bay, bounding on the north with the said Bay and a Line drawn south east from the mouth of a swamp in the said Bay called Dents Swamp for the length of Three hundred and twenty perches to a marked oak on the east with a Line drawn south south west from the said Creek for the length of Four hundred and thirty perches to a marked oak, on the south with a Line drawne north west from the end of the former Line to a bounded oak standing by the River side, on the west with the said River containing and now laid out for eight hundred and fifty acres more or less (Patents, Liber V, folio 469; location shown in plat of "Oxon Hill Manor").

"Duddington Pasture," scituate, lying and being on the east side of the Anacostian River in the said County of Charles, Beginning at a marked Mulberry standing upon a point in the above mencōned St. Thomas his bay at the mouth of St. James his Creeke afores^{d} and running west for bredth the Length of fifty perches to a bounded oake standing by the River side bounded on the west by the said River for the Length of nine hundred and three score pches to a bounded Hiccory on the north by a line drawn east from the end of the former line untill it Intersects a paralell line drawn from the head of St. James his Creek above mencioned on the east by the said Creek and paralell on the west by St. Thomas his bay above mencōned containing and laid out for Three hundred acres more or less (Patent of "Cerne Abbey Manor" in Liber XVI, folio 441).

"Duddington Manor," scituate, lying and being on the east side of Anacostine River in a bay of the said River called St Thomas his bay in Charles County Beginning at a bounded oake standing by the water side called Duddington Swamp &

Running westward down the said bay for the Length of three hundred & twenty perches to a bounded Hicory standing at the mouth of a Creek called St. James his Creeke bounded on the west by the said Creeke and a Line drawne north for the Length of five hundred pches to a bound^{d} oake standing in the woods on the north by a line drawn east from the end of the former line untill it intersect a paralell line drawn from the first bounded oake, on the south by the said paralell line on the east by the bay, containing and laid out for one Thousand acres more or less (Patent of "Cerne Abbey Manor," 1671). This land now takes up a large part of the site of the City of Washington.

* * *

In conclusion let me add that the name, "Anacostia River," as applied to the Eastern Branch, is a modern appellation. In former times this river or creek went by the name of the Eastern Branch and also was called Saint Isidora's Creek, as we have seen above.

LETTERS BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCHES OF THE TILGHMAN FAMILY, 1697-1764.

Edited by HARRISON TILGHMAN.

In a desk of my late father, Oswald Tilghman (b. 7 Mar. 1841; d. 17 June 1932), I recently located copies of certain letters which during the colonial period passed between the then primary representatives of the Tilghman family in Maryland (Richard Tilghman II of The Hermitage, 1672-1738; and his successor in title to that property, Richard Tilghman III, 1705-1766) on the one hand, and on the other (as will appear from the correspondence), the then surviving representatives of the name remaining in England, who likewise derived it from

William Tilghman "the younger" of Holloway Court, Snodland, co. Kent, England (b. *circa* 1518; d. 1593/4). The first and final letters here included were later located elsewhere.

The "desk" copies in my possession, are on paper which, according to an expert who saw them about a year ago, was produced about the year 1790 and in a handwriting typical of that period. The following transcripts adhere as closely as I am able to the spelling and punctuation therein. It does not follow of course that the first transcriber was a faultless copyist or that there are no errors of transcription in either instance.

The respective relationships of the several parties to this correspondence will be more apparent from the following summary.

As appeared in part in the sketch of the "Tilghman Family" by Dr. Christopher Johnston, published in the first volume of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, the aforesaid William Tilghman (known as "the younger" to distinguish him from his grandfather William Tilghman "the elder") married four times. By his first wife, he left a son Edward Tilghman (b. about 1542; buried, according to the registers of All Saints Church, Snodland, Kent, 23 Dec. 1611) who in turn had a son Francis Tilghman, who signed the Visitation of Kent, 1619, and died without male issue surviving.

William Tilghman "the younger" signed the Visitation of Kent, 1574 (published comparatively recently by the Harleian Society) and this shows him as then married to his fourth wife "Susan" (otherwise Susanna) Whetenhall. There was apparently no issue by either the second or third wives, and none then in being by the fourth wife. However, five sons and one daughter were the subsequent fruit of the fourth marriage. Of the sons, two, Whetenhall Tilghman, the eldest, and his next younger brother, Oswald Tilghman (b. *circa* 1581, d. Jan. 1628/9) survived to maturity and left male issue. The only son of Oswald Tilghman to survive infancy and to leave issue was Dr. Richard Tilghman, the progenitor of the family in Maryland.

Whetenhall Tilghman (b. *circa* 1576 and still living in the year 1652) was the father of six sons, all bearing Biblical names, as did also his grandson, and great-grandson with whom this correspondence was conducted by the immediate descendants of Dr. Richard Tilghman. The fourth son, Samuel Tilghman, was the first of the family to arrive in Maryland. He was appointed Admiral of Maryland by Lord Baltimore (Cæcilius Calvert) on the 15th of July 1658 (Calvert Papers No. 205) and though he never settled in Maryland, and ultimately returned to England, he made frequent voyages here. Doubtless he largely influenced his cousin, Dr. Richard Tilghman, to migrate to a region where he had found the country attractive and the government of the period satisfactory to men of their outlook. It seems likely that these two men were thrown together from childhood, for Richard was but an infant at the time of his father's death, and Oswald Tilghman's will makes mention of his brother Whetenhall in a way which would seem to indicate that the latter (who lived to advanced age) would reciprocate his brother's generosity. At any rate conditional grants for 1000 acres each in closely identical terms were issued to both Samuel and Richard Tilghman in January 1657 by Lord Baltimore.

It appears from the correspondence that Dr. Richard Tilghman had married Mary Foxley in England and, in the year 1660, came to Maryland bringing with him not only his wife, but their then living children, a son (William) and a daughter (Mary). The son William lived to maturity, but died shortly thereafter unmarried. Richard Tilghman (II of The Hermitage) was born 23 Feb. 1672 in Maryland. As was the case with respect to his father before him, he was very young when his father died (Dr. Richard Tilghman's will was proved 6 Mar. 1675). As a consequence of the death of his elder brother William unmarried, Richard Tilghman II became the possessor of The Hermitage and the only channel through which the male line from William Tilghman "the younger" continued to survive after the death, without male issue surviving, of Abraham Tilghman, second of that name, one of the parties to this correspondence.

This Abraham Tilghman (II), it appears, was born about the year 1692 (or 1691 old style) as writing under date of 26 January 1760, he states: "I * * * entered on my 69 year on the 17th inst." It is to be recognized in this connection that the change to the Gregorian calendar in England and the colonies became effective on the 1st of January next following the 31st of December 1751, and that otherwise the year 1751 would have continued to and including the 24th of March next following as in prior years (24 Geo. 2 Cap. 23).

He was the son of an elder Abraham Tilghman, who was the writer of the first of the following letters. Abraham Tilghman (I) may be further identified by a letter from him to Samuel Pepys written from "Deptford," February 9, 1686, acquainting Mr. Pepys with the death of the wife of Pepys' wife's brother, Commiss^{r} St. Mitchell (See Correspondence of Samuel Pepys appended to his *Diary* as published by Bickers and Son, London, 1879, Vol. VI at page 151). The elder Abraham Tilghman was the son of Nathaniel Tilghman (son of Whetenhall Tilghman), and according to a certain record was born in 1651 and died in April 1729.

I have found certain discrepancies in dates which I have not been fully able to adjust either within the correspondence or with other data. Of course it is apparent that letters forming part of the original correspondence are missing from the file of copies. In all, however, the copies which are available supply an interesting history of the family during the period covered as well as important side lights upon events in both England and America. Perhaps no more prophetic forecast was ever made of the future in store for what were then the British colonies in North America than that contained in the letter from Abraham Tilghman under date of March 21, 1743, the eighth in the series.

The copy from which the first letter is taken was found by me in the volume of *Paradise Lost* which was presented to Peregrine Tilghman by Rev. P. Cromp (the son-in-law of Abraham Tilghman, the younger) when visiting England in 1764. It is on paper of more recent manufacture than the "desk" copies in the series and the transcription is obviously much later.

[1. Abraham Tilghman I to Richard Tilghman II.[1]]

Dear Cosin,

After your great Kindness hath brought me your Debtor three L[etters?] since you had one from me, 'tis more than time I now make you some Return, but hope your Love will conclude as in truth it is, not proceeding from want of affection in me to write, but of conveyance by reason of the Warr, wch among other evils attending it, has hindered Relations and ffriends thus distant from conversing & exchanging affections in a desirable way—and now thanks be to God the Peace being concluded I promise myself the satisfaction of a frequent correspondence wth a kinsman who is to me so very Dear—To satisfy therefore your Enquiory [or Enquiring?] I am Son (and the only one remaining) of the late Nathaniel Tilghman wch was the son of Whetenhall wch was the son of William Tilghman of Snodland in this County of Kent wch is four Miles of Rochester where in a Lineall Descent the ffamily hath been settled for about ffour hundred years, as it plainly appears by the Records of the County—and the name seem'd to me to have been extinguish'd except myself—for I know of no other mal [mortal?] Living after the death of my unkle Samuel's sons, but it has pleas'd God again to lighten our Lamp in that Issue of mine, w [?] wch [with which] I have acquainted you, whereunto one Son hath been added since, but dyed in about 3 months, was named Whetenhall, the others are I bless God in good health as are my wife & self—And I am Dear Cosin truly Joyfull to understand the continuance of yours, wth yl [?] of your Mother & sister wth her children and for the seeing of all of you could cheerfully undertake a long Journey by Land, being sorry the ocean seperates us, hoping that in time your occasions, may bring you over, assuring you I should think it a great degree of Happiness to have a sight of you here, my sister is yet living and a widdow and so is my Cosin Cooper, the later in Ratcliff wth whom my eldest Daughter is at Board to learn what relates to the needle, goeing to Dance at a schoole hard by, wch I was willing soe to contrive as some w[?] of help to my good Cosin whose circumstances too much bespeak it, as concluding it a Duty in such to whom the Allmighty has been pleased to dispence his Bounty wth a more liberall & open Hand to carry a Tendernes and compassionate Regard towards those (especially Relations) to whome in his All wise providence it has been more restrain'd or short, since all these sublunary things after a short Stewardship will be wrapt up in the common state of mortallity, & then accounted for to our great Master not by the Quantity of Riches acquir'd but chiefly by the uses to wch we employ our Talent. My Cosin Cooper is I think a very good Christian but she has had the weight of a great charge to support through her widdow state—to wit five children & yt in very difficult times; I pray Cosin to know from you whether your ffather, Grandfather or great Grandfather were at any time of Snodland or of what place in Kent for I never heard of any of the name but from this County; I conclude w[ith] my Prayer for your prosperity, taking leave wth very hearty Respect & Love to your Mother, sister & dear self remaining

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[1] The writer was 47 years of age and the addressee 25. The latter's father, Dr. Tilghman, had been dead for 22 years in 1697, the year of writing.

Your truly affectionate Kinsman

Woolw^{ch} Abr Tilghman

24 xber 97 [24 October, 1697]

To Mr Richard Tilghman at
his House on
Chester River
Maryland

On the same page, below the text of the letter appears the following concerning the condition of the *original* letter and (without break) the memorandum as to the inscription.

The seal on the above letter is gone except the *crest* which is a lion rampant with one tail—The following memorandum relating to the writer of the above letter was taken from the parish Church in Kent near Frinsted Court [In the left margin is written in the handwriting of my father "by Peregrine Tilghman of Hope Talbot Co Md"].

Abraham Tilghman Esq
of Frinsted Court
in this Parish
from those of Snodland in this Cot^{y}
Who serv'd for Thirty six years
in Naval Employment
Wherein Clark of the Cheque
at
Woolwich and Portsmouth
and after as one of the Commissioners
for victualling the Navy
Dyed Apr the 8th 1729
in the 79th year of his age
and was interr'd near this
place

On the back of the same sheet appears:

I have also seen at Hope copies of letters from Abraham Tilghman to Richard dated 31st of July 1703 to May the 1st 1740 copied from letters at the Hermitage. T. T.

The initials "T. T." have been appended, as indicated, in the handwriting of my father. I assume that the import is that the copy was made by—or at least that the comment is quoted from—his father, Major-General Tench Tilghman, 1810-1874. It may be that the copies so seen at Hope are those from which the copies to follow were taken. I am inclined to believe that they are.

The "Warr" referred to as being concluded was the War with France which extended from 7 May 1689 to 20 Sept. 1697 which was related to the attempt to restore James II to the throne. Its American counterpart is known as "King William's War."

The letter indicates that Samuel Tilghman, Admiral of Maryland 1658 (Calvert Papers No. 205) had left sons surviving him but that they were dead without male issue surviving in 1697.

As to the location of the stone bearing the above inscription, see the copy of the letter from the rector at Frinsted to my father under date of 15 May 1909 in the notes at the end of this series.

[2. Richard Tilghman II to Abraham Tilghman II.]

The copy from which the following is transcribed bears no address. It is, however, with others showing the addressee to be Abraham Tilghman. Like those of the letters which follow, the basic copy is on paper estimated to date from about 1790.

Chester river in Maryland 2 July 1734

Dr. Sir

I received your letter by Mr. Blake with much Joy for I really thought our names were extinct in England not having but one letter now since your Father returned from the vitualing office into the Country tho I wrote several and directed them as he desired. I gladly imbrace the opportunity of renewing a correspondence with you perhaps it may be some Satisfaction to you to know when and in what manner one of your names and family wandered into this remote part of the world (for then it was so esteemed) be pleased therefore to be informed that in the year 1660 my father Richard Tilghman who was brend a Surgeon with my mother a son and daughter came into this province and brought with him a tolerable fortune and settled in the place where I now live they had many children but all the males died before marriage excepting myself I was born in the year 1672 and my father died in 75 my Mother lived a widow 20 odd years In the year 1700 I married Anna Maria one of the daughters of Capt Philemon Lloyd who is now living we have eight children 5 sons and 3 daughters My daughters are all married Mary married Mr. James Earle she is 32 years old has 3 sons 2 daugts. Henrietta Maria to Mr George Robins she is 27 years of age and has 2 daugts Anna Maria to Mr William Hemsley she is 25 years of age has one Son & 3 daughts My son Richard is 29 William 23 Edward 21 James 18 and Mathew near 16. not any of them married I praise

God my children are dutiful and behave decently to all then—I am now one of the Ld Proprietary Council of State have been possest of several posts of honour but few of profit the latter is generally given to such who can strongly solicit and make large promises for which I have no talent. I am very thankful to you for your kind invitation to any of my Sons that may come to England and do not doubt your Friendship to any of them if an opportunity should offer at present I have no prospect of crossing the Ocean for the politer parts of the world for some of them may have inclinations to that [any?] of them I am not of ability to bear the Expence and make a decent provision for them here however (I praise God) I am content I can make desires conform to my circumstances I can eat my bread with thankfulness and take my rest in peace I have by me an old imperfect manuscript where in among many trifling affairs I find the names of many of my name and family in the year 1540 I find William Tilghman the Elder with the arms of William Tilghman drawn with a pen and William the younger had a male in 1542 Edward and in 1543 Henry who died in 1576 I find Wheternal Tilghman in 1579 Oswald in 1582 Charles in 1584 Lambert but who is the father of these I am at a loss to know for it dos not seam probable that it should be William the younger because of the distance of time between the birth of Henry and Wheternal besides there is a difference in the hand writing it is most probable that Edward was the Son of William the younger in the year 1555 he was bound prentince to serve eight years in 1561. William Tilghman the younger stood Godfather to Alexander son of Edward Tilghman Wheterhall Tilghman married Ellen his Wife in the year 1607 and his issue Mary Samuel Isaac Nathanial Susan Joseph James and Samuel Bengimin, Samuel Tilghman son of Wheternall was married to Allice Cox the 17th day of May 1645 My Fathers name was Richard born in the year 1626 Sn of Oswald Tilghman which I suppose was Brother to Wheternall their dwelling places were Snodland & East & West Malling if by the parish funds of Snodland or any other you could come to a clear

Knowledge of our family we should be very much oblidge to you for the information

This Sir is the last information I can give of descent I am mistaken if your father did not inform me that he descended from Whetehall Tilghman As you goe to London sometimes I shall take it a favor if you please to take the trouble to get me the coat of arms of our family when and by whom obtained and what else may be nesary on such occasion the charge that arises thereupon I desire Mr. Samuel Hyde Merchant in London to pay and charge to my account my wife and children joyn with me in our kindest respects to you and yrs & that you may all Injoy health and prosperity is the fervent prayer of yr affectionate Humble Servt R T

Inclose yr letters directed to me to Mr Samuel Hyde Mercht in London as they will come safe to hand.

Here we find Richard Tilghman, II of The Hermitage, first of the line to be born in Maryland, already in his sixty-second year, and having previously been Chancellor of the Province of Maryland, resuming a correspondence with relatives in England, although it appears that some, and possibly all, of the prior correspondence was with the present addressee's father Abraham Tilghman the elder. Had he been familiar with the records in the Registers of All Saints Church, Snodland, co. Kent, he would not, as he says, have been "at a loss to know" whether William Tilghman (the younger) was the father of "Wheternal," Oswald, Charles, and Lambert Tilghman, since the register records that paternity in each case at baptism. He quotes from a family register brought to Maryland by his father Dr. Richard Tilghman.

In a reprint of the Registers of St. Dionis Backchurch London 1538-1754 (Harleian Society publications) the following appears among the burials: "1661 Oct 9. A child of Mr Tilmans, the Chirurgion."

[3. Richard Tilghman II to Abraham Tilghman II.]

Obviously a retained copy, the following is endorsed to show that the original was from Richard Tilghman to Abraham Tilghman, the endorsement being in pencil.

Chestertown in Maryland 16th of Sept 1735

Dear Sir

not having received a line from you since I wrote you at large in Answer to yours of the eleventh of January 1733 by Mr. Blake fills me with fearful Apprehensions that you are deceased. If you are in the Land of the living be pleased to be informed, that my family are in the same state as when I last wrote except myself who am reduced to great weakness by a violent fever that took me on the fifteenth Day of April last & continued till my life was despaired off by my phisicians and all that saw me. However it has pleased Almighty God in some measure to restore me to my former health for which his holy name be praised. I can now walk in my garden or Orchard but being advanced in years cannot expect to recover my former Ability. Tis true Gods power is unlimited and his mercy is great for such Blessings as he is pleased to grant me, I will be thankful and intirely submit to his will and pleasure. Dear Kinsman I affectionately Salute you and your family for whose health prosperity the earnest shall not be wanting of

Your Affectionate Kinsman and humble Servant

R. T.

[4. Richard Tilghman III to Abraham Tilghman II.]

Copy of a letter endorsed in pencil to show that the original was addressed to Abraham Tilghman (in England).

Chester River in Md August 14 1737

Dear Sir

Agreeable to your request I have sent a Cask of rum by Capt Doinl [?] Watts consigned by Mr. Cartwright Wilmer with the Stirling value thereof. I have also sent a parrot recommended to his care wch I hope will please my little Kinswomen Tho our circumstances will not permit a personal acquaintance I shall be very glad to improve the correspondence now begun after the most friendly and agreeable manner and shall be always pleased whenever I have an opportunity of being serviceable to you and desire you will use the greatest freedom whenever you have an inclination for any thing I can procure and now Sir I must beg of you if it will not be too troublesome to get me a dog of that sort called a good terrier and send by Capt William Anderson who is in the employment of Mr. James Buchanan Merchant in London & will be glad of an acquaintance he sails into our river & is very convenient in our Family I shall be glad to hear of the health and prosperity of you and yours and am with kindest wishes

Your affectionate Kinsman and humble Servant

R Tilghman

The letter from Abraham Tilghman dated at Frinsted, England, Feby 9th 1737/8 to "Mr. Richd Tilghman Junr" (No. 6 *post*) is so obviously a response to the above as to indicate that the writer of the said letter of August 14, 1737, is Richard Tilghman III of The Hermitage, born 1705, writing, however, in the lifetime of his father, whose eldest living son he then was, an elder brother Philemon Tilghman (named for his maternal grandfather, Philemon Lloyd 1646-1685) having died young. This is the more apparent from the fact that a separate letter dated February 8th, 1737/8 (*i. e.* but one day before the one to Richard Junr.) is addressed to Richd Tilghman Esqr. (See No. 5 *post*).

Richard Tilghman II died 23 Jan. 1738, and Richard Tilghman III died 9 Sept. 1766. For the will of Richard Tilghman II, see *Maryland Calendar of Wills,* Vol. VIII, pp. 17 and 18.

[5. Abraham Tilghman II to Richard Tilghman II.]

This is addressed on the back "To Rchd Tilghman Esqr. At his house on Chester River, Maryland."

February 8th 1737/8

Dear Sir

It was a great comfort to me to find by yr Favour of August last that yr family continues to enjoy the Blessings of Health and prosperity (except the mortality of yr eldest Daughter & one of yr Sons in Law wch being the common lot of all must be submitted to with resignation as the will of God)

Since I received yrs the Ld of Fairfax my neighbour of whom you sent me some account is returned from hither to Determine a con[?] of the Council as to the Limits of his grant of parts of Virginia w^{ch} are now in question between his magesty & Lordship who tells me his Designs to return to Virginia this Spring if the dispute be ended as he hopes it may I should be glad to acq^{nt} you with any agreeable news and more especially that unhappy difference between the King & the Prince was over there having been much talk of an approaching Reconcilliation lately but it is now over and seems as far off as ever however the parlament go on to raise the Supplies in a smooth way, as it is said there will be no mencon of this Difference this Session.

My wife joins me in true respect for yourself and Lady & all yr Family and with sincere wishes that continue to hear of the well being of yours and you I rest

Dear Sir

Yr affct humble Servt

Abra Tilghman

I forgot to acqt [acquaint] yr Son in my Lre to him that Capt Watts would take no freight for my rum & that I am much obli[ged] to him for his care & civilities.

Mary, the eldest child and daughter of Richard Tilghman II, who married James Earle, died 10 January 1736. She was born 23 Aug. 1702 and married 12 Oct. 1721. She left issue including Captain Michael Earle mentioned elsewhere in this correspondence. Anna Maria, the third daughter of Richard Tilghman II, was born 15 Nov. 1709. Married first, William Hemsley and secondly, Col. Robert Lloyd of "Hope" Talbot County, Maryland. It appears that her first husband is the son-in-law referred to in this letter.

The King of England in 1737-8 was George II who reigned from 11 June 1727 to 25 October 1760. He was then succeeded by his grandson George III. The heir apparent was Frederic Louis, who died in 1751.

[6. Abraham Tilghman II to Richard Tilghman III.]

Endorsed: To Mr. Richd Tilghman Junr on Chester River Maryland.

Frinsted Feby 9th 1737/8

Dr Sir

I return my kind thanks for yr trouble in sending me the kask of Rum wch proves very good the acco—you sent my Friend Mr. Wilmer is paid to Mr H[?] as you ordered Poor poll had the missfortune to go to the Leeward in a storm to the great concern of the Girls, who thank you for your kind intention I have it my buisness to sort out a good terrior for you they are a kind most difficult to meet with of But I have had the good fortune to get a Bitch of a Breed of the most Best Reputaition in Kingdom She is just to years old, and lies in the ground at fox or bay (I am told) as well as any can do though she has not so much Tongue as some have she is said to be very hardy and not to matter any bittering Her name is Doxy and I send her by Capt Anderson as you desired who is said will sail in 10 days time & she will be with him next week. I shall be glad to hear if she proves to your likeing if she will not I will endeavour to get you another if there be anything Else wise[?] or pleasure you would have from hence that I can procure you may with freedom command

Dr Sir

Yr Affect Kinsman & humble Servt

Abr Tilghman

Pray tender my best services to yr Bros and Sisters and cousins You will please to convey the inclosed as directed.

[7. Abraham Tilghman II to Richard Tilghman III.]

The back page of the following shows the letter to be addressed: "For Richd Tilghman Esqr on Chester river Maryland To the care of Capt Wm Anderson with a small box."

Frinsted in Kent May 1st
Dear Sir 1740

I have the favour of yrs dated 15th of December together with the Ring in memory of yr Father for both w^{ch} I thank you as also for the character of him you gave me w^{ch} Corresponds much with the Idea I had conceived of him & my Esteem arising therefrom; I am much pleased to find that yr family and relations continue to prosper and shall be always glad to hear the same repeated as often as you can favour me wth it; I thank God my family are all well & my girls now 12 & 13 begin to look up as if in a little time they would commence womanhood & enter on that part w^{ch} may be assigned to them to act on the stage of this world. They join with my wife and self in kind respects to yr self Lady and all our relations. As the war has been opened in your part of the globe I must not attempt to send you news that we expect from you but the sentiment of most here that the war will not be of long continuance I send you herewith a cornelian Seal Ring wth the coat & crest of the Tilghmans as we now bear it [2] & as it ought to be by all the Evidences in the Herald. You will observe a difference in the crest from the Impression on yr[?] yours being a Demilion Rampant whereas this is a Demilion Issuant [3] Resting on the wreath & therefor no taile Seen also that the Coat has 2 Tailes twisted both w^{ch} Differences are confirmed by Glover who was an Herald about the reign of Elizabeth & is esteemed an oracle by the office of Heraldry & as to the Tailes it further appears to be double twisted by three Coates of armour painted on Glass w^{ch} I have sometimes since removed from the Holloway Court in Snodland in Kent (long the Chief residence of our Common Ancestors) to my house here by leave of Ld Romney the present possessor of Holloway I think it not so well Cept [4] as it might have been Such as it is I pray yr acceptance of together with my Sincere assurances that I am Dr Sir

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[2] Here a word apparently of three letters which I cannot decipher.

[3] In the basic copy, the word is apparently "Issuany."

[4] So in the copy. It seems that the original was "cut."

Your Affect Kinsman & very Humble Servt

Abra Tilghman

[8. Abraham Tilghman II to Richard Tilghman III.]

This letter is addressed "To Coll Richd Tilghman on Chester River in Maryland."

Frinsted near [Lenham] Kent Mar 21st 1743

Dear Sir

Your favour of the 15th of March 40 I lost opportunity of answering by Mr Earle's going unexpectedly in the Transport service with stores to Admiral Vernon of which his letter by my being from home when it came gave me too late advice. The fans you were so kind to order, my daughters received and desire their hearty thanks Returned with due complements to your self and Lady. The eldest this day enters her 17th year They have been sometime preparing and are both to be Inoculated with the small pox about the 3rd of April They are healthy and as they are very desirous of this opperation I accede to it with fear and trembling commit them to Providence Nothing gives me more pleasure than the prosperity of your family and relations pr yours of 13th Oct last I pray God continue it to you and them and complete it by Mrs. Robins recovery which I hope to hear by yr I shall omit no oppertunity of continuing our correspondence and think myself unlucky in having missed of Mr Earle when lately in London and more so that his affairs [do] not permit him to come hither where he would have been most welcome whenever he returns to England I desire to see him as soon as he arrives and any other of his relations coming over will oblige me with a visit

Public affairs hear have changed hands since my last, whether the face of them is changed for the better remains a dispute to intricate for me to Determine (be that as it will) the vast expences we are now by land & sea & the taxes raised to support are so many & heavy that it is probable the American possessions of Great Bretania, may in few years be most Elegible for freedom and opulence & become more populous than the old Island. Thus far I may adventure to say that nothing amongst the most Extraordinary measures of the last 20 years Administration has given so great & general disgust as the Hireing 16,000 Hanoverians from our own King to be paid by us at an Exorbitant rate 657,888 being given for them from the 31st of August to the 25 December 43 being 16 months pay for one campaign only: we are hereby brought into great divisions & the present Distinction is Hannovian or Englishman what may be the consequences as god only knows must be left to him & we are to hope the best. I spair the mention of the removals as supposeing you have the papers and magazines with you as we have I desire my best respects to your Mother, Lady, & all my relations wherein my wife and girls join me and with hearty prayers for your Health and prosperity

I am Dear Sir

Your very affectionate Kinsm and Obt Servant

Abra Tilghman

Mary, the eldest sister of the addressee, had married James Earle in 1721. Both were already dead, leaving male issue, before this letter was written. It is indicated by subsequent letters that "Mr. Earle" was Captain Michael Earle, one of their sons. Admiral Vernon captured Porto Bello in Darien on 22 Nov. 1739 and with Wentworth engaged in a futile attack upon Carthagena in 1740.

The "Broad Bottom Ministry" of Pelham, Pitt, Newcastle, Harrington (Stanhope) and Bedford came into power in Nov. 1740. This may be the event to which the writer refers when he says: "Public affairs hear have changed hands since my last." His further comment as to what the then future may have in store for the American colonies, and the reasons which may cause them to seek their freedom is remarkably prophetic. His words as to a wasteful and self-serving ruler are likewise worthy of continuing appreciation.

[9. Abraham Tilghman II to Richard Tilghman III.]

The following is endorsed on the back: "To Coll Richd Tilghman on Chester River Maryland."

Frinsted in Kent Feby
174$\frac{3}{4}$

Dr Sir

Mr. Earle was so good as to leave yr Favour of the 26 [16 ?] of August wth the post at Sittenborn as he went by land to London with advice of the Shippe Arrival w^{ch} gave sooner the pleasure of understanding yr welfare of yourself & that of yr relations than w^{ch} nothing can be more agreeable to me; I heartily wish you joy of the addition to yr family may continue to increase in number and Lustre. Mrs. Robins recovery is the more happy as the Disorders of the mind are more terrible & generally worse to get over than those of the body. I pray God she may continue well to yr mutual Comfort We had great success in Inoculating my two girls. They came out regularly and with exactly the same symtoms though differing in numbers The eldest not above 60 the other 200 in all the first had only 4 about so in her face as well as the other and those not deep they Kept their beds three days more from precaution than necessity and have good health since for w^{ch} being delivered so well from the dread of that distemper we thank God heartily.

Their have been unavoidable Obstructions hitherto preventing Mr Earles kind intention of seeing us here & his unexpected return so soon is likely to deny us the pleasure of seeing him this voyage also, but he is to be recommended for applying himself so closely & willingly to buisness

Public affairs are now in a very uncertain State the administration having been put into a consternation by the Breast Squadron of 21 sail appearing on our coast a^{bt} 10 days past his magesty sent a message to the house of Lords last Tuesday what we had certain advice of the pretender's Son having Land in France & in concert with his Friends was to land some forces upon from thence on w^{ch} the Lords voted a proper address of support & on the like message to the Commons after long They voted another address to the same purpose The Lords address was not presented on Thursday as indended his magesty being indisposed with a cold Sir John Morris is sailed at length with three other admirals & a squadron of large Ships from w^{ch} we expect to hear hourly wether the mon Sieurs will hand it or put off as we are in like expectations of news from Admiral Matthews who is looking for the Toulon Squadron I pray God to defend us & you from all our enemies and send us peace & truth

My wife joins wth me in kind respects to yr self and Lady & fire side & to yr mother if living wishing you and them all health & prosperity I rest sincerely Dr Sir

Yr very affec^{t} hble Servt

Abra Tilghman

"Mrs. Robins" seems to be the next younger sister of the addressee, born 1707 and in 1731 married to George Robins. After his death in 1743, she married William Goldsborough, and died in 1771.

The English physician Jenner is credited with being the discoverer of vaccination. He was born in 1749. Note that the "inoculations" (which the context seems to indicate were for small pox) occurred before he was born.

Upon the death of James II in 1701 (who, however, had ceased to be King of Great Britain upon his flight in 1688 when his efforts to disregard the Constitution had proven abortive) Louis XIV of France declared "James Edward," the son of the former king, King of Great Britain and Ireland. This pretense never became fact but France continued to annoy England with it until long afterwards. England in 1743/4 was also involved in the War of the Austrian Succession, against France.

[10. Richard Tilghman III to Abraham Tilghman II.]

The back page shows that the succeeding letter is a copy of one addressed: To Mr. Abraham Tilghman Capt in the Navy 1750. The words "Capt in the Navy" have (probably by some person before whom the paper came subsequent to the making of the original copy) a pencil line drawn through them. The fact is that Abraham Tilghman (the elder) had a connection with the British Admiralty, as has already been shown.

Chester River in Maryland March 15th 1750

Dear Sir

Tis long since I had the pleasure of a letter from you Tho' I have wrote every year but the two last which made me conclude you were dead & occasioned my writing by Capt Lloyds last voyage, But I desired him to enquire of Mr. Wilmer from whom he had the Satisfaction of hearing of your being alive & well & gone out of Town but a day or two before his Enquiry, the good old Lady my mother departed this life the 15th day of December 1740 in the 72 year of her age much lamented having desireably acquired the Love and esteem of all persons who had the happiness of her acquaintance. Since my last I have been blest with a lovely boy who we call William and will be two years old To morrow and next month another little one if Children are riches you see I shall be very wealthy. Mr. William Anderson a merchant in the tobacco trade who married one of my nieces is the person with whom I now correspond and will take care of any letters you will please to favour me My wife joins me in good wishes for and kind regards to yourself & Lady and daughters. I am dear Sir

Your most affect Kinsman

R Tilghman

While the letter does not establish it, the probabilities favor the assumption that both Capt. Lloyd and Mr. Wilmer were relatives of the writer. His mother, whose death he records therein, was born Anna Maria, the daughter of Philemon Lloyd of Wye House. The figures in the letter, if correct, set the year of her birth as 1668 (or 9?) which would have made her age 32 years at the time of her marriage in 1700.

The figure in the basic copy is clearly "1740." It seems unlikely, however, that ten years would pass without the writer announcing the death of his mother. If she died in December 1748 and in her 72nd year, her death would still have occurred two years prior to the date of this letter. Her children were born between 1702 and 1718 inclusive.

The letter's dates as to her are not in accord with those drawn from other sources. Her birth is shown as 1676 and her death as Dec. 1748 in *Maryland Historical Magazine,* I, 281 (Dr. Christopher Johnston's sketch of the Tilghman Family) but in *Maryland Historical Magazine,* VII, 424 (the same authority in his sketch of the Lloyd Family) her birth is shown as in 1677. It seems likely that the transcriber of this letter miswrote 1748 as 1740, in giving the date of her death.

The "lovely boy" William Tilghman is shown by Dr. Johnston as the fourth son of Richard Tilghman III and as having been born 11 March 1745, and died Dec. 1800. He is known as William Tilghman of the White House, Queen Anne Co. Although thrice married, his only child to survive infancy was a daughter by his third wife (*Maryland Historical Magazine,* I, 372). Note that the next son of Richard Tilghman III was Edward Tilghman, born about 1747 and who died young. Except for the entry of the name William in the letter it would appear from the time factor that he was the "lovely boy." According to other sources, a daughter Elizabeth (the progenatrix of the Cooke-Tilghmans) was born in April 1749, and a daughter Susanna in 1751. It seems impossible to reconcile these records exactly with the date of the letter.

Sarah Covington married first Edward Lloyd (1670-1718/9) the maternal uncle of Richard Tilghman III, and secondly (in 1721) James Hollyday of Readbourne. It appears that she had six children by the first marriage and three by the second. Her fourth child Rebecca Covington Lloyd, born 11 June 1713, married William Anderson, merchant of London.[5] This is doubtless the one to whom the writer refers, as "husband of my niece" (*Maryland Historical Magazine,* VII, 425; also *The Early History of the Hollyday Family 1297-1800,* by Henry Hollyday, at page 12).

[11. Abraham Tilghman II to Richard Tilghman III.]

Frinsted near Lenham Kent
26th January 1760

I am now Sir to acknowledge the rect of yr kind [letter] of enquiry ofter me, dated 29 August 1758 where in you mencon Mr. Franklin; whom I have since seen at Maidstone (where his father lived formerly) Elijah Tilghman I have no knowledge of yet & shall be glad to hear who his father was & of what place if you can come at it

I am much pleased to find you have 4 daughters & 2 sons remaining who may probably continue the name many years which will now be extinct here in my Daughter Cromp. I heartily wish you & yours all prosperity

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[5] Also mentioned in letters of Charles Carroll, Barrister. See this *Magazine,* Vols. XXXI, XXXII, and the present issue, *passim—Editor M. H. M.*

As to public affairs the new King and the new Administration so keep the present attention Mr Pit continues to have the management of Affairs but is said to be rivalled by Lord Bute groom of the Hole & first Lord of the Bed Chamber to his Magesty & late prime minister & major Dome (o?) to the princes Dowager of Wales The Ha[ ] here [receive] from his Mages[ty] so much disgust from the People (or the setters on) that they have twice driven his Lord ship from the play house when attending on the King there. These irregularities are Disag[reeable] & but seldom useful and (This not withstanding all people continue in great Expectation from his Magesty's Equity virtue & discernment[?] of good future times. That of peace is more wished for than is known

I congratulate you on your success in America which I hope will make you Easy untill peace may fix your security; and as it is now Said an Expectation is soon going for the Missippi I hope that & the means you may find of quitting the Cherokees may end all your uneasiness & give you a long rest

Great commotions distend Ireland at present a new parlament there depends on the demise of the King and the members Elected for their lives unless the death of the king dissolves them and (by their laws) the privy council there is on that occasion & draw a bill an send send it to the king with a petition that a new parlament may be called to consider of and pass that bill into an act and such other acts as the public good may require and it has been usual that the Bill sent be a money bill but what now sent was Road bill which has given such offence here that [orders?] are sent to Ireland that if a money bill be sent immediately in due form the Lords justices are to be removed & a new privy council named This w^th^ the usual disorders attending the canvassing for Elections all over Ireland occasion very great disturbances there

My son in law Mr. Cromp writes to you here with & in case of my disability or Decease will Gladly keep up a correspondence you or yr family which possibly may some time or other prove of service to some of our posterity and cannot prejudice any of them

My wife enjoys but little health and grows in years as I do myself being Entered on my 69 year the 17th inst I hope last paragraph will hasten[?] I pray you will let me know Lord Fairfax goes on in Virginia whether his Lands are more planted than when he came thither He was my neighbour & again [ ] and the character of a very worthy gentleman on his leaving Kent he gave up a very fine estate to his younger Brother who has made a prodigious Alteration in the old Castle of Leeds the seat of the family & the park Cascades and plantations belonging to it are the finest in our Country & the possessor generally beloved [being] one of the present Knights of the Shire for Kent pray what are the present Lands and plantations of my Ld said to be worth and to yield I heartily wish many happy years to you and Lady & yr family & with much esteem dear Sir

Yr Affectionate kinsman & most obedt Servt

Abra Tilghman

I desire to be heartily remembered to yr brother & to Capt Earle I have omitted to mencon my sons family is in the way to increase.

The reference to "Mr. Franklin" is apparently to Benjamin Franklin who went to England about 1757 to lay the subject of the dispute between the people of Pennsylvania and the proprietary government before the privy council. In 1762 he returned to America.

Note the enquiry regarding "Elijah Tilghman." The name does not appear among either the descendants of Dr. Richard Tilghman or his ancestors for six generations. The Biblical names in the family began with those of the sons of Whetenhall Tilghman, and are concentrated in that line. The four sons of Richard Tilghman III then living were Richard IV, Peregrine, James, and William, and the two daughters Elizabeth and Susanna. Anna Maria was yet to be.

The will of Aaron Tilghman of Somerset County, Maryland, probated 8 June 1779, mentions a brother Elijah.

It is evident from the present letter that a daughter of Abraham Tilghman (though whether the elder or the younger—their ages were but a year apart—does not appear) had married Rev. P. Cromp before 1760. The "son" of the postscript appears to be he.

The "new King" is of course George III, who succeeded his grandfather George II, who died 25 Oct. 1760. This fact seems to indicate error in the date of the letter. Pitt resigned 5 Oct. 1761. Lord Bute was then the accepted adviser of the king. He formed a ministry 29 May 1762. The Princess Dowager of Wales was apparently the mother of George III.

[12. Rev. P. Cromp to Richard Tilghman III.]

The first of the incoming letters not signed by "Abra. Tilghman" follows, though the context indicates that he is still alive. If so, he was in his 70th year. It does not show the place of writing, but doubtless it was Frinsted.

January 24th 1761

Sir

Being happily into Mr. Tilghmans family I am extriemly glad to embrace any opportunity of making myself better known to his relations; and as a personal knowledge from the distant situation is impractable an Epistolary correspondence is the only resource We have & should be as I hope it should always be carefully kept up & improved. It is a comfortable reflection to us who have friends & relations in your parts that by our successes under General Amherst; they are freed from the troublesome & bloody incursions of the Indian Savages and that now every man may sit under his own vine & fig tree & enjoy the sweet of his Labour The mischief has now crept southward, but I hope that either by fair play or fowl the Cherokees may be quieted and an uninterrupted Peace reign throughout the whole Continent of North America; It were indeed to be wished that a general peace would set us all to rest, but matters are upon so equal a footing in Germany that it can scarce be expected yet; our Army has suffered much there, more by the weather & by fatigue, than by the sword, but we are still able to look the french in the face & the King of Prussia by the victory of the close of the last campaign has much ammended his affairs indeed almost beyond expectations so that in all probability another Campaign will be necessary to forware the good work of Peace

I remember to have seen Captain Earle in England 10[?] or

15 years ago. I beg leave to desire my Complements to that Gentleman My wife joins with me in kindest respects to your self your Lady & all your family & I beg leave to assure you that I am Sir

Your affectionate and humble Serv^{t}

P Cromp

Amherst and Wolfe captured Louisburg 26 July 1758. Amherst captured Ticonderoga 26 July 1759. Both of these events preceded the expedition of Wolfe from Louisburg against Quebec. The Battle of the Plains of Abraham occurred 13 September 1759 and after the surrender of Quebec on the 18th of September, 1759, Montreal and all Canada were surrendered by the French to the English on 8 September 1760. Some or all of these events were doubtless in the mind of the writer. In Germany, Frederick the Great was (1756-1763) engaged in the Seven Years' War, and until the accession of George III to the throne of England had the support of George II "moved by anxiety for his principality of Hanover." Frederick suffered a defeat at Kunersdorf in August 1759 but gained important victories in 1760.

"Captain Earle" appears to be (from *Old Kent* at pp. 231-2) Capt. Michael Earle, eldest son of James Earle and his wife Mary, the daughter of Richard Tilghman II of The Hermitage. He was born 19 October 1722 and "followed the sea for several years, sailing from Frederick Town, Cecil County. When he retired from a sea-faring life he settled upon his farm, Swan Harbor, in Cecil, and married Mary Carroll, a sister of his uncle Edward Tilghman's wife, and a relative of Lord Baltimore. They died without child in 1787, the same day, and were buried in the same grave at St. Stephen's Church."

[13. Richard Tilghman III to Rev^{d}. P. Cromp.]

[Date not given; evidently after June 1763]

Rev^{d} Sir

I received your obliging letter of the 24th January 1761 acquainting me with your marriage with Miss Tilghman my relation with whom I wish you all imaginable happiness & your desire to keep up an Epistolary Correspondence as a personal acquaintance from the distance of our situations was impractible, By the return of the Shippe I did myself the pleasure of answering your Letter I suppose mine was lost in going home the Ship being taken, the Letter probably destroyed, last year I did not write being extremely reduced by an intermitting fever about the time of our fleets sailing. my second son perrigain Tilghman. I am in hopes he will deliver you this, he makes a voyage this summer to London in order to purchase a Cargo of goods for our parts And I have ordered him to visit you and make no doubt he will have a kind reception Omit no opportunity of Keeping up a Correspondence with a Gentleman who is married to (Tis but too probable) the only relation of my name in England. I can Hardly hope from Mr. Abraham Tilghmans last letter that he is now in being if he is pray give my harty welcome to him with assurance that my not writing to him is from a persuasion that he is no more. Tis impossible I should ever see any of Descendants here my Children probably may for if you and my Kinswomen go on at the rate set out you will perhaps send some of yours to seek their fortunes our way where Comfortable Estates moderate beginnings with care and Industry are to be made. If it should happen I shall leave directions with my family to treat them as relations and Gentlemen Tho we have peace with the french we are not quite Easy many of the Northern Indians made an attack about the middle of June on the several forts to the westward of our provinces in pensilvania and have destroyed many of the Smaller ones and Killed several of the People on the borders of the two provinces, Pittsburg and detroit both been attackt but not distroyed by the Savages How this war with the Indians will end probably in their Extirpation. They say tho we beat the french we have no right to take possession of their lands I tendered y^{r} Compliments for Mr Michael Earle as he requested for which he is thankful he remembers you when at Mr. Tilghmans. He has been long married to a relation of my wifes an agreeable lady but has no Children I wrote Mrs Tilghman the 14th [—?] 1763 that my family was increased with a charming little girl we call her Anna Maria after Grandmother Tilghman She is now turned 3 years old Since the 9th of June last a lovely Child and I dare believe our last the play thing of the family my Spouse joins with me in

Kindest wishes for yourself and Lady the health of Mr and Mrs Tilghman if living and little ones and be assured I am with much esteem Yr affect

humble Servt

R Tilghman

My brother Matthews oldest daughter Margaret was lately married to Charles Carrol Esqr of an agreeable person and fine fortune.

Lacking a date, many points in the context fix it with considerable accuracy. The attack by "the Northern Indians" at a time identified as "about the middle of June" (that is to say, the June last past) established the year as 1763. It was in that year that Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, with allies, attempted to seize the fort at Detroit on May 7th. He was foiled in this but the war extended all along the line from the Mississippi to Canada. The name of the month of 1763 not legible, may be "Jy" or possibly "Sep."

The marriage of Margaret, daughter of Matthew Tilghman, to Charles Carroll, the barrister (here referred to as having occurred "lately") took place in June 1763. Their home "Mount Clare" is now Carroll Park, Baltimore.

The year of birth of the writer's daughter "Anna Maria" is given in Dr. Johnston's sketch of the family (*Maryland Historical Magazine,* I) as 1759. Note, however, that the letter must be no earlier than the Pontiac War and therefore not before June 1763. A child "3 years old Since the 9th of June last" would have therefore been born in 1760.

[14. Rev^{d} P. Cromp to Peregrine Tilghman.]

While the name of the addressee of the final letter, does not appear, other data show that it is Peregrine Tilghman (1741-1807), mentioned in the preceding, who visited England in 1764. This is directly from the original.

Dear Sir,

The Time being now come when You talked of setting out for Maryland, I take the Liberty to remind You of Your Engagement to visit us once more before You sail; The more Time You please to spend with Us, the more obliged We shall be to You. We depend on seeing You that We may send Letters by

You to Your Father; If You give Us any Notice of Your Intentions Horses shall meet You at Sittingbourn to bring You hither. We are all well & join in Complements to You & if You do not leave England immediately should be glad to know when You propose to do so. I am

Sir

Yr affectionate hble Servt.

Frinsted March 24. 1764 P. Cromp.

On the flyleaf of a volume of *Paradise Lost,* published in 1758, I find the following inscription, which I believe to be in the handwriting of my great grandfather in the direct male line, namely Tench Tilghman "of Hope" (1782-1827) or partly in his father's hand:

"The Rev^{d} M^{r} Cromp to Peregrine Tilghman when at Abraham Tilghman's Esquire at Frinsted Court in the County of Kent 1764—

Presented to Tench Tilghman by his
Honored Father, Peregrine Tilghman, 1805."

Incidentally, "Subscribers Names," including that of "Rev. Mr. Cromp," are printed in this volume.

I also found between the leaves of the same book a letter from "Frinsted Rectory, Sittingbourne," apparently addressed to my late father although his name does not appear on the communication, in terms as follows:

"May 15.09

"Dear Sir

"I send you overleaf an exact copy of the register

I am,

Yours faithfully

F. M. Crapper(?)

"The House is called 'Wrinsted Court.'"

and overleaf the quoted item is:

"Abraham Tilghman Gent. was burryed the fifteenth day of April 1729. The stone is in the Church with inscription as quoted."

The said "inscription" is quoted after the first letter in this series.

BALTIMORE COUNTY LAND RECORDS OF 1685.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

The land conveyances of this year reveal no transfers of town lots or other evidence that occupation of the recently surveyed town sites had been begun.

The summaries here following are from pages 109 to 166 of the land records liber R M No. H S, which are transcribed from an older liber called E No. 1, now missing.

Deed of gift, February 3, 1684-85, Edward Reeves, planter, of Rumley Creek, for love and affection, conveying to Elizabeth Sergant, wife of John Sergant, land "fit and commodious to make a sufficient plantation," being part of the tract "Clements Dean" at Bush River, to hold during her life, with timber rights and range for cattle and hogs, and if she dies John Sergant may carry away all stock and increments due to his own efforts. Witnesses, Thomas Preston, John Hathaway, Harry Fitzherbert. Grantor acknowledges March 5 before Miles Gibson and Edward Bedell.

Deed, February 10, 1684-85, Elizabeth Bolton of Anne Arundel County, widow of Richard Bennett, deceased, late of same county, for 3,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Theophilus Hackett, cordwainer, the 300-acre tract "Parradice," on the north side of Back River, as patented to Giles Steevens, deceased, and by him conveyed to Bennett. No witnesses recorded. Grantor acknowledges before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Deed, February 26, 1684-85, Thomas Scudamore of Back River, as attorney of John Shudall of Talbot County, for 3,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Robert Burman, merchant, of London, the 100-acre tract "The Cross," at Cross Cove on the west side of the southwest branch and on the north side of Patapsco River, as formerly laid out for Warner Shudall by the deputy surveyor Andrew Skiner. Witnesses, James Phillips, John Boreing. Scudamore acknowledges at March 3 court to Mr. John Boring, who appears for Burman. Clerk Thomas Hedge attests.

Letter of attorney, December 24, 1684, John Shudall of Talbot County appointing Thomas Scudamore his attorney to convey a tract at Patapsco River to Robert Burman. Witnesses, David Jones, John Thomas. Mr. Thomas Scudamore, at March 3 court, acknowledges himself attorney for conveying land. Clerk Hedge attests.

Letter of attorney, undated, John Martin of Talbot County appointing Thomas Scudamore his attorney to acknowledge sale of 100 acres, in court or otherwise. Witnesses, Robert Burman, John Peper.

Deed, December 9, 1684, John Martin of Talbot County conveying to John Booreing 100 acres on the south side of Back River, near Patapsco

River, as formerly granted to his father John Martin. Witnesses, Robert Burman, John Pepper. Mr. Thomas Scudamore, as grantor's attorney, acknowledges to Booreing at March 3 court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, March 5, 1683-84, Lancelot Todd, planter, of Anne Arundel County, and wife Sarah, who is daughter and heir of Thomas Phelps, late of same county, deceased, for 10,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Edward Philkes of same county the 150-acre tract "Wolfes Neck" at Swann Creek, southeast of the westernmost branch of Gunpowder River, and adjoining to land formerly taken up by Capt. Thomas Harwood, mariner. Witnesses, Thomas Bland, John Howard. Todd acknowledges January 13, 1684-85, before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess. Appendant alienation receipt form unused.

Deed, December 3, 1684, Thomas Lightfoot, gentleman, conveying to George Yate, gentleman, of Anne Arundel County, 118 acres about a mile from the west side of Susquehanna River, it being part of Lightfoot's tract "Garden" and adjoining to tracts "Stocketts Choyce," "The Levill," and "Bedells Pasture." Witness, Henry Bonner, clerk. Lightfoot acknowledges November 11, 1684 (*sic*), before Thomas Taylor and Thomas Frances.

Deed, February 9, 1684-85, Thomas Thurston, planter, conveying to James Phillips, innholder, the 100-acre tract "Porke Point," on the east side of Bush River. Witnesses, Thomas Scudamore, James Collier. Thurston acknowledges at March 3 court.

Bond, February 9, 1684-85, Thomas Thurston, planter, obligating himself to James Phillips, innholder, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, Thomas Scudamore, James Collier.

Deed, April 9, 1685, Thomas Lightfoot, surveyor, conveying to James Sanders, planter, of Anne Arundel County, the 500-acre tract "James Forrest," on the south side of the north branch and at the head of Gunpowder River, adjoining to the tracts "Leafs Forrest," "Belts Prosperity," and "Nangemie," it being part of 1,000-acre and 500-acre tracts, both called "Expectation." Rebecca Lightfoot signs with grantor. Witnesses, Otho Holland, Joseph Williams. Grantor and wife Rebecca acknowledge May 1 before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess. Appendant receipt, undated, Sheriff Miles Gibson having received rent and alienation from Lightfoot.

Deed, April 29, 1685, Thomas Lightfoot, surveyor, conveying to John Belt, planter, of Anne Arundel County, the 300-acre tract "Belts Prosperity," on south side of the north branch at the head of Gunpowder River, adjoining the tracts "James Forrest" and "Richards Hope," it being part of 1,000-acre and 500-acre tracts, both called "Expectation." Rebecca Lightfoot signs with grantor. Witnesses, Otho Holland, Joseph Williams. Grantor and wife Rebecca acknowledge May 1 before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Deed, April 29, 1685, Thomas Lightfoot, surveyor, conveying to Richard Welsh, planter, of Anne Arundel County, the 200-acre tract "Richards

Hope," on south side of the north branch at the head of Gunpowder River, adjoining to the tract "Belts Prosperity," it being part of 1,000-acre and 500-acre tracts, both called "Expectation." Rebecca Lightfoot signs with grantor. Witnesses, Otho Holland, Joseph Williams. Grantor and wife Rebecca acknowledge May 1 before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Deed, April 29, 1685, Thomas Lightfoot, surveyor, conveying to Edward Carter, planter, of Anne Arundel County, the 500-acre tract "Carters Rest," on south side of the north branch at the head of Gunpowder River, adjoining to tracts "Leafs Chance," "Francis Freedome," and "James Forrest," it being part of 1,000-acre and 500-acre tracts, both called "Expectation," Rebecca Lightfoot signs wth grantor. Witnesses, Otho Holland, Joseph Williams. Grantor and wife acknowledge May 1 before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Deed, March 11, 1684-85, John Reynolds, planter, of Anne Arundel County, and wife Providence, who is relict and executrix of Robert Davidge, deceased, for 2,400 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Bennett, merchant, of same county, the 200-acre tract "Davies his lott," on the north side of Patapsco River, adjoining to tract "Loyde of Ludlowes Lott" laid out for Robert Loyde, chirurgeon, the conveyed land having been patented January 10, 1667-68, to William Davies and by his will of March 14, 1680-81, bequeathed to John Homewood and Robert Davidge, both of Anne Arundel County, and said Davidge having by will of September 28, 1681, divided with Homewood and bequeathed his own part to his wife Providence. Witnesses, George Parker, William Holland. Reynolds acknowledges and wife consents before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Deed, April 9, 1685, Michael Judd and wife Jane conveying to Miles Gibson 150 acres of the 300-acre tract "[Colletts] Neglect," at Elk Neck Creek in Gunpowder River and adjoining to tract "United Friendship," formerly laid out for Edward Reeves and Lodwick Williams, the conveyed land being grantors' dwelling plantation, patented to George [*torn*] and conveyed April 19, 1680, to Judd. Witnesses, William Standeford, Francis Todd, George Coingham. Notation by Roger Mathews of blank in original record.

Letter of attorney, April 10, 1685, Michael Judd and wife Jane appointing Samuel Brown their attorney to acknowledge their conveyance to Miles Gibson. Witnesses, George Coingham, Robert Oless. Notation that Brown acknowledges April 20 before George Wells and Edward Bedell.

Deed, February 9, 1684-85, Samuel Brand, blacksmith, conveying to Capt. Henry Johnson the 100-acre tract "Contest" at the head of Swann Creek. Mary Brand signs with grantor. Witnesses, Jacob Loton, Thomas Williams, George Wells, Edward Bedell.

Bond, February 9, 1684-85, Samuel Brand, blacksmith, obligating himself to Capt. Henry Johnson for 12,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, George Wells, Edward Bedell.

Mortgage, December 11, 1684, George Holland, of Talbot County, pledging to James Phillips, innholder, the 650-acre tract "Holland" and the 200-

acre tract "Heaths Adventure," both located at Susquehanna River, as security against future costs caused by Phillips being security to Col. Vincent Low on behalf of Holland. Witnesses, James Thomson, James Mills.

Deed, June 2, 1685, Charles Gorsuch, planter, with consent of wife Sarah, conveying to Robert Burman, merchant, of London, 120 acres on the east side of Old Road Creek on north side of Patapsco River, it being part of 1,100 acres formerly laid out for William Batten and Thomas Thomas. Witnesses, Peter Ellis, Thomas James.

Bond, June 2, 1685, Charles Gorsuch, planter, obligating himself to Robert Burman, merchant, of London, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, Peter Ellis, Thomas James. Gorsuch acknowledges to grantee's attorney Mr. Joseph Burman, before Col. George Wells and Capt. Henry Johnson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed of gift, May 16, 1685, Jane Clarridge, widow, for love and affection, and because of intended marriage with him, conveying to John Wright, planter, effective at her death, the 100-acre plantation "Locust Neck," at Bush River, as deeded November 2, 1669, and also appointing Mr. John Yeo her attorney to acknowledge act. Witnesses, John Lyllington, William Coleman. Grantor's attorney John Yeo acknowledges May 19 to Mr. John Law, appearing for Wright, before George Wells and Edward Bedell.

Deed, February 9, 1684-85, Michael Judd, shipwright, of Gunpowder River, conveying to John Hathaway, gentleman, the 200-acre tract "Little Marlow," between Gunpowder and Bush Rivers. Jane Judd signs with grantor. Witnesses, Thomas Thurston, Thomas Richardson. Judd acknowledges and wife Jane consents March 4 before John Boreing. Notation by Roger Mathews of blank in original record.

Bond, February 9, 1684-85, Michael Judd, shipwright, of Gunpowder River, obligating himself to John Hathway, gentleman, for 3,200 pounds of tobacco, as security for keeping of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, Thomas Thurstone, Thomas Richardson.

Deed, September 3, 1684, George Yate, gentleman, and wife Mary, of Anne Arundel County, conveying to Thomas Lightfoot, gentleman, the 118-acre tract "The Stopp," lying between Capt. Thomas Stockett's tract "Bourn" at Bourn Branch and Stockett's tract "Harmers Towne." Witness, Henry Bonner, clerk. Yate acknowledges and wife Mary consents November 11 before Thomas Taylor and Thomas Frances.

Deed, May 25, 1685, William Harris, planter, conveying to Thomas Hedge, clerk, the 300-acre tract "Harris's Trust," at Byname's Branch, as surveyed by Thomas Lightfoot. Witnesses, John Hathway, Humphry Jones. William Harris, late of Baltimore County, by attorney Thomas Scudamore, acknowledges June 30 before George Wells and Edward Bedell.

Bond, May 21, 1685, William Harris, planter, obligating himself to Thomas Hedge, clerk, for 12,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, John Hathway, Humphry Jones.

Letter of attorney, May 21, 1685, William Harris, planter, appointing Mr. Thomas Scudamore, gentleman, his attorney to acknowledge in court a conveyance of 300 acres lying near Bush River. Witnesses, John Hathway, Humphry Jones.

Deed, June 25, 1685, Charles Gorsuch, planter, and wife Sarah conveying to Thomas Lightfoot, gentleman, two tracts on the north side of Patapsco River, first, the 50-acre tract "Mill Haven," on the middle branch, and second, the 50-acre tract "Whetstones Point," between the northward and middle branches. Witnesses, John Downey, Thomas Moore. Grantors' attorney James Phillips acknowledges August 6 before George Wells and Edward Bedell.

Letter of attorney, June 25, 1685, Charles Gorsuch and wife Sarah appointing James Phillips, innholder, their attorney to convey two parcels of land to Thomas Lightfoot, surveyor, at June 30 court. Witnesses, John Downey, Thomas Moore.

Deed, December 10, 1684, Thomas Lightfoot, gentleman, of Anne Arundel County, conveying to Anthony Ruly, currier, of same county, the 100-acre tract "Mill Haven," on the middle branch and on the north side of Patapsco River. Witnesses, Henry Ridgely, James Ellis. Grantor acknowledges December 11 at Anne Arundel court before William Burgess, Henry Ridgley, and Thomas Francis.

Assignment, October 27, 1684, Thomas Lightfoot, surveyor, conveying to Anthony Ruly, currier, of Anne Arundel County, the 100-acre tract "Mill Haven" on the middle branch of Patapsco River, adjoining to land of Doctor Restedes, and agreeing to convey same in court when required. Witnesses, Charles Chidle, John Wagstaffe.

Deed, June 13, 1685, Francis Leafe, bricklayer, of Calvert County, for 5,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Joseph Owen, tailor, of Anne Arundel County, the 200-acre tract "Leafes Forrest," at Holley Run, in the woods, near to Patapsco River, and adjoining to Anthony Holland's tract "Holland's Choice" and to land of Nicholas Painter, gentleman, as said tract was patented May 18, 1679, to Leafe; grantor also appointing David Jones and John Cromwell his attorneys to give seizin. Witnesses, Henry Handslap, William Ramsey. Grantor acknowledges and wife Sarah consents before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess. Appended blank certificate of seizin. Notation by Roger Mathews of blank in original record.

Bond, June 13, 1685, Francis Leafe, bricklayer, of Calvert County, obligating himself to Joseph Owen, "plaister," of Anne Arundel County, for 10,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, Henry Hanslap, William Ramsey.

Deed, June 13, 1685, Francis Leafe, bricklayer, of Calvert County, for 8,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to William Ramsey, planter, of Anne Arundel County, the 375-acre tract "Leafes Chance," between the falls of Gunpowder River, as patented August 14, 1679, to Leafe, then of Anne Arundel; grantor also appointing Thomas Lightfoot, David Jones, and John Cromwell his attorneys to give seizin. Witnesses, Henry Hanslap, Joseph Owen. Grantor acknowledges and wife Sarah consents before Thomas

Taylor and William Burgess. Appended blank certificate of seizin. Notation by Roger Mathews of blanks in original record.

Bond, June 13, 1685, Francis Leafe, bricklayer, of Calvert County, obligating himself to William Ramsey, planter, of Anne Arundel County, for 16,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, Henry Hanslap, Joseph Owen.

Deed, January 13, 1684-85, Otho Holland, of Anne Arundel County, for 2,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Skinner, planter, of same county, the 97-acre tract "Middle Jenefer," at Senior Creek on north side of Middle River, adjoining to tract "Caldwells Outlett." Witnesses, Henry Hanslap, Thomas Bland. Grantor acknowledges and wife Mehitable consents before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Bond, January 13, 1684-85, Otho Holland, of Anne Arundel County, obligating himself to John Skinner, planter, of same county, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, Henry Hanslap, Thomas Bland. Acknowledged before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Deed, June 10, 1685, James Kyle, cooper, alias planter, of Anne Arundel County, in consideration of lands in said county conveyed to him, conveying to Richard Gwinn his interest in the 200-acre tract "Paules Neck," at Deep Creek on the south side of Patapsco River, which tract was patented June 29, 1663, to Paul Kinsey, planter, who died intestate without a wife but leaving a son who died an infant, whereby the tract descended to Elizabeth, now wife of Richard Johns, merchant, of The Clifts in Calvert County, and said Johns and wife deeded it March 23, 1681-82, to Richard Gwinn, planter, and James Kyle, cooper, both of Anne Arundel County. Witnesses, Edward [*torn*], William Holland. Kyle acknowledges June 11 before Thomas Taylor, Thomas Francis, and William Burgess. Notation by Roger Mathews of blanks in original record.

Deed, September 12, 1685, Thomas Lightfoot, gentleman, conveying to Benjamin Williams, planter, of Anne Arundel County, two adjoining tracts on the west side of the north branch and at head of Gunpowder River, first, the 300-acre tract "Fortune," adjoining to land of Richard Welsh, and second, the 100-acre tract "Winlies Forrest." Witnesses, Nathaniel Smith, Henry Fish. Grantor acknowledges October 17 before Col. Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Deed, July 27, 1685, Charles Gorsuch conveying to Robert Willmot 100 acres, being part of the tract "Willen," on which Willmot lives, at Chincopinn Neck, and adjoining to land formerly laid out for Philip Thomas. Sarah Gorsuch signs with grantor. Witnesses, Thomas Lack, Susannah Harris. Wife Sarah consents before John Boreing. Grantor's attorney, unnamed, acknowledges at November 3 court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, November 3, 1684 (*sic*), John Ardin conveying to Mark Child, planter, 150 acres of the tract "Waterford," on northwest side of Narrow Neck Creek at Back River, and reaching to Bare Creek. Witnesses, Samuel Sicklemore, John Hathway, Francis Robinson. Ardin acknowledges to Child in court, both being of Back River. Clerk Hedge attests. Notation by Roger Mathews of blanks in original record.

Bond, November 3, 1685, John Ardin, planter, obligating himself to Mark Child, planter, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, John Hathway, Samuel Sicklemore, Francis Robinson.

Deed, November 3, 1685, Edward Reeves, planter, conveying to George Conningam the 50-acre tract "Hog Neck" at Rumley Creek. Witnesses, Marcus Lynch, John Hathway, John Robinson. Grantor acknowledges in court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Survey certificate, undated, Thomas Lightfoot describing by metes and bounds the 50-acre tract "Hog Neck," on the west side of Rumley Creek, which he has laid out for Edward Reeves, planter.

Bond, November 3, 1685, Edward Reeves, planter, of Rumley Creek, obligating himself to George Conningam, cooper, for 5,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses Marcus Lynch, John Hathway.

Deed, October 2, 1685, George Thompson, gentleman, of St. Mary's County, conveying to Richard Tidings, of Anne Arundel County, the 375-acre tract "Nangimie," at the head of Gunpowder River. Witnesses, Thomas Lightfoot, John Halles. Grantor acknowledges October 5 before William Digges and William Stormes.

Deed, June 11, 1685, Richard Ellingsworth conveying to Thomas Richardson, planter, the 300-acre tract "Dixons Chance," at Duck Creek on south side of Gunpowder River, adjoining to land formerly taken up by John Taylor. Witnesses, John Hathway, James Collier, William Hollis. Grantor acknowledges in November 3 court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Bond, June 11, 1685, Richard Ellingsworth, planter, obligating himself to Thomas Richardson, planter, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for keeping of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, John Hathway, James Collier, William Hollis.

In the county court proceedings of the year occur some entries relating to land transfers.

Clerk's minute, June 2, 1685, that Mr. Charles Gorsuch transfers in court a tract, not specified, to Mr. Joseph Burman, attorney for Mr. Robert Burman, merchant.

Letter of attorney, August 24, 1681, Thomas Gibson, of Charles County, appointing Mr. Michell Gibbson his attorney to receive from Maj. Thomas Long an acknowledgment of 100 acres. Witnesses, John Rosier, William Clarke. Recorded at June 2, 1685, court.

Clerk's minute, November 3, 1685, that Edward Reeves transfers in court a tract, not specified, to George Connigam.

Certificate, October 2, 1685, Clerk Edward Blekley (?) stating that Francis Peteet has not any certificate recorded since 1680 about the 80-acre tract "Gunwort."

NOTES ON BALTIMORE COUNTY LAND RECORDS.

By M. L. Radoff.

I. *Additional Land Record Books.*

In one of his excellent analyses of the early county records of Maryland Mr. Louis Dow Scisco said: " The first two record book of Baltimore County are probably non-existent. One may not be too certain of it, for there is a storage room in the courthouse that is piled high with masses of old records and no man knows what may or may not lie within its close-set heaps. However, it is a long way from 1659 to 1929, and there is very little likelihood that these oldest books will ever again be seen." [1]

We can be certain now that neither the storage room of which Mr. Scisco speaks nor any of the other storerooms of the courthouse to which unused records are consigned, will ever reveal their whereabouts. A thorough search of the courthouse in Baltimore City, conducted by the Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration (of which the writer is editor) has brought to light only three old Land Record books, and these are only minor prizes.

The oldest of these three volumes is the second on Brerewood's list, which he describes as follows:

" One Ditto [i. e. parchment covered book] with a Cover of Ozenbrigg well Bound and whole with a go[od] and Sufficient Alphabet, Liber IR No. PP. Transcribed from Originall Rec[ords]: in good order." [2]

The Land Record volume labelled IR No. PP in the Hall of Records is " a modern copy, made in 1892, from an older book made probably about 1717 by the copyist John Roberts."[3] It is this "older book" which we have recovered. It is in poor condition but probably not much worse than it was in 1892 when it was discarded. The paper is dry and brown and flaked off at the edges so that the margin of almost every page is illegible. It would not be worthwhile to restore the book were it not for the fact that the copying was not so well done as it might have been. Where the going was hard entries were skipped and honest blank spaces left.[4] Moreover, there may be errors in spelling of names and other details which can be improved by a collation of texts. With the recovery of Liber IR No. PP only two of the volumes on Brerewood's list are yet unaccounted for, Libers IS No. A and HWS No. 3.

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[1] *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXIV, 151.

[2] Brerewood's inventory of the land records in his office when he became clerk of the court in 1741, is reproduced as Part II of this article. Liber IR No. PP is labeled " 1663 to 1705 "; Scisco's detailed treatment of its contents (*op. cit.*, XXIV, 345-48) lists a few items as early as 1663 from folios 54-62 and there are quite a few others on folios 63, 65, 66.

Of the books from Brerewood's coming into office until the Revolution we have recovered only two volumes, Libers TB No. D and BB No. 1. Liber TB No. D was "mutilated by decay" in 1892 when it was copied by court order. It is in very poor condition, but many of the larger scraps of paper were enclosed in an envelope by some conscientious clerk. The copy, along with most of the other Land and Court records of Baltimore County to 1800, has been moved to the Hall of Records since Mr. Scisco's inventory appeared. Liber BB No. 1 was also copied in 1892. Neither TB No. D nor BB No. 1 is in hopeless condition and it is not too difficult to recreate passages mangled or omitted in the copying.

In addition to these older books there are twenty volumes of Land Records from 1817 to 1880 which have been discarded from time to time as copies have been made. Only a small part of the record for these years is to be found in these volumes. What is of more importance is the existence of several discarded general indexes for the Land Records from the beginning to 1873. Since the indexes now in use for all Land Records were kept in the Baltimore City courthouse when the records themselves to 1800 were sent to Annapolis, there is at present no general index in Annapolis to that part of the record housed there. The transfer of these indexes to Annapolis would, therefore, be extremely helpful to the researcher. It is possible too that certain of the index volumes which appear to be of the eighteenth century might shed light on some of the lost books, but it will be impossible to determine this until the indexes and the records have been brought together.

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[3] Scisco, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXII, 250.

[4] In justice to the clerk it must be said that he did not claim to have produced a flawless copy. He says on page 199: "I further certify that the blanks and omissions in this Copy occur by reason of the mutilated condition of the Original Record (filed in this office) which is owing to parts of same having been destroyed by natural decay. Hand and seal
James Bond, Clerk 25 May 1892."

II. *Brerewood's List of Land Record Books.*

From Liber HWS No. 1A, folios 567-68

Report of the Records in Baltimore County Maryland Baltimore County ss. The following is an Account of the State and Condition of the Records of said County as Also the Originall Papers Delivered into the Care of Mr. Thomas Brerewood Sen. Clerke of Baltimore County (af.d vizt) (Land Records vizt).

One perchment Covered Book with a Cover of Ozenbrigg well Bound whole with a good and Sufficient Alphabet Lib^{r}. RM No. HS Transcribed from Original Records: in good order.

One Ditto with a Cover of Ozenbrigg well Bound and whole with a go[od] and Sufficient Alphabet, Lib^{r} IR No. PP. Transcribed from Originall Rec[ords:] in good order.

One Ditto well Bound and whole with a good and Sufficient Alphabet Liber IR No. AM Transcribed from Originall Records; in good order.

One Ditto with a Cover of Ozenbridge well Bound and whole with a good and sufficient Alphabett Liber IS No. IK part Transcribed from Originall Records, in good order.

One Ditto with an Ozonbridge Cover, whole with a good and Sufficient Alphabett, Liber G No. 1 in good order.

One Ditto with an Ozonbrige Cover, with a good and Sufficient Alphabett Liber HW No. 2 in good order.

One Ditto whole with a good and Sufficient Alphabet Liber IS No. A broke in the Binding in good order.

One Ditto whole and well Bound with a good and Sufficient Alphabet Liber IS No. G in good order.

One Ditto whole and well Bound with a good and Sufficient Alphabett Liber IS No. H in good order, one Ditto Covered with Ozenbridge whole and well Bound with a good and Sufficient Alphabet Liber IS No. I.

One Ditto Covered with Ditto whole and well Bound with a good and Sufficient Alphabett Liber IS No. K.

One Russett Covered Ditto whole and well Bound with a good and Sufficient Alphabett Libr. IS No. L in good order.

One Perchment Covered Ditto, whole and well bound with a good and sufficient Alphabett Liber HWS No. M in good order.

One Russett Cover Ditto whole and well Bound with a Cover of Ozenbrigg now in use Liber HWS No. IA 1.

One Perchment Cover Ditto whole and well bound, Consisting of Commissions and Returns Relating to the Boundarys of Land, with a good and Sufficient Alphabett, Liber HWS No. 3 in good order.

One Ditto whole and well bound, Consisting of Same, Now in use. Liber HWS No. 4 in good order.

There are Severall Small Books in Bad Order Consisting of Deeds of gift Bills of Sales Servants Indentures, Marks Brands, Births of Children & Marriages the Libers of them not plainly to be Discovered.

LETTERS OF CHARLES CARROLL, BARRISTER.

(Continued from *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. XXXII, 4, page 368.)

The first of the following transcriptions from the letterbook is a continuation of the list of goods ordered of William Anderson, merchant of London, in September, 1760. It is apparent from that part of the list already published that Carroll, though a bachelor, is engaged in furnishing a home. No doubt this was "Mt. Clare" for he mentions (Vol. XXXII, p. 367) that one of the rooms is stuccoed, a feature characteristic of that mansion. In the next letter he begs the aid of young lady cousins in London in the choice of a tea chest, supplying as he does so a flash of humor as well as gallantry. Doubtless these relatives were of the family of his correspondent, the merchant Anderson, who appears to have been the former ship captain of that name who figures in the Tilghman correspondence in this issue of the *Magazine*. Through his mother Barrister Carroll was related to the Lloyds, and as mentioned in the note to Tilghman letter No. 10, Mrs. Anderson was Rebecca Lloyd.

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one Large Neat Pouty Pool Tea Waiter about a Guinea and a Half
three pieces Welsh Cotton @ 16 pence ⅌ y^d
two pieces best blue half thick
twelve pair of womens Blue yarn Hose
one Dozen Double and one Dozen single worsted Caps—
two Dozen mens felt Hatts
six Loaves Double and six single refined sugar
one Dozen best Grass Scythes
20m 10^d Nails 10m 20^d Ditto
1 C^p Blistered steel and 1 C^t German Ditto
3 pieces Brown Rolls
3 pieces of osnabrigs at about 7^d ½ ⅌ Ell
2 pieces of Kersey with proper Trimmings
2 pieces of Bandans Handkerchiefs
1 piece of scarlet shalloon fit to Line Liverys
20 Pound of osnabrigs thread
5 Pound of Different Colours
12 sticks Red Mohair

6 Dozen Brass Coat Buttons strong shanks

6 Dozen Waistcoat Ditto

one Glass Hand Lanthorn the frame made strong and the Glass well fixed in as our Negros see Negligent in Carrying them about of Night

Fowlers Thermometer for a Stove in a Green House suppose about half Guinea or Guinea }

3 fine Damask Table Cloths for a Table 10 feet Long 5 feet wide—

6 Ditto for a Table 5 feet Long and 4 feet wide

6 Ditto smaller sort

9 yards of Plain Double Gold Lace full Inch wide

1 Shagreen or other Fashionable Tea Chest with silver Furniture with two silver Tea Canisters and a sugar Canister or Dish neatly Chased or Carved about thirteen pounds

one silver soop or Terine Ladle

one Light silver punch Ladle the Lighter in the Handle the better as it will not Chip or break the Bowl

one silver stand to set in Middle of Table for about Eight or Nine pounds. The Coat of arms or Crest on Each Piece of the Plate

one substantial Copper Cooler to Contain about a Dozen Bottles

one small D° Either Copper or best hard mettle Handy to set on a Table to Cool Glasses and to hold a Bottle or two Neatly made

one Dozen Pewter Candle molds

Millers Gardening Dictionary Latest Edition

Continuation of Rapins History of England by Pindall

A Compleat set of Playing Bowls for a Green with spare Tacks

Dear Sir

Yours of the 5th Last march with the Goods ℔ Montgomery Came safe to hand Every thing to please Except the China Tea ware which I think both ordinary and Dear at six Guineas besides being bad of the kind very full of flaws and Blemishes such as I suppose the shop keeper Could not Dispose of at Home

As many of the things I now write for are Expensive Require Nicety and must be Lasting Please to give your Tradesmen Directions to be Exact and Carefull

Pray my Compliments to my young Lady Cousins and Tell them that I Desire their Taste in my Tea Chest it is a piece of Peculiarly Lady's Furniture and it will not be Inconsistent with the Nicest Delivery to Grant this Favour to a Batchellor so many Leagues Distant from them and a Relation besides Nay if they would Amuse themselves A morning in Directing any thing Else they think within their Province the Exercise might Contribute to their Health or at Least to their Healths being Drank in this Province

I would not have the Chariot Incumbered with any Black Leather Boot or Trunk which I have often seen fixed and worked to them about the fore Wheels or any other part But Quite Clear as it is merely for Town use

I would have if Can be fixed Conveniently a stand behind and a Couple of straps for a servant

Please to Direct your Coach maker not to be sparing of his Steel Plates or Hoops to the Back and foresprings. one I have seen sent in here lately with the springs so very Limber on that Account that they will soon be out of order.

I shall be obliged if you[1] send to Millar in the Strand or to your own Bookseller to send me the monthly Reviews by Every first opportunity after the Publishing them and any very Good Pamphlet when Published but would not have more sent than will amount to about thirty shillings a year w^{ch} Please to pay and Charge me with

Inclosed I send you Bill of Lading and Certificate for the Iron ℘ Fannin and Noel and the under noted Bills of Exchange amounting to £200.. 0.. 0

I hope all my Bills this year Remitted you will be paid as I shall have occasion to Draw on you I believe next year for about one hundred pounds If they are not send me them under Protest by the first opportunity.

I sincerely wish you all well & am

Dr Sir yr mo. Hble
C. C.

Annapolis Sept 13th 1760
To Mr William Anderson
Merch t in London

Jona. Plowman Excha. on Jerdenham & Hodgson Date Septr 1st 1760	£100.. 0.. 0
Do on Dos same Date	100.. 0.. 0
	£200.. 0.. 0
Pr Capts Noel & Fannin	
Benjamin Southwell & Company on Wm Baker	56.. 14.. 3
John Hutchins on Peter How Whitehaven Payable in London	102.. 12.. 0
	£359.. 6.. 3

sent Inclosed in the third Copy ℘ Capt Hanson

Gent

I Received yours of the 15th of March last Inclosing my Account Current Rectifyed the Ballance of wch should have Shipped you Barr Iron this shipping to have Discharged and turned in my favour But on application to Mr Lux was Informed your ships were Engaged I Assure you if I was a Tobacco Maker you should have your share But hope you will send your orders to your Agents to take in three or four Tons of Barr that I may Discharge your Ball which I Dare say may be Done without any Danger of Disobliging your Tobacco Shippers and you'l oblige

Gent your Most Humble Servant
C: C.

Annapolis Maryland Sept^{r} 17th 1760
To Mess^{rs} John Steuart & C^{o} } ℔ Captain Creamer
merchants in London } ℔ Captain Johnson

Gent

I Received yours of the 7th of April last ℔ Captain Bell Inclosing my account Current and am sorry to hear our Pigg Iron is Like to sell so Low. I shall be much a Loser if it dos not Clear me more than five pounds Ten ℔ Ton as I Could have sold it in the Country when I shipped it to you for that in Good Bills of Exchange Hope however it will be sold to the best advantage for my Interest. M^{r} Earle had Engaged your ship before I spoke to him or I should have Ballasted her with some Barr and Pig to you But I shall by the first opportunity I Can of some ship of yours or some other ship you sufficient to Discharge any Ballance due to you

If I were a Tobacco maker I Promise you, you should Partake of my Consignments that way But tho' I am not Hope you will order your Captains to take my Iron in and not Give your Tobacco Friends Intirely the Preference

I am Gent your most Humble Serv^{t}

C. C.

Annapolis Maryland September 17th 1760
To Mess^{rs} Anthony Bacon
and Company Merchants
in London
℔ Captain Bell
℔ Captain Johnson

Invoice of sundry Goods sent Inclosed in a Letter to M^{r} William Anderson merchant in London Dated the 30th day of Sept^{r} 1760 for the Baltimore works.

B
X 500 Ells best osnabrigs
2 pieces yard wide Irish linen @ 1/2
2 pieces Ell d^o Irish Sheeting @ 1/6
2 pieces yard wide Chex @ 1/4
2 pieces Irish Linen @ 1/6
2 pieces Ditto @ 1/3
2 pieces Ditto @ 1/8
2 pieces Coarse Callico
1 piece Good Bearskin
1 piece d^o German serge
2 pieces Penniston
2 pieces half thick
4 pieces shalloon
1 piece of Buckram
Triming for Bearskin and serge
2 pieces Callimaneses
20m 20^d } Nails
10m 10 }
10m 8 }
10m 4 }
1 Smiths Bellows
1 Ditto Anvil
1 Ditto vice
1 Ditto Bickiron
1 Dozen Augers
1 Dozen Chisels
1 Dozen Taylors shears
1 Dozen Sheep Ditto
½ ℔ Sewing Slit
50 ℔ best osnabrigs thread
10 ℔ Coloured Ditto
2 Gross shirt Buttons
2 Ditto thread waistcoat Ditto
½m large squared sewing needles
½ ℔ mohair—
2 ℔ Green Tea—

Sir

Please By the first of y^{r} Ships Coming towards Patapsco or Convenient to send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice whatever they Come to above the Inclosed Bill shal Be sent you By the next Shipping Please to make Insurance on them and also on the Goods &c wrote for in Myn of the 13th of Sept^{r} this year that In Case of Loss I may Draw the Cost of them & all Charges

I am Sir
Y^{rs} C. C.

Annapolis Sept. 30th 1760

Chas. Carroll Esq^{r} on M^{r} Pirkins £49 : 19 : 7

To M^{r} William Anderson Merch^{t}
⅌ Noel and Fanning } in London
⅌ Hanson

Madam

M^{r} Middleton shewed me the other Day a Letter from M^{r} Wormley Desireing him to Go as soon as he Could to M^{rs} Armisteads with his schooner to bring you Back. I Desired Him to Defer Going Till I had wrote to you and you had fixed on some place to Lodge at in Annapolis as I have sent part of my Family into the Country and Do not Keep House Constantly in Town being myself Generally at my House in Baltimore County

It would be very Inconvenient to you not to have a suitable Place Ready for you at your Arrival

Please therefore to let me have your answer and I will speak to any person you shall Chuse to be with and When Ready I will Desire M^{r} Middleton Immediately to Go down for you

If you should Determine to stay where you are please to let me Know in what manner it will suit you to Receive what will be due to you the 29th of this month whether in Bills of Exchange in silver or Gold at the Exchange and I will send it to you in any manner you^{l} Please to Direct or by any opportunity I meet Convenient

I am madam your most obedient Humble serv^{t}

C. C.

Annapolis September 27th 1760
To M^{rs} Anne Carroll *
at M^{rs} Armisteads York
County
Virginia
ꝑ the Virginia Post.

Gent

I forgot to write for Insurance on the Goods mentioned in myn of the 10th of July this year I Desire therefore that you will make Insurance for me on them that In Case of Loss I may Draw the Cost and all Charges

I am Gent

Annapolis Sept. 30th 1760 Y^{rs} C. C.
To Mess^{rs} Capel & Osgood Hanbury
Merch^{ts} in London
ꝑ Captain Chew
ꝑ Captain Johnson
ꝑ Cap^{t} Hanson

Dear Sir

I this year sent you by Different ships the first and second of the following Bills—

Jonathan Plowman on Sidenham and Hodgson Dated September 1st 1760	£100.. 0.. 0
Ditto on Ditto the same Date	100.. 0.. 0
Benjamin Southwell and Company on W^{m} Baker Esq^{r}	56.. 14.. 3
John Hutchins on Peter How Esq^{r} White Haven Payable in London	102.. 12.. 0
Charles Carroll Esq^{r} on William Perkins	49.. 19.. 7

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* Apparently his father's second wife.

Shall be Glad to Hear whether they Got to Hand and were Paid Please to make Insurance on all the Goods wrote for by me this year that in Case of Loss I may Draw the Cost of them and all Charges

I am Sir your most Humble Servant
C. C.

Annapolis Maryland Nov^{r} 16th 1760
To M^{r} William Anderson Merchant
in London
⅌ Captain Boyl and Cap^{t} Days

Sir

I have of this Date Drawn on you at sixty Days sight a set of Bills of Exchange Payable to M^{r} William Woodward or order for the sum of Ten pounds which please to pay and Charge to the account of

Sir your most Humble Servant
C. C.

Annapolis Dec^{r} 2d 1760
To M^{r} William Anderson
merch^{t} in London
⅌ Captains Slatter and Days

Sir

The flower I was making Ready when you was in Baltimore has Been Brought to Town and part of it Disposed of before I Received your Letter. But I have sixty seven Barrels now here which I have Acquainted M^{r} Joseph Galloway with and Desired Him to send for it and I will have Eighty or one hundred Barrels more Ready for you in a month from this Date. Could get it sooner but am obliged to Finish some work for a Customer whose wheat is now at my Mill. I Fancy you mistook me in the Price I have not sold yet under 15/ But will Let you have this at 14/6 ⅌ Cent as you take a Quantity.

I do not know what to do with Pennsylvania Currency but will take Gold or silver or if it be more Convenient to you will take a Bill at the sailing of the Ships at sixty ℘ Cent Exchange

I am sir your most H^ble^ serv^t^

C. C.

Annapolis February 25th 1761
To M^r^ Thomas Ringgold
Chester Town

Sir

M^r^ Dulany is Impowered by others and myself to Purchase of M^r^ John Hide a thousand Acres of Land Called Peirces Incouragement the Conveyance to be Drawn to Benjamin Tasker Esquire in Trust for the Baltimore Company in Iron works. I therefore Desire you will pay M^r^ Dulany one fifth of the Purchase money he shall agree to Give M^r^ Hide for the same which Charge as advised by

Sir your most Humble Servant

C. C.

Annapolis June 24th 1761
To M^r^ William Anderson
Merchant in London
℘ Dan^l^ Dulany Esq^r^ July 1st 1761

Sir

I wrote you in myne of the 13th of September Last that I should I believed, have occasion to Draw on you for about one Hundred Pounds this year it was to pay my fifth for the Land which M^r^ Daniel Dulany has now a Power from the Baltimore Company to Purchase of M^r^ John Hyde for their use, I hope he will be able to Get it for about five hundred Pounds But the Company will I suppose Go as far as one thousand Rather than not have it. I Desire therefore that you will pay to M^r^ Dulany agreeable to my order of this Date Given him on you, if he should agree for the Land my fifth of the Purchase money he agrees to Give M^{r} Hide for the same. But not have my share Exceed two hundred Pounds

What you are in advance for me I shall willingly allow Interest for, as I Receive it on money Due to me Here But you will not be Long out of your money as I shall this year ship you fifteen or Twenty Tons of Barr Iron or if Possible to Get Bills at any Reasonable Rate Remit you by the Return of the shipping sufficient to Turn the Ballance in my favour

I am sir your most Humble serv^{t}

C. C.

Annapolis June 24th 1761
To M^{r} W^{m} Anderson
Merc^{t} in London
℘ Dan^{l} Dulany Esq^{r} July 1st 1761
Sent by the way New York ℘ Post
July 14th 1761

Sir

I shall ship you in your ship the William & Thomas Captain Montgomrie now Lying in Chester River fifteen Tons of Barr Iron as I hope it will Clear me at Least Nineteen pounds ℘ Ton Desire you will make Insurance for me on the said Ship that in Case of Loss I may Draw Clear of all Deductions the sum of two Hundred and Eighty five Pounds

I would have all my Insurances made so as to Recover Whether the ship should sail with Convoy or without in Case Loss should Happen as the having Convoy is Generally uncertain

The Mess^{rs} Dulanys will also ship you in the same Ship the same Quantity of Barr Iron and M^{r} Walter Dulany Desired me to write to you to Insure for him or them in the same manner and to Recover the same sum

I am Sir your m. H^{ble} serv^{t}

C. C.

Annapolis July 1st 1761
To Mr William Anderson
Merchant in London
⅌ Danl Dulany Esqr
Sent by the way of New York
⅌ the Post
July 19th 1761
⅌ Captains Eartherington
and Waters

Sir

I Received safe the Goods sent by Brook this year and have shipped you in Montgomerie fifteen Tons of Barr Iron Bills of Lading and Certificate for which Mr Walter Dulany has sent Hope it will sell well I have Drawn a set of Bills on you Payable to Mr James Maccubbin for Eleven pounds fifteen shillings and Eight Pence Which Please to Pay and Charge to my Account I must also Desire you will send me a Good Marble Tombstone with the Inclosed Epitaph for my Father. I would have his Coat of Arms which you have Cut on the Top of it over the Epitaph And also a Marble Sheild or Escutcheons to Fix in the Brick or Stone work under the Tombstone for my Brother as they are Both Buried in one vault with the Inclosed Epitaph Cut on it.

I shall send you a Bill I hope by some of the Safe sailing ships to pay the Charges of them. with Compliments to all with you

I am Dear Sir your most Humble Servant

C. C.

Annapolis Maryland September
23d 1761
To Mr Wm Anderson Merchant
in London
⅌ Captain Partons
⅌ Captain Wadell

Dear Sir

Inclosed I send you James Christie Jun^{rs} Exchange on Robert and James Christie for sixty three Pounds which I hope is Good if not Return it me by the first opportunity

I shall have occasion to Draw on you payable to the Lord Baltimore or his Agent for about twenty five pounds at thirty Days Sight as they will not take Bills at a Longer Sight But hope you[1] Receive the money on Christies Bill before mine Reaches you. The Lace my Taylor Thomas Eccleston put on one of the suits of Cloths sent me in this year (the full Trimmed one is to Broad and Glaring being full two Inches wide and weight 25 ounces to the Coat and waistcoat) so that I must have it taken off and another put on. I shall be obliged therefore if youl send me in a Fashionable Double Gold Lace not above two thirds of the width of the former and I suppose about Sixteen or Seventeen ounces Weight with vellum or what is necessary to make about 18 Gold Holes and Buttons Suitable for the suit the Coat takes about Eight yards of Lace the waistcoat about three in all Eleven yards if you[1] please to Give Directions to Eccleston He will know the Quantity of Lace &c as he Remembers the suit I would Rather have to spare of all than fall short. The Lace to the undress suit tell him weighed but Eleven and a half ounces tho' as full Laced I would have one a medium between both

Please to send me in a Couple of pair of best white silk stockings and two Gilt Frames for Pictures one of them to fit a half Length Picture of the Dementions of four feet two Inches by three feet four Inches The other of them to fit a Bust Picture of the Demensions of two feet six Inches by two feet one Inch

I sincerely wish well to you and yours to all whom Pray my kind Comp^{ts}

I am Dear Sir your Most Humble Serv^{t}

C. C.

Annapolis September 30th 1761
To Mr Wm Anderson Mercht }
in London.

P. S. Please to send me three suits of Mohair and three hanks of Silk of the Inclosed Pampadour Colour

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Sir

Please to send me by the first of your ships Coming Convenient to Patapsco or Annapolis the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice being for my Proportion of the Baltimore Company Goods and make Insurance on them that in Case of Loss I may Recover Cost and Charges. By Calculation they will Come to about Sixty pounds. I shall ship you by the Return of the Ship or fleet Pig or Bar to Pay for them I hope you Received the Bill I Remitted you of James Christies Drawn Payable to Saml Webb & endorsed By Webb to me for sixty three pounds and that it has been paid if not Let me know by the first opportunity

I am sir your most Hble Servant

C. C.

Annapolis October 28th 1761
To Mr William Anderson }
Merchant in London

P. S. Please to send me Packed up with the above two Peices of Blue Half Thick and a Peice of Green Livery Cloth.

yrs mt Sup

C. C.

℔ Captain James Cooper for London }
November 11th 1761
℔ the Mars Capt. McDonall sent }
by Mr Crawford to Patuxent

Invoice of Goods for the Baltimore Company sent Inclosed in a Letter to M^r W^m Anderson Merchant in London October 28th 1761

B X	500	Ells of best osnabrigs	
	2	pieces Clex	@ 14^d
	2	Ditto Strip'd Holland	18^d
	2	Ditto Irish Linnen	
	50 ℔	osnabrigs thread	
	12 ℔	fine Coloured Ditto	
	12 ℔	Whited brown Ditto	
	1/a	Sewing Silk	
	2	pieces of Large Matchcoat Blankets	
	1	Ditto of bear Skin	3/
	1	Ditto of Ditto	4/
	1	Ditto of Green Pennistone	
	1	Ditto of Coarse broadcloth	
		Trimings for Ditto and the bearskin	
	2	pieces of Shalloon	
	20m	10^d Nails	
	10m	20^d Nails	
	5m	4^d Nails	
	5m	Tacks Proper to nail Round the soals of shoes	
	2	Dozen Large Smiths files	
	1	Faggot English Steel	
	1	hundred Blistered Ditto	
	1	Dozen Grindstones sorted	
	1	Gross of Scythe Stones	
	6	Grass Scythes	4/
	2	Reams Coarse Writing Paper	
	1	Ditto fine Ditto	
	1	Dozen Ink powder	

Sir

If M^r Walter Dulany or M^r Francis Fairbrother should write for any Insurance to be made this year on my Account

Please to make them and Charge the Premium of such Insurance to

Sir your most Humble Servant
C. C.

Annapolis June 7th 1762
To Mr William Anderson
Mr Anthony Bacon and Company
and Messrs Capel and OsGood Hanbury
ꝑ Captain James Arbuckle
ꝑ Captain Robert Bryce

(*To be continued.*)

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Maryland Press, 1777-1790. By Joseph Towne Wheeler. With an Introduction by Lawrence C. Wroth. Baltimore: The Maryland Historical Society, 1938. Pp. xiv [2], 226. $4.50.

This much needed volume was prepared by its author and compiler in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts at Brown University. It is far and away above the usual master of arts thesis, both in its comprehensiveness and its value. Publication was made possible by the generosity of Mr. Louis H. Dielman, of Peabody, Hon. John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, and Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of Enoch Pratt Free Library. No higher encomium could be given the work than that by Mr. Wroth in his restrained introduction, who says, among other things:

> One hardly knows which to praise more highly, the success with which he [Mr. Wheeler] has brought together data about figures hitherto little known, bringing to life and actuality such men as Eleazer Oswald, James Angell, James Hayes, Jr., and Matthias Bartgis; or his rounding out by

the addition of new information what has long been known of those striking individuals, William and Mary Katherine Goddard.

The present reviewer agrees in every respect with the comments on this work published in the March issue of this *Magazine.* The publication of Mr. Wheeler's book is an event of no small significance for Maryland. In point of time, this is the second volume of major bibliographical interest for the State of Maryland. Mr. Wroth, in his *History of Printing in Colonial Maryland,* led the way. Mr. Wheeler has brought the bibliography and his comments to 1790. It now remains for some competent bibliographer and historian to complete the trilogy, by compiling a bibliography after 1790—perhaps a two volume work, the first to and including 1860 and the second through 1900 or later.

The period covered by Mr. Wheeler covers the quickening changes in industrial and cultural life, that, together with the political, were making a new Maryland. In his nine chapters of narrative, he has educed much new information relative to the testy William Goddard, printer and founder of the American post office; Mary Katherine Goddard (William's efficient and clever sister), printer and postmistress; Eleazar Oswald, printer and soldier; Edward Langworthy, printer and historian, associated with William Goddard; John Dunlap, James Hayes, Jr., and John Hayes; Matthias Bartgis, pioneer printer at Frederick; Frederick and Samuel Green, of Annapolis; printing at Baltimore, Easton, Hagerstown, and Georgetown. The volume concludes with a bibliography of Maryland imprints, 1777-1790 (pp. 77-206), in which 565 items are listed, and a comprehensive index (pp. 207-226). The work is further enriched with eighteen plates, among which are portraits, reproductions of title pages, announcements, Frederick Green's bookplate, a frontispiece, first page of the first newspaper of Georgetown, and a theater bill.

Important as are Mr. Wheeler's comments on the Maryland printers of his period, his bibliography is even more important. The titles enumerated reveal many things with regard to the life of the times and the new cultural, industrial, and political factors that were developing within Maryland's borders. In the compilation of this list, Mr. Wheeler had access to the unfinished manuscript compilation of Kenneth L. Rede, of Baltimore, now conserved in the Enoch Pratt Free Library. About six percent of Wheeler's titles were enumerated by Rede. Mr. Wheeler has realized the dream of all bibliographers of Americana in discovering items not listed by Evans, to whom, however, he is indebted for various titles. For No. 324, as listed by Evans, no copy was located. However, there is in the Hall of Records in Annapolis, what appears to be a copy of this item. This hung framed for many years in the State House in Annapolis, but in framing the imprint seems to have been trimmed off. In all else, it apparently agrees with that number.

The 565 items of the list merit detailed study. From them, one can, almost compile the history of the period. Journalism and the theater emerge as powerful cultural factors, although many of the newspapers were short lived. Baltimore becomes the cultural center of the state, by reason of the theater although Annapolis, as the capital, still remains the political center. Broadsides, proclamations, announcements, almanacs, new letters, some books, newspapers (many ephemeral), and political items appeared in ever increasing numbers. For the entire period, the Goddard imprint (in its various forms) appears on 246 items; the Green imprint (on several items questioned) on 190; the Hayes, Dunlap, and Bartgis (in part German) on 40, 32, and 26 respectively; with other imprints scattering. For the year 1777, there were 33 items; for 1778, 22; for 1779, 33; for 1780, 19; for 1781, 29; for 1782, 104; for 1783, 74; for 1784, 55; for 1785, 28; for 1786, 35; for 1787, 31; for 1788, 33; for 1789, 35; and for 1790, 34. The sudden rise in 1782 and 1783 is accounted for by the number of theatrical broadsides—a phenomenon owing to the rise of the theater in Baltimore. Maryland has had two remarkable women printers—Anne Catherine Green of Annapolis, and Mary Katherine Goddard of Baltimore. It has also had other printers, who have been an honor to the state. All this and much more is brought out in Mr. Wheeler's volume. His work has been done well, his bibliographical comments are accurate and informing, his narrative notes add to the interest and value of the work. Any additions made to the list by some fortunate student, as of course may happen, will probably be welcomed most heartily by Mr. Wheeler. It is safe to say that such discoveries will be few in number and will in no way impair the value of the book.

James A. Robertson.

The Exquisite Siren, The Romance of Peggy Shippen and Major John André. By E. Irvine Haines. Philadelphia, New York, London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1938.

The value of the historical novel, apart from it own intrinsic interest and entertainment, lies in its power to stimulate one's curiosity to the point of reading, or re-reading, an authentic history of the particular events which form the woof upon which the romance is woven. *The Exquisite Siren* reaches its climax in that tragic episode of the American Revolution in which Arnold and André were the leading figures. In the novel the " exquisite siren " Peggy Shippen, loving and beloved by André, then married at eighteen to Benedict Arnold, is portrayed as the instigator of the conspiracy to betray West Point to the British—driven on by her ardent loyalist sympathy, overweening ambition, her passion for André and detestation of her husband. The story drags at times, and the characters and scenes are not always convincing, nevertheless the book is entertaining, and often exciting reading. C. V. D.

Progenitors of the Howards of Maryland. By Henry Ridgely Evans. Washington, D. C. Sold by W. H. Lowdermilk & Co. [1938]. 20 pp.

Dr. Evans' booklet is, on the whole, and so far as it goes, an interesting and valuable work, particularly with respect to the family of Joshua Howard, c. 1665-1738. The several illustrations considerably enhance the value of this genealogy. The author is not sparing in giving credit to those to whom it is due, particularly with regard to Newman, who, in *Anne Arundel Gentry*, has written comprehensively on the subject of the Mathew Howard lines. Dr. Evans disagrees, very properly, I think, with Newman's somewhat fabulous theory as to the parentage of the first Mathew Howard, a theory which, so it seems to me, mars, if ever so little, the tone of Newman's laboriously compiled and in most respects excellent work. Though it is pretty certain that he came of an armigerous family, it is likely that Mathew Howard came from a lower social stratum that Newman would have it. It is in no spirit of ingratitude that we point out a few places where Dr. Evans' work might be improved. Two or three statements which are made in the third paragraph of page 9 might be questioned, although long accepted. Mr. Percy Skirven once informed the writer that he had positive evidence that John Howard, son of the first Mathew, was not the John Howard who married the widow Stevens, as he was long believed to have been. It would have been better not merely to refer to Mackenzie as authority for the statement that Joshua Howard was born about 1665. To be sure, Mackenzie is right. In a deposition taken in the year 1735 Joshua Howard gave his age as seventy years (see this *Magazine*, Vol. XXIII, p. 213). Dr. Evans says (p. 7, note 3) he knows nothing about the origin of the Howards of My Lady's Manor in Baltimore County. These Howards are of the Mathew Howard line. They are, I believe, immediately descended from Charles Howard, who was the son of Colonel John Beale Howard (d. about 1835), who lived at "Sherwood Forest," on an estate of 1200 acres, near Upper Falls, in Baltimore County. His grandfather, John Howard, was a native of Anne Arundel County, where he married Elizabeth Gassoway. He settled, about 1745, in the same neighborhood where his grandson, above named, later lived. In this connection I may relate, for what it is worth, a story told of Colonel John Eager Howard. He was paying a call on

Colonel Edward Aquilla Howard, brother of the above named John Beale Howard, and a distinguished officer of the War of 1812. Taking his host's little daughter on his knee, Colonel John Eager Howard informed the little girl that she was his cousin. This little girl was Caroline Howard, who married Thomas White Hall, of "Constant Friendship," Harford County. There is no reason to suppose that Colonel Howard knew in what way the two families were related, or that he thought that the undoubted relationship was anything more than a most remote one. His own family's account of itself, which I see no reason to doubt, and the arms borne by the two respective families, run contrary to any theory of close relationship. Colonel Howard's polite remark merely shows that he probably believed that some remote relationship did exist.

W. B. M.

Inventory of the County and Town Archives of Maryland . . . No. 21. Washington County (Hagerstown). Baltimore: Historical Records Survey, 1937. 153 pp. (Mimeographed)

The oldest records of Washington County, dating from shortly after its erection in 1776, are here listed and described in minute detail, along with quantities of late papers of lesser interest. The extant records of the city of Hagerstown, beginning in 1791, and of Williamsport, Boonsboro and six other incorporated towns, are included. Perhaps one of the principal advantages of such an inventory, important as it is to those engaged in local and genealogical research, is the exposure of the loss of many records resulting from the carelessness of public custodians. Of the smaller towns Williamsport alone has available records as early as 1823. The County records, however, despite the fire that destroyed the court house in 1871, have been preserved in remarkable completeness. As was the case with the Allegany County inventory already published, an introductory historical sketch of the county government is supplied. This is the second to appear of 25 anticipated volumes.

A History of the Western Maryland Railway Company, including Biographies of the Presidents. By E. M. Killough. Baltimore: The Author, 1938. 90 pp. (Mimeographed).

That the Western Maryland has been obliged to await its eighty-sixth year for a written history is not a little surprising. The author, who is valuation engineer of the Company, has obtained his data from official and other sources, and has uncovered much useful biographical material not hitherto available.

Recent Books and Pamphlets of Maryland Interest.

Chesapeake Bay Log Canoes. By M. V. Brewington. Newport News: Mariners' Museum. 113 pp. (Museum Publication No. 3, Parts I and II.)

Francis Scott Key: Life and Times. By E. S. Delaplaine. Brooklyn: Biography Press. 506 pp.

History of the Cresaps. Compiled by J. O. Cresap and B. Cresap. . . . Foreword by F. Tallmadge. McComb, Miss.: Cresap Society. 491 pp. and index.

Jonathan Hager, Founder. By Mary V. Mish. Hagerstown: Hagerstown Bookbinding and Printing Co. 73 pp.

Justus Engelhardt Kühn, an Early Eighteenth Century Portrait Painter. By J. Hall Pleasants. Worcester, Mass.: Reprinted from American Antiquarian Society *Proceedings* for October, 1936. 40 pp.

✓*Lucretia Hart, the Hagerstown Girl Who Became the Wife of Henry Clay.* By Rachael S. Schwarz. Hagerstown: Stouffer Printing Co. 28 pp.

Moyaone and the Piscataway Indians. By Alice L. L. Ferguson. Washington, D. C.: The Author. 44 pp.

Past Hours, a Random Collection of Tales and Addresses. By William C. Coleman. Baltimore: Lord Baltimore Press. 152 pp.

Books Received.

Early American History (1492-1789), Political, Social, Economic. By Jennings B. Sanders. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1938.

Legends of the Longhouse. By Jesse J. Cornplanter of the Senecas. . . With an introduction by Carl Carmer. Philadelphia: Lippincott, c. 1938.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

I should like information about the son of Charlotte Lennox, English novelist of the eighteenth century, who came to Virginia in 1793, intending to go thence to Baltimore where relatives of his mother were living. Also information about those relatives. Mrs. Lennox—Charlotte Ramsay—born in the province of New York in 1720, was the daughter of a Ramsay (probably James), an officer in the British army, who was stationed in or near Albany in the 1720's and 1730's. She went to England at the age of fifteen, never to return to America, but relations of hers remained, with whom she kept up a correspondence as late as 1793. How near of kin they were to Mrs. Lennox is not known, and there is nothing to show whether they descended from a brother of Mrs. Lennox and so had the name of Ramsay, or from a sister of unknown married name.

G. Howard Maynadier,
12 Prescott St.,
Cambridge, Mass.

Wanted: Information concerning the parentage of Richard Chaney and sister, Fannette Diar, born 1720. His will probated Montgomery Co. Md. 1785.

Brothers: Samuel Chaney b. 1730 d. 1806 (A. A. Co. Md). Appointed administrator of Richard's estate. Hezekiah Chaney b. 1741/2. (brother.)

Second: Parents of Rachel Mitchell who married Amos Chaney March 12, 1807. Prince George's Co. Md.

Mrs. H. M. Chaney,
2115 F St. N. W. Apt. 304,
Washington, D. C.

Whom did Bennett Hanson Clements of Charles Co., Maryland, (died 1777) marry? Was Oswald Clements of Montgomery County, Maryland, who married Susan Jameson, alive in 1815, a son of Bennett Hanson Clements.

Mrs. P. W. Zimmer,
6106 Central Ave.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Wanted: Names of parents of Hannah Randall who married John Norman of Anne Arundel Co., Md. 1798.

Also names of parents of Elizabeth Howard who married Nickolas Norman, All Hallow's Episcopal Church, A. A. Co., Md. 1706.

Mrs. Zelda Norman Thorne,
1324 Mass. Ave., S. E.,
Washington, D. C.

1. Were Elias and John DeLashmutt of Frederick, Md., brothers or cousins?
2. Whom did Elizabeth Warfield, daughter of Richard and Anna (DeLashmutt) Warfield, marry in July 1776?
3. Was Sarah Gaither, wife of Richard Warfield, a sister of Mary Gaither wife of Seth Warfield? Were Richard & Seth brothers?
4. Wanted: Names of children of Nathan Wells & Mary Duckett?
5. Did the DeLashmutt family marry into the Fee family?

Mrs. Don Bramhall,
Lekamah, Nebraska.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

March 14, 1938.—The regular meeting of the Society was held with the President in the chair. The following persons were elected to membership:

Miss Julia G. DeV. Andrews
Mrs. Helen E. Becker
Mrs. M. Sheppard Bell
Mr. John P. Emshweiler
Mr. Edward Stevenson King
Mr. D. Frank Magee
Rev. S. Hilton Orrick
Miss Agnes Peter

The deaths of the following members were reported:

Thomas Courtney Jenkins, on February 28th, 1938.
W. Wylie Hopkins, on March 8th, 1938.

Mr. Francis E. Old, Jr., gave a very delightful illustrated talk on " The Baltimore That Used To Be." Unanimous thanks of the Society were extended to the speaker.

April 11th, 1938.—Vice-President Samuel K. Dennis presided at the regular meeting.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Mr. Paul G. Ballard
Mrs. Thomas Burton
Mrs. Harry Mackin Campbell
Mrs. John Fairfax
Mrs. Harold R. Manakee
Mr. Harold R. Manakee
Miss Sara P. Hilken
Dr. Calvert R. Leach
Miss Elizabeth C. Litsinger
Mr. William Lee Rawls
Mrs. Frederick T. Scott
Mr. Mark Watson

The death of Colonel Brantz Mayer Roszel, on March 16th, 1938, was reported.

Mrs. John Collinson, President of the Maryland Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, presented to the Society on behalf of Mrs. P. H. P. Lane of Philadelphia (member of the U. D. C.) two engravings by Sartain, one being of Gen. Robert E. Lee and the other of Jefferson Davis, to be placed in the Confederate Room in the Maryland Historical Society. Copies of these same engravings are being awarded as prizes for a historical essay contest being sponsored by the National Society of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Judge Dennis expressed the appreciation of the Society to the donor.

A very interesting talk was given by Ralph Robinson, Esq., on General Winder, entitled: " Sketch of General William H. Winder from His Admission to the Bar Until His Arrival on the Niagara Frontier." The unanimous thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Robinson.

May 9th, 1938.—At the regular meeting with President Riggs in the chair, the following persons were elected to membership:

Rev. Henry G. Welbon
Mrs. Charles E. Moore
Mr. Miles White
Miss Grace G. Brumbaugh
Mrs. Clemson H. Ward
Mrs. Cole E. Morgan
Mr. Harry G. Pentz

The following persons were nominated for membership:

Mr. Roger B. Hopkins, Jr.
Mrs. Arthur H. Hall, Sr.
Miss Emily B. Randall
Donald M. Dozer, Ph. D.
Mr. Thomas Riggs Cox
Mrs. Martha Kemp Slemmer
Walter M. Kraus, M. D.
Mr. Duane R. Rice.

Mr. Fowler offered a motion that those nominated for membership at this meeting be elected by special vote, due to the fact that this will be the last meeting of the Society until the fall. The motion was made effective.

Mr. Dielman offered the minute in memory of the late W. Hall Harris, former President of the Society, which will be found printed in full elsewhere in this *Magazine*.

Deaths of members were reported as follows:

Miss Susan Carroll Poultney Frick, on April 13th, 1938.
Elias Jones, on April 22nd, 1938.
Honorable W. Hall Harris, on April 29th, 1938.
Miss Emma E. Johnstone, on April 29th, 1938.
Mrs. Herman Biddle Massey (Maria Ford), on April 29th, 1938.

Dr. J. Hall Pleasants gave a most interesting talk, illustrated with lantern slides, entitled: "Early Maryland Portraits and Their Painters." On motion of Mr. Blanchard Randall, Sr., the thanks of the Society were extended to Dr. Pleasants.

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THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED 1843.

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BALTIMORE

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Edited by J. HALL PLEASANTS, M. D.
Associate Editor, LOUIS DOW SCISCO.

Published by authority of the State

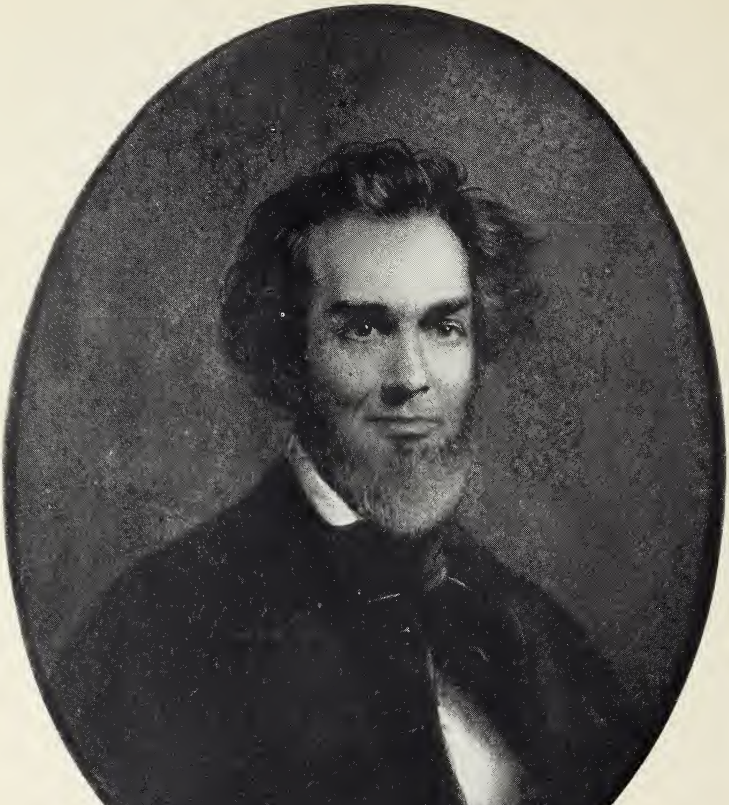
VOLUME LIII

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COURT OF CHARLES COUNTY,
1658-1666
and
MANOR COURT OF ST. CLEMENT'S MANOR,
1659-1672
COURT SERIES (6).

VOLUME LIV

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COURTS OF KENT
(1648-1676), TALBOT (1662-1674),
and
SOMERSET (1665-1668) COUNTIES
COURT SERIES (7).

With the publication of these volumes, containing the proceedings of four mid-seventeenth-century county courts and one manorial court, the purpose of the Committee on Publication to present a complete cross section of the judicial system of Maryland in this century has been carried out. Students of the history of colonial law now have available in printed form a partial record of all the courts of the Province. But to an even larger number of readers these county records will prove of interest for the light they throw upon the early settlers in their human relations with one another, as well as for that shed upon the legal, political, and economic background on which their lives are here projected.



ALFRED JACOB MILLER, 1810-1874

From a self-portrait in possession of his great nephew, Mr. Alfred J. Miller of Baltimore.

Photo Frick Art Reference Library
courtesy Baltimore Municipal Museum

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXIII. SEPTEMBER, 1938. No. 3.

ART AND ARTISTS IN BALTIMORE.

By Latrobe Weston.

In this industrial and utilitarian age, it is encouraging to observe in Maryland a revival of interest in things historical and literary. Statesmen and generals of the early days have become familiar figures. Information concerning the poets, Poe and Lanier and Francis Scott Key, is eagerly welcomed, and John P. Kennedy has come into his own as a writer of romances. An account, therefore, of the artists of Baltimore and, in part, of Maryland may not be out of place.

The story begins, naturally, with Rembrandt Peale, whose importance is emphasized today by the restoration of the Peale Museum on Holliday Street. His long life began while the Revolution was still in progress and extended to the verge of the Civil War, covering the period from 1778 to 1860. Following the example of his father, Charles Willson Peale, who painted Washington seven times, he procured at seventeen years of age the honor of painting the General's portrait. This portrait was purchased by Congress in 1832, the centenary of Washington's birth. Like his father Peale was a versatile genius, comprehending in his activities the spheres of painter, inventor and showman. At a cost of $40,000 he completed in Baltimore in 1814 the Gallery of Fine Arts on Holliday Street, recently restored to its original state and maintained as the Municipal Museum. Here he exhibited during a period of thirteen or fourteen years not only paintings, but stuffed birds and beasts, amphibious animals, fishes, wax figures, and Indian ornaments and utensils. Located in what was at that time the very center of the life of the city, the Gallery was described in its day, as " an elegant rendezvous of taste, curiosity and leisure." In it, painted by Peale himself, were no less than sixty-four portraits of illustrious men, distinguished in the Revolutionary War. The fee to visit the museum throughout the year was ten dollars per family, and to pay expenses Peale was driven to more and more spectacular attractions—Egyptian mummies, war-whooping Indians and, during one season, an armless woman, who performed incredible stunts with implements, held between her teeth. In the Maryland Historical Society are preserved Peale's account books, which show an annual deficit that finally amounted to approximately $14,000 and came near reducing the exhibitor to bankruptcy.

Artists from the days of Leonardo da Vinci have been devotees of science. The striking example in American art was F. B. Morse, a painter of distinction and the inventor of the telegraph. Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, was also a skillful miniature-painter. In company with these, Rembrandt Peale is distinguished as the first in the City of Baltimore to introduce illuminating gas. In the year 1816 he lighted his gallery by means of gas, announcing beforehand in the *American and Commercial Advertiser* that such illumination would be " without oil, tallow, wick or smoke." He afterwards organized in Baltimore the first gas company in America, receiving in recognition of his services one hundred shares of the company's stock. Like most originators Peale was poorly compensated for the benefits which he conferred.

The early nineteenth century introduces to us an artist whose career reflected honor upon his native city. Alfred J. Miller was born in Baltimore in 1810, and, during the later years of his life, up to his death in 1874, resided continuously in the city. He took his first lessons in painting from Sully and afterwards studied in Europe from 1833 to 1837, passing time in Paris and in Florence and Rome. In New Orleans in 1837 he met Sir William Drummond Stewart of Scotland, and visited with him the Rocky Mountains. It was in this journey that he made sketches for the paintings which were his best accomplishments—a series of studies of the life of the American Indians; these sketches being numbered and referred to with considerable detail in a diary or note book which (together with many of the sketches themselves) is in the possession of the heirs of the late Decatur H. Miller, brother of the artist. Mr. Miller afterwards resided for several years with Sir Drummond Stewart in his castle in Scotland, and was under contract to execute each year one or more paintings of large dimensions, depicting Indian life from the material assembled in his sketch-books. The dress and customs of tribes that, so far as their former manner of life is concerned, have now passed utterly away, are graphically depicted in these sketches. From the point of view both of art and history, they are of inestimable value.

During his residence abroad Mr. Miller was a correspondent of William T. Walters, and was of assistance to him in the acquisition of some of the paintings that adorned his gallery.

Mr. Miller was also a skilled portrait painter and maintained himself comfortably by painting portraits, as is clearly shown by Mr. Miller's account books, now owned by his great nephew, Alfred J. Miller, which contain the names of many distinguished sitters. In his residence on Cold Spring Lane, Guilford, another great nephew, L. Vernon Miller, possesses one of the finest of these—a portrait of his grandfather, the brother of the artist. It is interesting to relate that there was held in the Peale Museum in November of 1933 an exhibition of Mr. Miller's work, consisting principally of his Indian water-colors and drawings.

In addition to his own work Mr. Miller's life is important because in conjunction with Ernest Fisher, a graduate of the schools of Paris, Dresden and Antwerp, he was the instructor of a number of younger artists. Among others A. J. H. Way, J. Craig Jones, W. J. Tiffany and Frank B. Mayer were his pupils.

Mention of the last of these, Frank B. Mayer, brings a personal reminiscence; for, a number of years ago, I spent several days with a pair of artist friends who had rented the painter's former studio in Annapolis. The building, once a fine mansion, had fallen from its high estate and, lacking its original frontage, was involved in a maze of back streets and alleys. The studio, however, in the upper story preserved its ample size and favorable lighting. Here for the last twenty years of his life the artist labored, producing a number of paintings which exhibit in all its phases the life of Annapolis, when the town was characterized as the Athens of America. The best known of these, "My Lady's Visit," may be seen today in the gallery of the Maryland Historical Society.

Mr. Mayer visited Europe in the sixties and studied under Gleyre in Paris. He was in the city during the siege in 1870, escaping with difficulty before the capitulation. He exhibited a practical ability, not always present in artists, by chartering the vessel in which he sailed and carrying to Holland a liberal consignment of tobacco. This he sold to advantage, and thereby secured funds which enabled him to travel and study.

Mr. Mayer's life covered the years from 1827 to 1899 and he has a recognized place as a historical painter in the story of American Art. In the board room of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is on permanent exhibition his panel delineating the founders of the enterprise, and, in the State House in Annapolis, are his paintings, "The Burning of the Peggy Stewart," and "The Founding of Maryland." At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, he received the gold medal for figure painting, winning the award by his picture, "Michael the Fiddler."

Baltimore may rightly claim as her own the sculptor, William H. Rinehart. Born on a farm in Carroll County, Maryland, he was apprenticed to a marble-cutter in Baltimore in 1846, when he was twenty-one years old, and received his education in the night schools of the Maryland Institute. It was during his apprenticeship that he laid with his own hands the mosaic pavement in the chancel of St. Anne's Church in Annapolis. After his first stay in Europe he spent the year 1857 in Baltimore, where his talent was recognized and he obtained numerous commissions. The statue of Chief Justice Taney in his robes of office, in Washington Place, one of the masterpieces of sculpture, is a perpetual reminder of Rinehart's genius. Baltimore is also fortunate in possessing, in the reading room of the Peabody Institute, the original of his marble statue of Clytie, enamoured of Apollo, sun-flower in hand. This figure in its appealing grace and charm is acknowledged to be one of Rinehart's most perfect productions. Another memorial is the bust of Teackle Wallis within the St. Paul Street entrance to the Court House.

At a turn of the road in Greenmount Cemetery, beautifully situated at the summit of a rising ground, is the grave of Rinehart. Above it, cast in bronze, is appropriately placed his own sleeping Endymion, most perfectly revealing the delicacy of his art.

At his early death in 1874 Rinehart bequeathed to Baltimore a trust fund of $45,000. The trustees named were at the same time representatives of the Peabody Institute; and it has thus come about that the Peabody has administered the fund which, in the course of years, has been increased far beyond the original bequest of $45,000. By this means has been established and maintained at the Maryland Institute the Rinehart School of Sculpture, for which Baltimoreans cannot be sufficiently grateful.

A worthy successor of Rinehart was the scuptor Ephraim Keyser, who was born in Baltimore in 1852. After his return from Europe in the early seventies, Mr. Keyser lived and worked in Baltimore to the end of his life of over eighty years. Many memorials of his genius are to be seen in Baltimore—the romantic figure of the serenader, designated " The Rose," in the Maryland Institute; the bronze portrait bust of Lanier in Gilman Hall, Johns Hopkins University; and the numerous mortuary monuments in the Hebrew Cemetery on Gay Street, beyond North Avenue. Of these, the most notable is the Stein Memorial, in bronze; showing a veiled angel bowed in grief, encompassed by over-shadowing wings. In Annapolis is the vigorous bronze statue of DeKalb, in the grounds of the State House. In addition to these must be mentioned Mr. Keyser's best known work—the bronze angel guarding the tomb of President Arthur, in Albany Rural Cemetery.

The Maryland Institute, to which Rinehart owed the beginnings of his education in sculpture, has been prominent in the story of art in Baltimore. Established in 1825 the Institute, after some changes in location, was finally housed in 1851 in a building adequate to its needs on Marsh Market Space. Here instruction in art was given during the long period ending in 1904, when the building was destroyed in Baltimore's great fire. A tablet in the new building, erected in 1907 on Mt. Royal Avenue, commemorates the service of Prof. Otto Fuchs as principal, during the twenty-three years from 1883 to 1906. A former principal was Prof. Hugh Newell, a native of Ireland, who settled in Baltimore about the year 1861, after studying in the art schools of Antwerp, Paris and London. Some of his out-door compositions with figures may be found in Baltimore homes, and are of decided merit. Special interest attaches to Prof. D. A. Woodward, who was principal in the late seventies. Exemplifying again the inventive ability that has frequently distinguished artists, Prof. Woodward devised the solar camera; by means of which a life-sized impression on a prepared canvas may be obtained from a small photographic negative, by the direct light of the sun reflected from a mirror. The invention has been a great aid to artists lacking skill in draftsmanship, and has had other uses.

The Maryland Historical Society, which was founded in 1844, was also an influence in the field of art. Among the charter members were S. Teackle Wallis, Brantz Mayer, John H. B. Latrobe, Robert Gilmor, and others who were acknowledged patrons and lovers of art. From the beginning the art gallery was a prominent feature—the first exhibition was in 1848, and thereafter there were exhibits at regular intervals. The collection was in the main a loan-collection, and copies of the old masters predominated; but, nevertheless, the occasions that drew art lovers together were a stimulus to contemporary artists. A stronger and more enduring influence was the opening of Mr. Walters' gallery to the public, which began in the sixties. Here were displayed to many for the first time the masterpieces of the Barbizon school, which amazed by their perfection. The collection was housed for long years in Mr. Walters' home on Mt. Vernon Place; it was only after it was immensely enlarged by the purchase of the Massarenti collection by Italian masters, that the present gallery was built in 1907 to accommodate it.

Private collections in the homes of men of wealth and culture were, in fact, an important factor in the progress of art in Baltimore. The earliest of these was the collection of Robert Gilmor, the last representative of a successful mercantile house, who died in the year 1848. Mr. Gilmor's residence was first on Water Street and afterwards on Lombard Street, in what was then the residential center—the Washington Monument was erected in Howard's woods, outside the city limits. Mr. Gilmor not only collected the works of the old masters, but also gave orders to the prominent American artists of his day: Allston, Newton, Mount, Cole, Durand, Doughty. He was a man of wide sympathies, embracing all the fields of science, literature and art. He visited artists, encouraged them, bought their pictures, and helped to arrange exhibitions and to mediate between the artists and the public.

During a trip abroad Mr. Gilmor visited Sir Walter Scott at Abbottsford and spent several days with him. Sir Walter presented him with a cane, one of his own walking-sticks, which was highly prized and afterwards descended to his great-nephew, Judge Robert Gilmor. The castle of Glen Ellen, which adjoined Hampton, the Ridgely estate, north of Towson, was built by William Gilmor, a nephew of Robert Gilmor. The castle was modeled after Scott's home at Abbottsford.

Later patrons of art in Baltimore were Dr. Thomas Edmondson, Granville S. Oldfield, J. Collins Lee and John H. B. Latrobe. More prominent still as a collector and patron was Charles James Madison Eaton; who lived from 1808 to 1893, and who was engaged in business for many years in Baltimore. In the course of frequent trips to Europe he purchased many pictures and other works of art, the greater part of which he finally bequeathed to the Peabody Institute, of which he was a trustee from 1878 to the date of his death. Mr. Eaton acquired by purchase some of the art objects of the collection of Robert Gilmor. The Misses Eaton, who still inhabit the family mansion at the south-east corner of Franklin Street and Park Avenue, are nieces of the collector.

The late J. Latimer Hoffman was a grand-nephew of Robert Gilmor and inherited the latter's passion for collecting. There had descended to him as valued possessions from the collection of Robert Gilmor, a small landscape by Ruysdael and others by Koek-koek and Jacobs of the famous Dutch school; also a landscape by the American painter Thomas Doughty, and the portrait of his grandmother by John Wesley Jarvis. In his home on Franklin Street he maintained for years a notable display of paintings and prints. One picture which he particularly prized was a *selbst-bild* of the artist, Angelica Kauffman, presented by her to Charles Willson Peale while the latter was in England. As romance has it Peale was in love with the artist, but was unsuccessful in his suit. He treasured the portrait, which was handed down in his family for several generations, but finally disappeared and was recovered by Mr. Hoffman from a dealer. It is worthy of note that the picture was at one time owned by Mrs. Angelica Boteler Didier, herself a descendant of the Peale family, and bearing the name Angelica, Charles Willson Peale's daughter.

Mr. Hoffman's ambition in life was to emulate the taste and style of living of his collector grand-uncle, Robert Gilmor.

The life of A. J. H. Way, from his birth in 1826 to his death in 1888, was passed wholly in Baltimore, except for years as a student in Paris. As in the early days of American art the artist Dunlop was the historian of the artists, so, at a later period, Mr. Way constituted himself the recorder of happenings in the art world of Baltimore City. A book of newspaper clippings kept by him is devoted to auction sales, exhibitions, receptions and the general gossip about artists and their doings. Mr. Way himself established a reputation as an artist of still life. He painted grapes so luscious as to tempt the appetite of the beholder; for many years no exhibit of pictures was complete without a specimen of his work. From time to time he contributed newspaper articles, descriptive of the art life of Paris while he was a student in the Latin quarter. Mr. Way was a man of genial personality and had a wide circle of acquaintance. He delighted in his office of recorder, and it is in his succession of newspaper notices that the art world of Baltimore lives again in the decades between 1860 and 1890. In the exhibitions he enumerated the artists who had obtained recognition, many of whom lived in Baltimore for a longer or shorter period: H. Bolton Jones, his brother Francis Jones, Thomas Hovenden, Frank B. Mayer, A. J. Volck, Arthur Quartley, Hugh Newell, Charles Sauerwein, James K. Harley, J. Hopkinson Smith, Wordsworth Thompson, John R. Tait, Allen Redwood, Louis Dieterich, Frederick Dielman, the Volkmars, Charles senior and Charles junior, Mr. Way himself and his son George Way. A fair proportion of these carried the honor of membership in the National Academy of Design.

Charles Volkmar junior of this group was a landscape painter—a disciple of the school of Düsseldorf, Germany. Many of his canvasses were of very considerable dimensions and some of them are owned in Baltimore. His father, Charles Volkmar senior, supplemented his activities as an artist by restoring pictures. In narrow quarters on Frederick Street he labored to the end of a long life. The neighborhood underwent change, but not so Mr. Volkmar. In surroundings that had progressively deteriorated he persisted in business at the old stand, and, at his death prior to 1890, left his son a considerable sum of money. The latter conceived the idea of establishing a foundation for the manufacture of ceramics which, he hoped, would be recognized as a peculiarly American product, after the manner of the Sèvres porcelain. He invested extensively out of his inheritance in a plant in Corona, Long Island. The enterprise was tragically unsuccessful; he failed to receive support which he anticipated, and was ultimately obliged to wind up the business with a large figure of loss.

The death of the genial and popular Mr. Way was an event deeply lamented in the art circles of Baltimore. His coffin was borne by six of his friends and associates: Dr. A. J. Volck, John R. Tait, Prof. Otto Fuchs, William Robinson, William Meyers, and John G. Hopkins. The last of these, John G. Hopkins, was a capable restorer of paintings and a man of versatile ability in many directions. In addition he was gifted with a rare social talent, and his home at Pleasant and St. Paul Streets was, during many years, a meeting place where artists loved to gather. Here, previous to Mr. Way's death, might be seen as constant visitors: Mr. Way himself, Frank Mayer, Dr. A. J. Volck, John R. Tait, Ephraim Keyser and Reuben Legrand Johnston. A rare atmosphere of sociability prevailed; the supply of good wines was unstinted, and conversation was diversified and brilliant.

John R. Tait, of this inner circle, was born in Cincinnati in 1834. He went abroad in 1852 and studied painting and literature in Florence and Rome. The travels and poems which he afterwards published gave him a recognized place in literature. In a subsequent sojourn in Europe he spent twelve years in Düsseldorf, Germany, where he won an established reputation as a landscape painter. Some of his canvasses were bought by the German government and placed on permanent exhibition in art museums.

Reuben Legrand Johnston was a grandson of Judge Legrand of Virginia, a prominent jurist, and was highly connected socially in Baltimore. Of handsome presence he was in dress and manners pre-eminently the fine gentleman, and possessed unusual personal charm. He had studied and painted extensively in France, chosing as subjects landscapes in Normandy and Brittany, with characteristic figures.

The late Meredith Janvier has suggested that Adelbert J. Volck and Benvenuto Cellini must have been born under the same star, so similar were their activities in various fields of art. Dr. Volck's work cannot of course be ranked with the achievement of the great Italian, but his versatility was remarkable. The Charcoal Club of Baltimore is the possessor of a copper and silver tankard, beaten out and engraved by Dr. Volck. A more striking exhibition of his craftsmanship was a number of shields, wrought in metal, with figures in relief representing the Norse heroes of the Niebelungen Lied. In evidence of his quality as an etcher, I was fortunate enough to see very lately a series of drawings executed by him, illustrating the meetings of the Wednesday Club. This was an organization beginning among artists and musicians, and extended ultimately to include persons of social prominence who were interested in dramatic representation. For twelve years succeeding 1875, six plays and six concerts were given annually. After meeting in various places the Club finally established itself in a building on Charles Street, which was subsequently remodeled into the Lyceum Theater. Dr. Volck's etchings of the meetings depict the assembled members, each of the figures being a likeness easily recognizable. The drawings are remarkable in their minute elaboration of detail.

Dr. Volck also painted in oil, choosing as subjects romantic episodes.

A brother of Dr. Volck was Frederick Volck, a sculptor of ability, who lived in Baltimore many years in the practice of his art. He finally went abroad and resorted to Munich, where he remained for the rest of his life.

The artist Louis Dieterich painted portraits in Baltimore during a lifetime continued beyond the usual limit. He came to America from Germany in 1853, a boy of eleven, and afterwards established himself as a portrait painter in Baltimore, where he continued in active practice up to his death in 1924. Mr. Dieterich had as sitters many persons of distinction, and his portraits are to be found in numerous Baltimore homes. His work is continued by his son, Waldemar Dieterich, who occupies today the same studio in the building at Charles and Mulberry Streets in which he and his father painted for a dozen or more years previous to the latter's death.

A capable artist of the period was John Dabour, born in Smyrna, Asia, in 1837. He was a pupil of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris, and later found his way to Baltimore, where he painted portraits during a residence of about ten years in the seventies and eighties. Dabour married in Baltimore and afterwards removed to New York, but retained his connection with Baltimore, making frequent visits to paint portraits. In the Librarian's office in the Pratt Library is hung a large portrait of the founder, Enoch Pratt, painted by Dabour; and in the Masonic Temple is his portrait of Thomas Shryock, Grand Master. Still another portrait by his hand is that of Jerome Bonaparte second, son of Jerome Bonaparte and Betsy Patterson, which may be seen in the rooms of the Maryland Club, of which Bonaparte was one of the original directors. In addition to these Dabour's work in Baltimore included many portraits which adorn private homes.

In his life of Enoch Pratt, recently published, Mr. Richard Hart narrates that, when the City of Baltimore proposed to have the philanthropist's portrait painted, Mr. Pratt was asked to name an artist. He suggested Paul Hallwig, but added the caution not to offer him more than $350, since, in his opinion, that was sufficient remuneration. The artist ultimately received $500, the city's usual allowance for a portrait; but the knowledge was carefully kept from Mr. Pratt, who continued under the gratifying impression that he had saved the public purse $150.

Oscar Hallwig and Paul Hallwig, father and son, were associated as artists and painted portraits in Baltimore over a long period of years. The father lived to old age and the son did not long survive him, dying in 1925.

A Baltimore artist in whose career the picturesque element played an unusual part was Richard Curzon Poultney, a brother of Arthur E. Poultney, and a nephew of Walter de Curzon Poultney. Richard Poultney was born in 1861 and, after his education and early practice of art in Baltimore, he sailed for England when about thirty years old. In England he was able to obtain the powerful patronage of Lord Frederick Hamilton, and was introduced by him into the charmed circle of the English aristocracy. For the following six or seven years he passed his time in going from country house to country house, painting miniatures of women, the prominent social beauties of the day. He died before the expiration of the century and, having become to all intents and purposes an Englishman, was buried in Kirtland Abbey, the private burying-ground of Lord North.

The artist Harper Pennington belonged to a prominent Baltimore family. Born in 1854, he went abroad after his early education for study in Paris and London. During his stay in London he became acquainted with Whistler and his group, and formed an enduring admiration for Whistler's genius. After his return he painted portraits during some years in Baltimore, but after his marriage removed to New York, where he established himself as a portrait painter. While in Baltimore he was a member of the Wednesday Club, and on one occasion an exhibition of his portraits was given in the rooms of the organization.

There was, in fact, in Baltimore between 1870 and 1890, an activity and general interest in art and artists that has never since obtained. Men of wealth of that period, traveling in Europe, took pride in purchasing and bringing home with them valuable paintings to adorn their residences. They frequented art-loan exhibitions and auction sales of paintings. In the clippings assembled by Mr. Way are mentioned the prominent art dealers: Perrigo and Way, Perrigo and Kohl, Meyers and Hedian, Wm. B. Norman and Company, and David Bendann. Exhibitions or sales in the galleries of these firms were notable events, attracting crowds of persons of social prominence. The Maryland Academy of Fine Arts was organized in 1870, with John H. B. Latrobe as president, and S. Teackle Wallis, George B. Coale, Louis McLane and others as directors. This was immediately successful and gave an important stimulus to things in the local art world. There were loan exhibits at the Academy of Music, the Fifth Regiment Armory and the Peabody Institute. Paintings were on view from the collections of James A. Gary, W. W. Spence, William Marburg, George B. Coale, Charles D. Fisher, Blanchard Randall and other prominent citizens. At an exhibit at the Fifth Regiment Armory Whistler's pictures, "Woman in White" and "Wapping," excited universal interest.

As memorials of this period there were hung until recently in the lobby of Ford's Opera House: portrait of John T. Ford by Hovenden, portrait of Joseph Jefferson by Allen Redwood, and one or two other portraits. It is much to be regretted that these have disappeared.

The artist Charles Yardley Turner, whose mural paintings depicting Calvert's treaty with the Indians and the burning of the Peggy Stewart are amongst those that adorn the Baltimore Court House, was intimately associated with Baltimore, although his professional life was passed for the most part in New York. One of the large Turner family of Quaker origin, he was born in Baltimore in 1850 and received his early education in the city. In 1872 he went to New York for study in the National Academy of Design, and afterwards pursued his studies abroad in the art studios of Paris and Holland. One of his sisters married John T. Graham, a prominent real-estate operator; who settled in Mt. Washington and built in 1868 the large mansion, now known as The Oaks, but originally called Hillside. To the home of his sister Mr. Turner was a frequent visitor. In company with the brothers Bolton and Francis Jones and other artists of the Baltimore group, he participated in sketching parties in the picturesque neighborhood of Mt. Washington, and all gathered for a social lunch served by Mrs. Graham at Hillside.

Mr. Turner was the principal assistant of the artist Francis D. Millet in the decoration of the buildings of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. So enormous were the spaces to be covered, and so limited the time, that the painting of the walls was only made possible by a method of spraying the paint, the invention of Thomas Turner, a brother of the artist.

The following is an amusing anecdote of the community of artists of the period. The artist Reuben Legrand Johnston occupied a studio in the building at the south-east corner of Charles and Mulberry Streets. The inmates were conscious during several days of a peculiar and offensive odor, which increased continually in intensity. So disagreeable did it finally become that investigation was undertaken, and the odor was traced to the door of Johnston's studio, which was found locked. A terrible suspicion ensued—had the occupant committed suicide, and was his body decomposing in the interior? The door was finally forced open and there was evident—not the decomposing body of the artist, but the suspended forms of a pair of ducks far gone in putrefaction. Johnston was fond of painting still life and, having secured the ducks as subjects, had with characteristic forgetfulness departed on an excursion of several days, informing no one, and leaving natural processes to their legitimate and inevitable development.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND IN 1758.

Introductory Note.

A series of questions and answers concerning the political situation in the Province of Maryland in 1758, with particular reference to the supply of troops for the western campaign, the revenues of the Proprietary and the bitter feud that developed between the upper and lower houses of Assembly, has been turned over to the *Magazine* for publication by the editor of the *Archives of Maryland.* The manuscript sheets containing the answers have long been stored in a portfolio of official papers, nearly a century ago placed in the care of the Historical Society and recently returned to State custody. Prepared presumably with a view to publication, they have not, so far as is known, appeared in print. The questions, published in the *London Chronicle* for September 16-19, 1758, have been taken from the file of that journal in the Library of Congress.

The authorship of both questions and answers seems not to have been established, but the former were attributed by Lord Baltimore's secretary, Mr. Cecilius Calvert, in a letter to Governor Sharpe, to "Mr. Franklyn," meaning, of course, Benjamin Franklin, then in England.* The answers were prepared, it now appears certain, by Governor Sharpe himself as indicated by the handwriting on comparison with known manuscripts of the Governor. Doubtless upon hearing from Mr. Calvert that the queries were considered "impertinent & ridiculous not worthy ans^r tho' easy of confute," it was determined to withhold the answers from publication.

Further light on the subject is shed in the volumes of the *Archives* that contain the Sharpe correspondence (VI, IX, and XIV) and those containing the Proceedings of the Council of the time (XXXI), and of the General Assembly (LII), especially the introductory letter to the last. Volume LV of the *Archives*, now in press, will continue the Assembly Proceedings for the years 1757-1758. To the official material set forth in these volumes the two-part discussion that follows is an illuminating accompaniment.

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* *Archives,* XXXI: 507.

[From the *London Chronicle,* dated Sept. 16-19, 1758, pp. 271-272.]

POSTSCRIPT.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

I HAVE seen in the papers lately, the following article of news, viz.

'They write from Maryland, that their Assembly had passed a 'bill for raising 1000 men, and 45,000 l. to pay them, as the quota 'of that Province towards the expedition against Fort Duquesne, 'in obedience to his Majesty's Commands signified in a letter 'from Mr. Secretary Pitt; but that the said bill had unfortu-'nately miscarried, having received a negative, chiefly on ac-'count of its proposing to tax the Proprietary Estate as well as 'the other Estates of the Province; which the Government there 'will not permit. That two other bills for raising considerable 'sums for his Majesty's service, had miscarried on the same 'account within this last year; and so the Virginia and Penn-'sylvania forces are gone by themselves, without the expected 'assistance from Maryland. It is hoped, however, that they 'may be strong enough to effect the service: though, since 'General Abercrombie's repulse, people are in some pain for 'them, lest the French should spare a force sufficient to intercept 'and defeat them.'

And afterwards in the *Public Advertiser* of Monday, Sept. 11, the following paragraph, viz.

'The paragraph inserted in the Chronicle of the 6th instant, 'and from thence published in other News Papers, throwing a 'reflection on the Proprietor of Maryland, and the Government 'of that Province, as if a negative had been put on some supply 'bills for his Majesty's service, chiefly because the Government

‘ there would not permit the Proprietary Estate to be taxed; we ‘ are assured is a malicious insinuation, void of truth, and it ‘ is well known the Proprietary Estates are already taxed ‘ equally with the Estates of any of the inhabitants in Maryland; ‘ and that the Proprietor has no objection thereto.’

When I read the first, I had not the least doubt of the truth of it, as it agreed perfectly with letters I myself had received from correspondents of credit in that Province. I was therefore surprized to find the facts flatly contradicted in the second, and with that air of confidence that is usually inspired by a good cause, and a clear knowledge of the truth. So I recurred again to my letters; and as I have a respect for the Proprietor, and would be far from joining with any malicious person, in throwing reflections void of truth, I shall rather give an opportunity to his Lordship's friend to remove them, by letting him know in what light things are seen and represented here by the people of that Province to their correspondents, of which, perhaps, he may not be fully apprized. This I shall do in the following Queries, which the gentleman may answer if he thinks proper.

1. Whether the only tax in Maryland, of which his Lordship pays any part, be not the tax of *One Shilling* only, for every hundred acres of surveyed or occupied land?

2. Whether the tax of one shilling per hundred acres on all the surveyed lands in Maryland, subject to that tax, is any considerable sum; as, whether it amounts to 1500 or 2000 l. per annum, more or less, paid by the whole Estates of the Province, including the Proprietor's.

3. Whether the Proprietor's share of this small sum, be not very small, as he only pays for his manor lands, and they but a small part of the Province?

4. Whether the Proprietor has not other ways very large incomes or revenues from the Province?

5. Whether his share of the said one shilling tax be a penny, a farthing, or even half a farthing per pound, more or less, per ann. on those revenues?

6. Whether the act of 1756, by which that tax was laid, does

not, for raising the supply of forty thousand pounds thereby granted, lay several heavy taxes on the people, of which the Proprietor, by his residence in England, can pay little or no part; such as an excise on liquors; a particular tax on batchelors, proportioned to their estates; a duty on horses; a duty on writs, conveyances, leases, and other instruments and law proceedings; a duty on negroes; a duty on pitch, tar, turpentine, &c. And whether, this being the case, it can properly and *truly* be said, that "that the Proprietary Estates are already taxed *equally* "with the Estates of any of the inhabitants of Maryland?"

7. Whether the sum granted by the said act and struck in paper bills, has not been, some time since, totally expended, and the said funds mortgaged for years to come, to sink the bills and discharge the debt?

8. Whether it did not become necessary last year to pass a new bill for raising more money, and providing additional funds; which being accordingly done by the Assembly, the same received a flat negative?

9. Whether the Assembly did not then pass another bill to raise 25,000 l. by an equal assessment on all estates, faculties, and incomes, the Proprietary's not excepted?

10. Whether this bill did not, during the debates upon it in the House, receive all the opposition the influence of the government could give it, both within and without doors; notwithstanding which it passed by a majority of forty to ten?

11. Whether this bill did not also receive, when it came up, a flat negative?

12. Whether on Mr. Pitt's letter, recommending vigorous measures against the enemy, the House did not last winter resolve on a grant of 45,000 l. for the current year, and to raise 1000 men, and send up a third bill for that purpose on the same equitable plan?

13. Whether this third bill did not also receive a flat negative?

14. Whether about this time the militia were not forced out from their homes to the frontiers in a very severe season?

15. Whether it is not a prevailing opinion in Maryland, that this was done to distress the people, and cause them to urge their representatives to come into any terms of raising money, rather than they should be obliged to leave their stocks of cattle perishing for want of care, and have no opportunity of making preparation for another crop?

16. Whether the Assembly did not resolve, that this unnecessary measure was *without Law to warrant it?*

17. Whether they were not, however, prevailed on to depart from the usual forms, and agree to a conference on the latter bill, though a money bill?

18. Whether one of the principal points of conference was not, *the taxation of the Proprietary estate?*

19. Whether the Council did not particularly and zealously contend for the Proprietor against that taxation?

20. Whether the Council of Maryland are not appointed, without the least concurrence of the Crown, *solely by the Proprietor*, and removeable at his will?

21. Whether most of its members or their families, do not enjoy posts, not only of honour, but of *great profit*, under the Proprietor, and during his pleasure?

22. Whether therefore it is not probable—they have never been well informed "That the Proprietor had no objection to "being taxed equally with any of the inhabitants of the Pro- "vince for its defence:" or otherwise they would not have dared to act a part so prejudicial to his honour?

23. Whether if the taxing of their offices was the principal thing they were averse to, and they presumed to use his Lordship's name and concerns as a screen for their own selfishness, and thereby defeated a bill so necessary for the King's service, they do not deserve some mark of his Lordship's displeasure?

24. Whether the people of Maryland do not at present stand in an unfavourable light, as not having contributed to this year's service?

25. Whether they have any agent here to present their complaints and justify their conduct?

26. Whether the Assembly did not, in the last session, present a bill to raise money for the payment of an Agent, which received a negative, as other bills of the like kind have heretofore done?

27. Whether a negative to such a bill was a measure as honest as it was politic?

28. Whether this may not justify any friend of that Province, though only a trader thither, in laying a true state of their affairs before the Publick, as far as they come to his knowledge?

My last query is more general, viz.

Whether the frequent clashings of interests between the Proprietors and people of our colonies, which of late have been so prejudicial to his Majesty's service, and the defence of his dominions, do not at length make it necessary for this nation to enquire into the nature and conduct of these Proprietary Governments, and put them on a better footing?

I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

A. B.

[From a manuscript, item no. 7, in Portfolio 2, Hall of Records, Annapolis.]

Answers to the Queries published in the *London Chronicle* dated Sept^{r} 16-19—1758—

1. The Only Tax in Maryland of which the Ld pr^{e}ry pays any part towards Sinking the money which hath been granted by the Legislature of that Province for the immediate Defence of the same & for His Majesty's Service is the Tax of one Shilling for every 100 Acres of Surveyed or occupied Land yet even this Tax is much more in proportion to His Ldp's Revenue from the province than the Inhabitants of Maryland pay, notwithstanding the Ld proprietary by an express Act of Assembly made several Years ago (& on Consideration whereof the then Ld pr^{e}ry consented to Repeal an Act which granted Him & his Heirs a very large Duty on all Tob^{o} exported) is exempted

from the payment of any Tax whatever towards the Defence of the province.

It may not be improper to inform those who having never been in the province are ignorant of the Numbers & Circumstances of the Inhabitants that by a particular & exact Account taken in the Year 1754 their Number was found to be 107963 white people, & 46225 Negroes who are Slaves; & that the Value of the Produce which the Inhabitants exported in the preceeding Year (consisting as appeared by the Custom House Books of 30634 Hhds of Tob^{o} 110567 Bushels of Wheat, 154741 Bushels of Indian Corn, 2500 Tuns of Pigg & 600 Tuns of Bar Iron, 6327 Barrels of Bread & Flour, 430 Barrels of Pork, 420 Bush^{s} of Pease & Beans, 100 Hhds & 100 Bags of Flaxseed, 170 Barrels of Herrings, 1095500 Staves & Heading, 200000 Shingles, a large Quantity of Wallnut & other Plank together with several Ships which having been built in the province were sent to G Britain loaded with Tob^{o} & there sold) amounted on a very moderate Calculation to the Sum of £350,000 Cur^{cy}. If we add to this Sum £703,480 (w^{ch} considering the Number of the Inhabitants & after what manner the planters in general live is a very low Calculation being not quite 3^{d} Cur^{cy} or 2^{d} Stg a Day for each) for the Value of the Commodities raised & consumed in the Country every Year, &, take no Notice *of the great Quantity* * *of Wheat, Corn, Shingles* & other produce carried to pens^{a} of which no Acco^{t} is given to the Officers of the Customs nor of the daily Encrease of the Wealth of the Inhabitants, by their Lands rising in Value, their Negroes & Stock of Cattle increasing, the whole Produce of Maryland Yearly might be called at least £1,053,480—Now the Lord Proprietary's Income or Revenue from the Province (& this not increasing) is about £11,000 Stg or £16500 Cur^{cy} p ann. Consequently as the whole Tax (imposed in 1756) to be paid by him & the Inhabitants of the province is £40,000 His share thereof is £616..16..8½, for as the whole produce of Maryland & His Ldp's Annual Revenue together viz. 1,069,980 : £40000 :: £16,500 : £616..16..8½.

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* Tis supposed that there are carried from Kent City alone in a year to Duck Creek ab 200,000 Bush Wheat 3,000 Bush Barley & 1000 Bush Flaxseed from Queen Anns half as much & from Cecil as much as from both Kent & Q. A. in all 606,000 Bush at 41 d p Bush = £136,350—& 160,000 Staves = £800 & from the Seaboard side or Worcester Cty Corn pork shingles &c [of the value of] .. .. llow 300 hhds Tob^{o} to be . . . Eastern Shore = £2250.

According to a Calculation made by the Commissioners of the Loan Office there must in Order to Sink the £40,000 be £20680 raised by the Land Tax, it being provided & directed by the Act that That Tax shall be increased or augmented in 1760 in such manner as to make good all Deficiences of the other Funds.

3. Of the £20,680 to be raised by the Land Tax it is expected that the proprietary will pay £1006..17.4 which is £390.0.7½ more than his equal Share or proportion. The greatest part of the Land for which he pays Tax either cannot be Leased at all or is Leased out to Tenants on Lives or for long Terms & some for ever at a low Rent, part of it at 10/Stg the 100 Ac^{rs} some at 20/, other part at £3—& a very small Quantity at £5 the 100 Ac^{rs}, while the Inhabitants Lands in general are either Leased at a higher Rent or being Cultivated by the Owners turn to much better Acco^{t}.

4. What the Ld proprietary's Revenue altogether amounts to hath been already declared, the greatest part of it arises from a small quit Rent reserved on most of the Land that hath been granted since the Settlement of the province.

5. From what hath been already observed it appears that the Tax which the Lord proprietary will pay annually on an Average for five Years will be almost Threepence in the pound on his Annual Income.

6. The Act of 1756 by which that Tax was imposed does lay several Duties & Taxes on the People of w^{ch} the Ld pr^{e}ry by his Residing in England can pay no part: but that the Reader may be enabled to judge whether those Taxes are heavy Ones considering the Number & Wealth of the people, I will enumerate them & specify what each of them appear by the Books in the Loan Office to have produced in One Year. The Excise on

Liquors £1950..14..3½, Tax on Batchelors £416..2.0½, Tax on Billiard Tables £32..3..6, Duty on Writts &c £467..8..9½, Duty on Horses £23.8, Duty on Negroes £4.2..10½. On Pitch Tar & Turpentine £17..12.7½ in all £2911..12..1 which according to the Account above given is less than a 360^{t} part of the Annual Income of the Inhabitants. Tis expected indeed that some of the Duties particularly that on Negroes imported will produce a larger Sum in the subsequent Years otherwise a heavier Tax will fall on the Land the last Year of the Continuance of the Act than is above calculated & allowed for. Is then a 360^{t} part being only two thirds of a penny in the pound on the Annual Income so heavy a Tax & so great a Burthen as to afford Room for Complaint & Repining? Would it be thought so in the Mother Country? & Does not His Ldp by Residing in England pay a much greater Tax on *all* he consumes than he would was he to reside in the province of Maryland, beside the levies on his plate, windows &c.? If this then be the Case it is submitted to the Querist whether it cannot be properly & truly said that the proprietary Estates are already Taxed more than equally with the Estates of the Inhabitants of Maryland.

7. The Sum granted by the said Act made in 1756 & struck in Paper Bills hath been some time since totally expended & the said Funds are Mortgaged to Sink the Bills & Discharge the Debt which however will be done in June 1761, a Period not far distant. What Reason would Others of His Majesty's Subjects have to Congratulate Themselves had they a certain Prospect of seeing their publick Debts discharged so speedily.

8. It certainly was thought necessary last Year by His Majesty's Ministers, & his General in America[1] that more Supplies should be granted by the Province of Maryland for His Majesty's Service, the Governor recommended it to both Houses of Assembly who acknowledged the Expediency thereof, & the Upper House professed the utmost Readiness on their Part to pass any reasonable & equitable Bill that should be offered

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[1] Following the words "& his General in America" the original had "& by the Lieut^{t} Governor" but they have been struck out with a pen.

them, but as they Conceived that the Bill for Raising £20,000 which the Lower House framed with respect to the military part (as the Earl of Loudoun express'd himself on it) a direct Infringement of the Things undoubted prerogative, & with respect to many other parts perplexed impracticable & unjust they did return it with a Negative.

9. The Lower House of Assembly did not offer any other Supply Bill that Session, but on the 4th of March being then again Convened They sent the Upper House a Bill for granting £30,000 for His Majesty's Service, but then this Bill as to all the exceptionable Clauses except some in the Military part, was just the same that had been before offered & therefore was Rejected by the Upper House. Upon this a Motion was made in the Lower House for bringing in a Bill on a different Plan for Raising £30,000 vzi By a Tax on Ferriages, on Pilots, on all Taxables with an Additional Tax on Negro Taxables, a Tax of a certain Sum on Land by the hundred, a Tax upon all Lucrative Offices & Places of Profit Benefices & Professions a Tax upon all the Proprietarys Mannours &c. but it was Resolved by all the Members present except Five that no such Bill should be brought in.

10. That the above mentioned Bill (which the Upper House rejected) was Condemned by Those who were Friends to the Government & That the Lower House was blamed for sending it up after it was rejected by All who wished to see Money granted & Troops raised & supported, is certain, & They who framed it were pleased to Stile the few that presumed to oppose it's passage thro the Lower House the Government Party.

11. The Bill for £30,000 (there was No Bill ever offered for £25,000) was rejected by the Upper House as hath been already observed.

12. Mr Secretary Pitts Letter Recommending vigorous Measures was communicated to the Assembly by the Governor the 28th of March, 1758 & on the 31st of that Month the Lower House of Assembly Resolved that the Sum of £40,000 should be raised for His Majesty's Service & the immediate Protection

& Defence of the Province by just the same Mode of Taxation & in fact the same Bill that had been offered to the Upper House at the two preceeding Sessions; how equitable the Plan was must be submitted to the Judgment of Those who will give themselves the Trouble to peruse it or the Messages that passed between the two Houses thereupon; Let it suffice here to say that His Majesty's Attorney General M^{r} Pratt thinks it unjust & unreasonable & hath given it as his opinion that the Bill was such a One as could not have been enacted into a Law without a Breach of Publick Faith & a Violation of the Maryland Constitution.

13. This Bill for Raising £40,000 did receive a flat Negative.

14. Some Detachments of Militia had been ordered out to the Frontiers during the Winter for the Protection of the Inhabitants.

15. Many of the Members of the Lower House of Assembly were very industrious to propagate such an Opinion, & a great many Falshoods were roundly asserted by them on that Occasion in order to make the people think that the Governor had no command or power over the Militia & that his proceedings with respect to that Matter had been illegal & unjustifiable.

16. The Assembly did enter into such a Resolve & in Consequence thereof on the 17th of April 1758 sent the Governor a Remonstrance purposely calculated to render him & the Council odious to the people, & to incline the Militia to disregard his orders for the future, but which happily gave him an Opportunity by his Message in Answer to it dated the 5th of May following to satisfy the reasonable or moderate part of the Inhabitants that his Proceedings had been both legal & necessary, & that if any of the Inhabitants had Cause of Complaint they could not with the least Appearance of Justice lay the Blame at his Door; Nay so little Effect had the Remonstrance that when the Governor soon afterwards signified to the Militia of Frederick County that General Forbes had desired him to Garrison Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick with Militia as well as to protect the Frontier Inhabitants, so (that the General

might be then at Liberty to draw all the Troops from those posts & with them strengthen his Army then marching towards Fort Du Quesne) several hundred of the Militia readily marched & served under the Governor's Command at those Forts for several Months.

17. The Querist seems to be but little acquainted with the Constitution or political History of Maryland to suggest that it hath been *unusual* there for the two Houses of Assembly to confer on Money Bills,[2] or if he is acquainted with what hath heretofore passed between the two Houses he Suggests what he knows is absolutely false. For It hath on former Occasions when Supplies for the publick Service have been wanted been the Practice (as the Records shew) sometimes for the two Houses to appoint some Members from each as a Committee to meet to consider of & agree on Ways & Means, sometimes such Bills have been framed in the Upper House & sent down for the Concurrence of the Lower, & sometimes such Bills have been prepared in the Lower House & sent to the Upper, but never till very lately did the Lower House think of insisting that the Upper had no Right but either to pass or reject Money Bills w^ch^ point has never been yielded up to them nor was the agreeing to a Conference on the Bill in question deemed a Concession.[3]

18. As among many others an objection had been made by the Upper House to the Taxing the Proprietary's Estate in the *manner* proposed by the Bill in Question (*which* will evidently appear to any One that will take the Trouble to consider it to be absurd & purposely calculated to produce Confusion & Disputes between the Collectors of His Ldp's Quit Rents & All the Rest of the People) *That* among several others was One of the Points which the Upper House desired to Confer on.

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[2] Here the following seems to have been partially (or tentatively) struck out: "Nor did the Lower House of Assembly till within these few years ever think of asserting that the sole Right of granting Supplies was vested in them & that the Upper House had no Right but either to pass or Reject Money Bills."

[3] Here follows a passage later stricken out by the writer: "made by the Lower House in agreeing to a Conference on the Bill in Question?"

19. Tho this was to have been One of the Points confer'd on Yet it never came under Debate, the Conference having broke up because the Lower House had instructed their Conferees not to Recede from the Sole Nomination of the Commissioners, as appears by the printed Journal of the Lower House (page 104) where it is said that the Conferees from both Houses being met on the 13th of May 1758 " It was agreed to proceed & to begin " with the Objection relative to the Nomination & Appointment " of the Commissioners; & the Conferees of the Upper House Declare that they will not agree to the Nomination of Commissioners as the same is in the Bill, insisting that the Lower " House cannot of Right demand the *Sole* Nomination of Commissioners in a Bill imposing a Tax *as* the Bill under Consideration does; And propose

> " That the Justices of the several & respective County " Courts be Commissioners within the respective Counties.
>
> " Or That a Number to be agreed upon by both Houses " be appointed by the said Justices out of their Number " to execute the Duty of Commissioners.
>
> " Or That a Number of Commissioners in each County " be agreed upon as aforesaid, One half to be appointed by " the Governor & Council, the other half to be appointed " by the Lower House, saving to Each Side the Right of " making all just & reasonable Objections to the persons " to be nominated in Lists to be exchanged on both Sides.

" Upon which the Conferees of the Lower House recur to their " House to communicate the said Propositions & having returned " Declare That the Lower House unanimously Refuse to Accept " of them. Whereupon the Conferees of the Upper House say " that They have no other or further Proposition to make upon " this Head. The Conferees adjourned till 9 oClock Saturday " Morning & met according to Adjournment. The Conferees " of the Lower House acquaint those of the Upper House that " if they have any thing further to offer upon this Conference " they are ready to hear it. To which the Conferees of the Upper " House say, They have Nothing further to propose, but are

" ready to receive & consider any Proposals from them: To " which the Conferees of the Lower House make Answer that the " Conference was proposed by the Upper House & Opened by " their Conferees & they are ready to receive any further propo" sitions the Conferees of the Upper House have to make. The " Conferees of the Upper House making no further Proposals " this Conference endeth."

From what part of this Report doth it appear (w^ch^ the Querist insinuates) that the Council or Conferees from the Upper House did particularly & zealously contend for the Proprietor against a Taxation on his Estates? The only point that came under Debate was (as hath been already observed) whether the Lower House should or should not have the Sole Nomination of the Commissioners, on which M^r^ Attorney Gen^l^ Pratt hath given his Opinion in these words.

" In my Opinion the Sole Nomination of the Commissioners " who are New Officers appointed by this Bill belongs neither " to the proprietary nor the Lower House stricto Jure, but " like all other New Regulations must be assented to by Both, " but can be claimed by Neither; The Proprietary's Charter " intitles him to Nominate all Constitutional Officers & all " others which by the Laws are not otherwise provided for, But " I do not conceive My Lord has any original Right to Nominate " new Officers appointed for the Execution of a New Law with" out the Consent of the two Houses, Nor on the other hand " has the Lower House any such independent Authority, & therefore I think The Upper House are Right/notwithstanding this Claim in which they ought to be supported by the Proprietary because it is unreasonable for One Branch of the Legislature to assume a Power of Taxing the other by Officers of their single Appointment."

20. The Council of Maryland is appointed by the Lord Proprietary & in Case of demerit it is presumed that they may be removed by him, but unless the evil Life or unworthiness of a Councillor rendered such a Step highly expedient it would not be advisable for the Proprietary to remove any.

21. Several of the Gentlemen in the Council & Upper House of Assembly or some of their Relations do enjoy Posts of Honour & Profit under the Proprietary during Pleasure, & in the Neighbouring Colonies of Virg^{a}, the Carolinaes, New Jersies & New York particularly. Several of the Council & their Relations do enjoy Places of much greater Profit than any in the Disposal of the Proprietary of Maryland, nor is it imagined that such Gentlemen by holding those places are less qualified to Consult for the publick Good or serve His Majesty in the Station of Councillors.

22. Suppose the Proprietary after being taxed in 1756 (tho he might have insisted on his Right of Exemption) never Objected to the Payment of such Tax, but had moreover at his own private Expence sent a considerable Quantity of Ammunition from England to the provincial Magazine upon its being intimated to him that a Supply was wanted; Ought the Gent^{n} of the Council to have thence concluded that it was *his Desire* & *their Duty* to sacrifice the Constitution to the pleasure of the Lower House of Assembly, lest forsooth some evil minded discontented persons should take Occasion from the *Councillors* refusing their Consent to a measure which they thought unjust & inequitable to asperse *their* Characters or Calumniate the Proprietary!

23. Had the Point in Question been whether the Offices which some of the Gentlemen of the Upper House enjoyed should be Taxed or not & they had used His Ldps Name & Concerns as a Screen for their own Selfishness; & in order to secure themselves from the Payment of any Taxes & their Conduct from Censure had contrived to make the proprietary obnoxious to the Resentment of the People & answerable for the Miscarriage of an equitable Bill, Doubtless His Lordship would have had great reason to be much dissatisfied & displeased with their proceedings.

24. It cannot be denied that the People of Maryland do at present stand in an unfavourable Light owing to their not having contributed any thing towards carrying on the War since

April 1757, & indeed Some persons have been much to Blame in giving Occasion for the Distinction that is made to *their* Disadvantage between them & their Fellow Subjects in N America.

25. The Lower House of Assembly taken seperately from the other Branches of the Legislature have no Agent in England, but if the People are desirous of having an Agent there on the Footing that the Provincial Agent was when the Govern^t of Maryland was immediately in the Crown, the Upper House would not object to the proposal; but the Truth is that whatever they may pretend the Lower House want an Agent to serve themselves, only, to insert Queries in London Chronicles, misrepresent the proceedings of the other Branches of Legislature or to harrass the Proprietary whenever he may happen to disoblige a Leading Member, & that they under pretence of paying their Agent & supplying him with Money for necessary purposes may have the Treasury at their own sole Disposal, or at least as much Money without Account as they may be pleased to say is expedient for the Peoples Service.

26. The Lower House of Assembly did not when the £40,000 Bill was rejected, but they have at other times presented a Bill to raise Money for the Payment of an Agent, such a One as they alone should appoint to represent or misrepresent Matters to His Majestys Ministers or to the People of Great Britain according to y^e Instructions he might receive from that House or rather from the Leading Men in it; which Bill the Upper House conceiving the Design of it iniquitous refused to pass; But if the Lower House thought they had any just Cause of Complaint: if they were really concerned that their Supply Bill had miscarried, & were willing to contribute with the Rest of His Majesty's Subjects towards carrying on the War; Could they not as easily have represented their Case to His Majesty or his Ministers by an Address as (after having declined granting Supplies for his Service) They could present[4] a Petition to His

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[4] Here the original words "thro the Hands of the Lord proprietary" have been crossed out.

Majesty & a Representation to the Lords of Trade the purport whereof was to desire that the Act of Parliament which was made in 1757 to prohibit the Exportation of Grain & Provision from His Majesty's North American Colonies to any Foreign Port might be suspended in favour of that Province.

27. Whether the Conduct of the Upper House hath been politick or otherwise; & whether the Queries shew the Author of them to be a person of Candour or honesty is submitted to the Judgment of the Impartial.

28. It is conceived that Nothing can justify any Man whether Trader or other in Misrepresenting Facts, or suggesting Falshoods. As the Querist hath thought fit to conceal his Name the Answerer will not pretend to guess at it, but he is pretty sure that the Querist is no Trader to the province since the Merchants in Great Britain were much alarmed, & not without just Cause uneasy when they were informed by their Correspondents in Maryland that the Lower House had framed & seemed determined to adhere to the Bill above mentioned: for by this Bill all the Goods which such Merchants had already in the province or should thereafter import on their own Account were to be subjected to a Tax & moreover there was to have been a Deduction made out of all Sums of Money or Debts due to such Merchants from the Inhabitants of the province which proposal His Majesty's Attorney Gen^{l} M^{r} Pratt in his Opinion on the Bill declared to be very absurd, & with respect to the intended Tax on Goods imported he says " The Upper House are clearly " right in that part of their Objection which relates to British " Merchandize imported; for I am satisfied the Mother Country " will never endure such an Impost on their Trade; The Pro- " vince may by the same Rule prohibit the Importation as well " as they may Tax the Merchandize imported, & it seems to be a " very unreasonable Attempt to make the English Importer of " Goods carried to Maryland in the way of Trade pay a Tax " for the Defence of that province for no other Consideration " but the Liberty of Trading there, to which they have an " Original Right which cannot be invaded, diminished or even " regulated by any thing this province can do."

To the last Query it might be in general answered that there is not the least Room to think that it is owing to the Government's being in the hands of the Lord Proprietary that Supplies have not at this time been granted in Maryland for His Majesty's Service the Dispute is not between the Proprietary & people but whether the Governor & Upper House of Assembly shall be stript of their Rights & Share in the Legislature & the Lower House of Assembly usurp all Authority & power; Did the People of Maryland when they were called on for Supplies during the Reigns of King William & Queen Ann of glorious & happy Memory when the Govern^{t} of that province (the then Lord Proprietary being a Papist) was immediate^{l}y in the Crown shew a better or more generous Spirit than they have lately done? Did not Disputes arise during that period between the several Branches of the Legislature & were they not carried greater Lengths than they have lately been? in the Year 1698 particularly during the Administration of Governor Nicholson a Gentleman highly favoured by the King his Master (& who discharged the Offices of Governor both in New England & Virginia with Applause) the Lower House of Assembly chosen or returned by the same Class of People that determine all Elections at this time, countenanced in the most publick manner & would have screen'd from punishment some Reprobates one of them a Member of their House who being tried had been convicted of malitiously & advisedly contriving to Scandalize & defame His Excellency & of an Attempt to incite & procure a Hatred & Dislike, Contempt & Disobedience to His Majesty's Governor & the Government. During that period we find the Upper House charging the Lower with their having Designs under the Name of Priviledge to arraign prerogative & telling them that under the pretence of Serving their King & Country they were Managing base Designs against both, & that their Intention was to assume all power to themselves or place it in such hands as were under their Guidance & Direction, which Charge it is apprehended, might have been aptly enough applied to some Gentlemen who have lately distinguished themselves among the Representatives of the people of Maryland. In short Let the Government of the Province be in whose hands it will, either immediately in the Crown or in the Proprietary's T'will at least for many years [5] be in the power of a few ill disposed persons of but common Abilities to render the good Intentions of those concerned in the Administration of Government fruitless. By far the greatest part of such people as the Inhabitants of Maryland consist of are always ready to think ill of their Superiours; & when those who being disgusted with y^{e} measures of Govern^{t} because they have not been taken extraordinary notice of, or because perhaps they have been dismissed from places of honour or profit on Account of Misfeazance, will submit to every kind of Meanness in Order to gratify their Resentment, will both in private & publick assert without the least Regard to Truth, what Wonder if the inferiour Class of People are imposed on; or can one be surprized if at Elections for Representatives their Choice falls for the most part on such as are fit Tools for Demagogues to work with? If the Querist has spent any considerable time in N America he cannot but know that Political Disputes & Contests [6] are not peculiar to the proprietary Governments; And Can he point out a Remedy for the Evil without depriving the People of their Liberty & Priviledges? or will he insist that neither the People nor their Representatives can be ever in the wrong. The Variety of, or great Difference, there is between the Forms of Government or Constitutions of the several Colonies will probably be a Means of keeping them in a State of Dependance on the Mother Country much longer than it can be supposed they would remain was their Form of Government, their Laws, & their Religion the same; & tho all Occasions of Dispute between the Assemblys & the other Branches of the several Legislatures would not be thereby removed (nor perhaps is it to be wished they were) it is presumed that if it was to be determined & settled by an Act or Acts of Parliament what Sums the several Colonies in N

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[5] The word "always" was first used.

[6] "A clashing of Interest" was the original term here.

America should contribute in proportion to each other towards supporting Troops in any future War (or in time of Peace if thought necessary) & by what Kind of Taxation (Regard being had to the Circumstances, Trade, & Modes of Taxation usually allowed in each Colony) such Sums should be raised in the respective Provinces; the greatest if not the only Inconvenience that follows from or is occasioned by their being independant of each other would be removed & their united Force may be at any time exerted ag^{t} a common Enemy. if in Order [7] to make any Regulation for the Good of the Colonies or the Benefit of the Mother Country the Parliament of Great Britain shall in their Wisdom think fit to make any Enquiry into the Nature & Conduct of the proprietary Governments as well as of the others it cannot be doubted but the proprietaries will be well satisfied therewith.

BENJAMIN HENRY LATROBE: DESCENT AND WORKS.

By Ferdinand C. Latrobe, II.

Actually, the Latrobes are the Bonneval de la Trobes, of whom Fénelon wrote to the Duke de Chevreuse (whose wife it was that said " Sir, *my* children are always dukes or duchesses. I am sorry *you* cannot say the same ") : " The family of Bonneval is a most ancient one of Limousin where it possessed for four hundred years a large landed estate with ' seigneurie.' One of the family was a favorite of Charles VIII, and one of his nine chosen cavaliers. They have commanded French armies in Italy, have been governors of provinces—they have appeared throughout history " (Fénelon was a cousin).

About 1650, Henri, Count Bonneval, married Adelaide de Montmorenci. They had three sons (and probably some other children). The eldest, Caesar Phoebus Bonneval, remained in France. The second, Chevalier Claude Alexandre de Bonneval after having distinguished himself under Luxembourg, Catinat, Villeroy and Vendome (partially because of being in bad odor with Madame de Maintenon), left the French service and joined Prince Eugene of Savoy. He was named a member of the Aulic Council, and contributed to the victory of Peterwardein over the Turks, and the taking of Temeswar; becoming a Lieutenant Field Marshal.

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[7] Here as in many other places in the manuscript a passage has been expunged by the writer.

Because of certain witty remarks about Prince Eugene and the Marchioness of Prie, wife of the General commanding in the Low Countries, Bonneval was condemned to a year in prison. After obtaining his liberty, he went to Venice (escaping the decree of decapitation set upon him by the Minister Chamillart). From Casanova we learn that, after having been caught poaching upon the preserves of a Cardinal, in Rome, he hurriedly left for Constantinople, with a letter of introduction to Osman Bonneval, Pacha of Caramania, a pacha of three tails, general of the Turkish artillery, and later Topigibachi. Of his presence in Constantinople, Bonneval said to Casanova: "I am certain that I shall die calmer and much happier than Prince Eugene. I have had to say that God is God, and that Mahomet is the prophet. I have said it, and the Turks care very little whether I believe it or not. I wear the turban as the soldier wears the uniform. I was nothing but a military man, and I made up my mind to become Lieutenant-General of the Grand Turk only when I found myself entirely at a loss how to earn my living. The pitcher had gone too often to the well, it was broken at last; and, if the Jews had offered me the command of an army of fifty thousand men, I would have gone and besieged Jerusalem!"

"The Pacha," continued Casanova, "observed that I ought to see his library. I followed him through the garden, and we entered a room furnished with grated cupboards. Taking a key out of his pocket, he opened one of them. Instead of folios, I saw long rows of flagons of the finest wines. In answer to my look of astonishment, the Pacha said: 'Here are my library and my harem. I am old, women would only shorten my life, but good wine will prolong it; or, at least, make it more agreeable.' "

The third son, Henri Bonneval, Marquis de la Trobe, too, followed a religious hero. Only, instead of Mohammed, he chose the Huguenot William of Holland; and, after fighting in the Battle of the Boyne, as General Bonneval de la Trobe, he was granted an estate near Waterford, Ireland. He married a Mrs. Thornton, a widow with four children; who produced for him seventeen more. His son James La Trobe did not do so well. He married, first, Rebecca Adams by whom he had four children; and, secondly, Miss O'Toole, of Wexford County, Ireland; the mother of Benjamin La Trobe.

The induction of the O'Toole blood perfected the family pedigree—as is to be seen, at the Peabody Library, Baltimore, in a fat green book, written by a Jesuit, that traces the O'Tooles through Mog and Magog to Adam (But makes no mention as to whether the maternal primogenitor was Eve or Lillith).

James was a Moravian minister, and his son Benjamin, who was "born in what is now the State of New York," followed his footsteps (after serving as Captain in the British 45th Regiment); starting out, however, as a Baptist minister. Benjamin together with his intimate friend, James Hutton, joined in the sect called Unitas Fratrum, and founded the Moravian Mission at Labrador.

Benjamin married Anna Margaret Antes, daughter of Henry Antes, known in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, as "King of the Germans." Again religious blood was infused into the Latrobes, because Antes' grandfather was Henry, Baron Von Blume, who, at an early age, entered the monastic life and became an ecclesiastic. But he became attached to his cousin, a Baroness Von Blume, the superior of a convent at Mayence. They became Protestants, were married and to escape persecution, changed their name from the German to the corresponding Greek—Antes. Of Anna Margaret Antes (whose uncle, Frederick Antes, cast the first cannon in this country), her son wrote: "I do not know an individual in whom the blood of the Antes flows who has not mechanical talents; the women as well as the men. My mother was exceedingly ingenious, and my sister Louisa would have been a capital watchmaker."

The Reverend Benjamin Latrobe had five children, amongst them being Christian Ignatius, who became a Moravian Bishop, and whose music was considered in the category of Handel's; Benjamin Henry, born in Yorkshire, England, May 1, 1766, the subject of this memoir, and John Frederic, who became a physician and married and settled in Livonia. Madame D'Arblay wrote of the first two "sons of a Moravian Bishop, two tall thin black very good sort of young men . . . one . . . was here again the other evening, and was really entertaining enough by the singular simplicity of his conversation. He [Benjamin Henry] was brought up in Germany, and spent the greater part of his early youth in roving about from place to place and country to country . . . he is a native of Ireland. 'Not being used,' said he, 'to a family, when I was a boy, I always hated it. They seemed to me only as so many wasps, for one told me I was too silent, another wished I would not speak so much, and all of them found some fault or other. . . . Luckily for me, I have no occasion to speak till about 2 o'clock, when we dine, for that keeps me fresh. If I were to begin earlier, I should only be like skimmed milk the rest of the day.' What must be the sect, and where the travelling, that should un-irish an Irishman?"

Benjamin Henry Latrobe's education commenced at a school at Fulnec, near Leeds, where he remained until his "father so far evinced his attachment to the cause of his country [America], as to remove his children to Germany, and thereby secure to us, under the treaty of peace, the birthrights of American citizens." As a boy of 10 years he was sent to the Moravian Theological Seminary, at Barby, Saxony. Completing his studies there, he entered the University of Leipsic, where, at the age of seventeen, he had the good fortune "to become acquainted with the eminent hydraulic engineer, Tiedel, whose talents, activity and perseverance prevented the dreadful inundations of the Elbe and Oder rivers."

In 1784, Latrobe returned to London, and received an appointment to the Stamp Office, from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in consideration of the great esteem in which his father was held by the Government; rather, from the younger Pitt, whose supporter Henry Dundas' (later Lord Melville) cousin married Charles Middleton (later Lord Barham), an intimate friend of the Latrobes. A cause of much embarrassment to Latrobe, who in the course of a dinner party told of the King's distributor of stamps at Edinburgh who blamed an immense deficit in his returns to the rats having eaten the parchments, and had actually charged the maintenance of a cat to protect the stamp warehouse! Forgetting that Sir Charles Middleton was a Scotchman.

The Stamp Office not offering Latrobe the activity he desired, he entered the office of John Smeaton, the noted civil engineer, celebrated for the execution of the Eddystone Lighthouse. Under Smeaton's tutelage, Latrobe "made a tour of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, in 1788-89, to report upon the situation of the scouring works, on the unefficacy of which Smeaton had been consulted."

Latrobe's connection with Smeaton being interrupted by an accident in which he suffered a broken leg, to amuse himself he "published from the notes taken while on the continent, two books. One on the character of the late King of Prussia (Frederick the Great), the other on the affair of [Counts] Struensee and Brandt [and of the Revolution in Denmark in the year 1772]. . . . As large editions of both works were sold, 1500 of the latter, [I] called on Mr. Stocksdale (the bookseller) for his account, and he brought me £22, 5s, 10d in debt." Continuing his literary labors during his convalescence, he assisted "Mr. Bruce in the publications of his travels. The whole first volume of which, with the illustrations it contains, was published from my manuscript. The following volumes were, I believe, done into English by Fennel, the comedian. His [Bruce's] manuscript was written in an uncouth style . . . like his conversation . . . was that of a Scotchman who had left his

Highlands late in life" (*Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile, in the Years 1760-1773.* By James Bruce of Kinnard, F. R. S., London, 1790. At the Peabody Library, of course). "The Honorable Daines Barrington . . . proposed to me the revision of Mr. Bruce's papers. The arrival of my uncle John Antes [who had been propounding the Moravian faith in Cairo], and an arrangement of the papers of Mr. George Livius, a Canadian cousin, who had for many years been Military Storekeeper General in the East Indies, and afterwards the papers of Quinton Crawford, well known for his works on Indian subjects," all helped to fill Latrobe's time until 1789, when he commenced his study of architecture in the office of Samuel Pepys Cockerill, whose eminent talent was recognized by his selection to execute the rebuilding of the Church of St. Martin, Outwich, London.

In this connection, the fairy wand of Latrobe's patron, Sir Charles Middleton, now a Rear-Admiral, obviously guided the success of the architects, as in 1791-92, while "I conducted Mr. Cockerill's office, he was Surveyor to the Admiralty and built the long new range of buildings then carried-up while Lord Chatham was First Lord of the Admiralty . . . and . . . the great range of stores and slaughter houses belonging to the Victualling Board." This commission enabled Latrobe, in 1791, to marry Lydia Sellon, the daughter of the Reverend John Sellon, of French-Nova Scotian descent, Rector of St. James Church, Clerkenwell, London, and of the living of Portman Chapel. (When the reverend gentleman died Latrobe wrote a most amusing satire entitled "The Ingredients of My Wife's Family," depicting the opening of the will). The newly wedded pair "hired a house on Grafton street, Fitzroy square, London," where was born Henry Latrobe, who became a successful architect in New Orleans, and Lydia Sellon Latrobe, who married Nicholas I. Roosevelt, the American inventor of the use of vertical paddlewheels to propel vessels.

Leaving Cockerill's office in 1793, to hang out his own shingle, Latrobe received a commission to do the country house of Joseph

Sperling, near East Grinstead, called Hammerwood Lodge, followed by a country house for Trayton Fuller, Jr., at Ashdown Park. These works are mentioned in a letter of 1814: "I charged at first three guineas p day in attending Mr. Sperling's and Mr. Fuller's houses in Sussex. But five guineas p day in attending Parliament on the Marsden canal business, and I received one hundred guineas as a gratuity on the success of my evidence." In addition to his private practice, Latrobe was simultaneously appointed Surveyor to the Police Offices, and Surveyor to the Public Offices, both of the City of London, under John Reeves, Receiver General, later Chief Justice of Newfoundland. Also, scattered amongst his papers, and those of his relatives, are mentioned innumerable works—the Misses Hoissard's country house Tanton Hall, in Sussex, the Basingstoke Canal, etc. which indicate his meteoric rise in his profession until it was sadly halted in 1793 by the death of his devoted wife. A shock that caused Latrobe to refuse the Surveyorship to the Crown (carrying with it a salary of 1000 pounds per annum), and emigrate to America to establish himself in Philadelphia near his maternal relations, the Antes, and his patrimonial estate in Pennsylvania on the Susquehanna river.

On the 25th of November, 1795, Latrobe boarded the American brig Eliza, of Portsmouth, Virginia, Captain Noble, bound from London for Philadelphia. The seven first class passengers, plus a three months old baby, with the captain and his two mates, occupied a cabin 22 feet wide by 14 feet long as parlor, bedroom and bath; which Latrobe soon deserted for a hammock under the steerage hatch, where he was frequently awakened by the sudden descent of the fresh meat (hogs and sheep) from the deck above. There were also aboard three thoroughbred mares—the annual importation of Colonel Holmes, of Bowling Green, Virginia, the proprietor of the Richmond-Fredericksburg stage line. After a hectic voyage, during which the ship's sails and rigging were torn by storms, and the passengers and crew were constantly reduced to starvation (luckily being regularly relieved by opportune vessels), they reached Norfolk, Virginia, about March 12th, 1796.

Upon going ashore, as a stranger, Latrobe accidentally made the acquaintance of Captain William Pennock who invited him to his house and later introduced him to Judge Bushrod Washington, through whom Latrobe met General Washington, at Mt. Vernon, and was persuaded to enter upon the practice of his profession in Virginia.

Latrobe remained in Richmond until December 1799, when he removed to Philadelphia. (On May 1st 1800, Latrobe married Mary Hazlehurst, of Philadelphia, from whom the present American Latrobes are descended). Thereafter his place of residence became spasmodically Philadelphia, Newcastle and Wilmington, Delaware, and included a short sojourn atop of Iron Hill, Cecil County, Maryland, until he removed in 1804 to Washington. There he remained until 1813, when he moved to Pittsburgh, returning to Washington in 1815. In 1818 he moved to Baltimore, making a voyage to New Orleans, to which place he took his family in 1819; and where he died on September 3rd, 1820.

Latrobe's activities are spread over such a tremendous sphere that it is impossible to more than briefly narrate them; and the following list is derived from his papers, or those of his family, or from those authorities accepted by the author.

As his English epoch has already been presented, we begin with his life in this country.

1799. Fellow of the American Philosophical Society (Several of his papers are presented in their transactions).

1815. Member of the American Antiquarian Society.
Member of the Military Philosophical Society (and the designer of their diploma).

1799. Member of the Chemical Society of Philadelphia.

1808. Member of the Philadelphia Academy of Arts (An intimate friend of Charles Willson Peale, who mentions his desire to have Latrobe paint several backgrounds of his portraits, a request he probably complied with).

1811. Vice-President of the Society of Artists of the United States.

1813. Honorary member of the Academy of Arts.

1803. Surveyor of the Public Buildings of the United States.

1804. Civil Engineer to the Navy of the United States.

1815. Architect of the Capitol of the United States.

1801. Commissioner of the Navigation of the Susquehanna river (of Pennsylvania).

1801. Surveyor of the Susquehanna river (His map of that river, in connection with the clearing of a channel through its Pennsylvania course, is deposited at the Maryland Historical Society).

1803. Commissioner of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

1803. Engineer of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal (the funds only permitting him to finish the feeder from Elk Mill. Latrobe's method of removing the earth from the cuts was probably the first railway on this continent).

1804. Surveyor of the Salem Creek Canal.

1804. Surveyor of the City of Newcastle, Delaware (His assistants in this work were his students, Robert Mills and William Strickland, who afterwards ranked foremost as architects; and, each, in turn, occupied their master's post—Architect of the Capitol).

1810. Chairman of the Columbia Turnpike Commission, Washington (In this Connection is Latrobe's amusing letter objecting to a route laid out by the commission—because posterity will complain of its crookedness "after the woods are cut down").

1810. Engineer of the Washington Canal (The bête noir of L'Enfant's plan of Washington City).

1816. Surveyor of the City of Washington (In this connection, and as Engineer of the canal, Latrobe was informed that General Washington upon being asked for the original plan of the city said he "presumed" the original plan was "that plan first published").

1798. Engineer of the fortifications at Norfolk.

1799. Engineer of the waterworks at Philadelphia (Where Latrobe was the first in this country to utilize a steam engine to pump water. The engine was built by

Nicholas I. Roosevelt; and, when it was not pumping water, it moved an iron and copper rolling mill).

1809. Proprietor and Engineer of the New Orleans waterworks (This work was suggested to him by Thomas Jefferson and Governor W. C. C. Claiborne. It was begun by Henry Latrobe, became a continual source of worry to its proprietor, and Latrobe returned from the laying of the final feed pipe to die of yellow fever).

1797. Reported upon the Dismal Swamp Canal (at General Washington's instigation).

1797. Reported upon the navigation of the Appomattox river. (During his journey up the river, Latrobe stayed at Bizarre the day Richard Randolph died, and sketched Nancy Randolph whom John Randolph blamed for the death of his brother. See Bruce's Life of John Randolph).

1807. Reported upon the navigation of the Delaware river.

1809. Reported upon the Catawba canal.

1809. Reported upon the Santee Canal.
Reported upon the floods of the Mississippi river.
Reported upon the navigation of the Mississippi river.

1796. William Pennock's residence, Norfolk, Virginia.

1797. The Penitentiary, Richmond (As Latrobe designed this institution along the reformatory suggestions of Thomas Jefferson to the Commonwealth of Virginia, it is possible that the latter, while abroad, saw some of Latrobe's designs for such institutions made in his capacity of Surveyor to the Police of London).

1797-8. James Harvie's Residence, Richmond, Virginia.

1799. The Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (Regarded as the most beautiful edifice in America, and the forerunner of classical bank architecture. Originally designed at a coffee house on the back of a letter).

1801. Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

1801-2. The Philadelphia, or New, Theatre.

1802. Restoration of Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey.

1803. The Capitol, Washington (A perusal of the complete text of Thomas Jefferson's letter to General Washington, July 17, 1793, discloses that Dr. Thornton's plan for the Capitol was accepted as a "pretty picture," and was drastically altered by Stephen Hallet and James Hoban, plainly under the guidance of Jefferson. This is confirmed by the description of the plate within the cornerstone—engraved: "James Hoban and Stephen Hallette architects." While the exterior of the wings remained essentially as drawn by Thornton, as carried out in the (first erected) north wing, the central portion, the dome and the interior were entirely the work of Latrobe, with the collaboration of Thomas Jefferson).

1803. The Painting room of Gilbert Stuart, Washington.

1803. The President's Offices.
The President's House.
The Landscaping of the Public Grounds.
(In these works, Latrobe collaborated with Thomas Jefferson who re-arranged the original plans to conform with his taste. Under the regime of James Madison, Latrobe designed the President's House's furniture, and equipped the residence for the President. The furniture was built in Baltimore by the Findlays.)

1803. The Philadelphia Insurance Office.

1804. William Crammond's residence, Philadelphia.

1804. Dr. James McClurg's residence, Richmond.

1804. Dr. Nathaniel Goodwin's residence, Philadelphia.

1805. The Washington Navy Yard. Its buildings and machinery (which constituted the first steam driven industrial plant in this country).

1805. The Cathedral, Baltimore (Where the Trustees viewed his plan "upside down").

1805. The Bank of Philadelphia (Which Latrobe regarded as a "Gothic gem").

1805. The Treasury Fireproof, Washington.

1805. The Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

1805. William Waln's residence, Philadelphia.

1805. Senator Thomas Worthington's residence.

1805. Pedestal for the statue of William Penn, in Philadelphia.
1806. Converted the Bingham residence into the Mansion Hotel, Philadelphia.
1807. Captain William Meany's residence, Philadelphia.
1807. The proposed Military School, Washington.
1807. The Custom House, New Orleans (Fabricated in Washington).
1807. Mrs. Stuart's residence, near New York.
1807. The Masonic Temple and Assembly Room, Philadelphia.
1807. The "re-edification of (Governor) Charles Goldsborough's house," Eastern Shore, Maryland (?)
1808. John Craig's residence, Philadelphia.
1808. John Markoe's residence, Philadelphia.
1808. Christ Church, near the Navy Yard, Washington (Which tradition has confused with Christ Church, Alexandria—that was erected before Latrobe came to this country. Later, will appear St. Paul's Church, Alexandria—that was designed by Latrobe).
1809. The proposed Marine Hospital, Washington.
1809. Buildings of the Navy Yard, New York.
1809. Bank of Washington, Washington.
1810. Kalorama, the residence of Joel Barlow, Washington.
1810. Converted Blodgett's Hotel into the Patent Office, Washington.
1811. John Pope's residence, Lexington, Kentucky.
1811. Long Branch, Robert Carter's residence, Millwood, Virginia.
1811. George Calvert's residence—Riverdale, Maryland (?).
1811. Buildings at the Gosport Navy Yard (Portsmouth, Va.).
1812. Lexington College, Lexington, Kentucky.
1812. Henry Clay's residence, Ashland, Kentucky.
1812. Frederick C. Graff's residence, Baltimore, Md.
1812. General Robert Goodloe Harper's town and country houses, Baltimore (Commenced in 1804. As Latrobe's letters relate to various buildings upon the Oakland estate, it is probable that the spring house, now removed to the Baltimore Museum of Art, is from his design. Whether the town house was that upon Water street, or that upon Cathedral street, is not clear).

1812. E. W. Campbell's residence, Nashville, Tennessee.

1813. Washington Hall School, Philadelphia.

1813. General J. P. Vanness' residence, Washington (Which Latrobe stated was the largest private dwelling he had done in America).

1813. Marlborough Levy Court House, Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, Maryland (Latrobe's letters pertaining to this building are not quite clear as to whether it was a new design, or a restoration).

1813. Portico of Bellevue, Charles Carroll of Bellevue, Washington (Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, who owned part of the site of Washington, had a son Charles, who owned the estate Bellevue, in Washington County, Maryland. Therefore, it is possible that this portico belonged to the country house—rather than to the Washington City house—Dumbarton).

1813. Samuel Riddle's house, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

1813. Dr. Anderson's house, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

1814. Daniel Beltzhoover's residence, Pittsburg.

1814. Mr. Shira's residence, Pittsburg (A brewer, whom Latrobe describes as having built what was probably the first stern wheel steamboat; designed by Daniel Large).

1814. Colonel James O'Hara's residence, Pittsburg.

1814. A range of houses for Beelen & Co., Pittsburg.

1814. Christian Cowan's residence, Pittsburg.

1814. Colonel James O'Hara's warehouse, Pittsburg.

1814. A range of houses for Henry Clay, Frankfort, Kentucky.

1814. The barracks for the British prisoners, Pittsburg.

1814. Thomas Williams' residence, Baltimore.

1814. Circus for Pepin & Co., Pittsburg.

1814. The Armory, Frankfort, Kentucky.

1815. William Foster's residence, Laurenceville, near Pittsburg.

1815. The restoration of the Capitol, at Washington (His design was rigidly adhered to by his successor, Charles Bullfinch—except for the " coffee-pot " dome in place of Latrobe's " tea-pot " one).

1815. Converted Blodgett's Hotel into the Temporary Capitol, Washington.

1815. Mr. Robinson's residence, Pittsburg.

1815. St. John's Church, Washington (For which Latrobe wrote the dedication hymn, and occasionally served as the organist).

1815. The Merchant's Exchange, and Custom House, Baltimore.

1815. James Monroe's residence, Washington.

1816. Christopher Hughes' residence, Baltimore (A "frying pan" house).

1816. William Lorman's buildings, Baltimore (Where the Fidelity building now stands).

1816. Mr. Heron's church, Pittsburg.

1816. Reported upon, and drew up estimates for the National University, Washington.

1817. Denis Smith's residence, Washington.

1817. Mrs. Cassenove's residence, Washington.

1817. The proposed Library Company Building, Baltimore.

1817. Commodore Stephen Decatur's residence, Washington.

1817. Collaborated in the design of the University of Virginia, with Thomas Jefferson.

1817. St. Paul's Church Alexandria (Which tradition has confused with Christ Church of that place).

1817. Washington County Courthouse, Hagerstown, Maryland.

1817. Benjamin Orr's residence, Washington.

1819. The restoration of the Cathedral, and the erection of the Towers, New Orleans.

1820. The Balize Lighthouse, Mississippi river, New Orleans (After the original design by his son Henry Latrobe).

1805. The Seal of the Bank of Philadelphia.

1813. The Seal of the Philadelphia Insurance Company.

1802. At Princeton, on Nassau Hall, introduced the first sheet-iron roof.

1804 Designed the Franklin, or Rittenhouse, stoves for Thomas Jefferson's residence, Monticello, and the Capitol, at Washington.

1808. Heated the Capitol, at Washington, with steam and hot-water.

1809. Decorated and furnished the President's house, designing the furniture (as he had done for the Markoe and Waln residences in Philadelphia).

1798. Designed a mortice lock. (Latrobe mentioned, in 1813, that, during his residence in Virginia, he directed the manufacture of the locks for a residence, where he was staying. The mechanic being the slave blacksmith, and the metal being a kegful of brass gun parts).

1802. Designed the proposed drydock, and the necessary canal leading to it, at Washington; wherein Thomas Jefferson proposed to store the Navy's frigates between wars.

1805. Built the first railway in America, for the purpose of hauling dirt, at the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

1805. Planned the town of Nescopeck, Pennsylvania.

1806. Patented a method of bridge construction.

Throughout his career, he designed machinery for iron, steel and copper works; paper, cotton and sugar mills; and coal mines. Besides designing and erecting many steam engines and boilers; and being the first to place the power plant of a steamboat below decks. At the Washington Navy Yard, he designed and erected all of the machinery necessary to the construction of a ship.

Besides his writings done in England (which have been mentioned), he wrote (in America):

1798. The Apology, a comedy enacted at Richmond.

1806. And later, articles for *The Observer*, Baltimore.
The Emporium, edited by Thomas Cooper.
An encyclopedia published by Kunkel & Chequiers.
An encyclopedia published by Parker & Delaphaine.
And various addresses and essays presented before innumerable societies.

1807. Designed the diploma for the Military Philosophical Society.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE COLLECTIONS OF INDIAN ARTIFACTS BELONGING TO THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By William B. Marye.

The Maryland Historical Society owns two collections of Indian artifacts. One of them was presented to this Society a number of years ago by Mr. William Moss Boucher, of Annapolis. The other collection, which will be considered first, has been loaned by this Society to the State of Maryland and is now exhibited in the basement of the Hall of Records, at Annapolis.

I. THE COLLECTION AT THE HALL OF RECORDS.

The two cases in which this collection is housed were paid for with funds provided by Act of the Maryland Legislature. They were designed by Mr. Laurence Hall Fowler and made by Meislahn of Baltimore. Each case is provided with two drawers. Objects which have been relegated to these drawers fall into the following classes: (1) found outside of Maryland; (2) found in Maryland—county unknown; (3) not deemed to be especially interesting.

I have prepared a catalogue of the more important objects in this collection, based principally on the old catalogue of the J. Holmes Smith Collection, the collection in which most of these objects originally belonged. Most of the numbers which belonged to respective objects of the J. Holmes Smith Collection have been retained for these particular objects. Numbers on respective objects which had grown faint or hard to decipher have been restored and made legible. All important objects now bear numbers painted on in white ink coated over with shellac to prevent rubbing. If the object is of a light color, a black ground has been painted on to bring out the number.

This Society is greatly indebted to those well known archaeologists of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Mathew Stirling, Chief of that Institution, Mr. Neil M. Judd and Dr. John R. Swanton, who came to Annapolis at the request of Dr. James A. Robertson, State Archivist, on purpose to inspect our collection, and to give much needed advice and moral support to this author. We are also much indebted to Mr. Philip Guild, graduate student in geology, Johns Hopkins University, for examining and, where feasible, identifying the several rocks and minerals out of which respective objects were made. Mr. Fowler put himself to great pains and trouble in designing the cases, which are altogether satisfactory, and Dr. Robertson has lent, and is lending most valuable assistance in the placing and care of the collection. Dr. Edward B. Mathews was my main support and prop in caring for the Smith collection during the years it was at the State House.

As I said above, most of the objects belonging to this collection, including most of the more valuable and finer specimens, were originally in the J. Holmes Smith Collection. To this collection has been added a small but interesting collection made by John Hostetter, of Rowlandsville, Cecil County. This collection has been presented to this Society by Mr. J. Gilman D'Arcy Paul, who purchased it from the owner. It consists largely of fragments of banner-stones and pottery found along the Cecil County shore of Susquehanna River, or on islands in the river, between the Conowingo power dam and the mouth of Octoraro Creek. Since the building of this dam these shores have been a great resort of collectors. Great quantities of Indian artifacts have been found there, among which, outside of arrowheads, fragments of soapstone vessels and clay pottery, the banner-stone, generally rare elsewhere, is the commonest type. Most of these banner-stones are broken, the fragment representing, as a rule, about half of the original object. One of the largest collections of artifacts found in this particular place belongs to the Natural History Society of Baltimore. Nearly all of the objects in this collection were found by Mr.

Richard E. Stearns, archaeologist of that society. Most of them are now exhibited in the museum at Druid Hill Park. Another important collection of artifacts from this locality is said to be in the possession of a collector, Dr. Schneider, who resides at Port Deposit, Maryland. It is desirable that persons interested in the archaeology of this state should know the whereabouts of artifacts which have been found in this relatively small area. The presence of so many banner-stones remains, for me at least, unexplained.

The J. Holmes Smith Collection was formed by the late Dr. J. Holmes Smith, Sr., Professor of Anatomy at the University of Maryland, who for many years resided near Kingsville, Baltimore County, and by his son, Dr. J. Holmes Smith, Jr., now of New Orleans, The doctors Smith, themselves, found many of the more important objects in their collection. About thirty years ago I merged my own collection with that of Dr. Smith, and I continued to contribute to his collection for a number of years thereafter. On the death of Dr. Smith his daughter, Miss Mary E. Holmes Smith, fell heir to this collection. She lent it to the State of Maryland and it was transported to Annapolis, to the State House, where it remained on exhibition until April of this year, when it was removed to the Hall of Records. The Maryland Historical Society purchased this collection from Miss Smith in 1930. The contributors to the fund with which the purchase was made were: the late De Courcy W. Thom, John Henry Scarff and myself.

Most of the objects in the J. Holmes Smith Collection were found in the neighborhood of Kingsville, of Upper Falls, and around the head of tidewater on Gunpowder River, in the Eleventh District, Baltimore County, and in closely adjacent parts of Harford County, particularly Joppa farm, Gunpowder River, and Gunpowder Neck. Cecil County furnished a number of interesting objects, particularly Perry Point field, at the mouth of Susquehanna River. There is very little from the Eastern Shore and nothing from Western Maryland. A map has been provided illustrating the situation of places in the

Kingsville–Upper Falls–Gunpowder Neck localities where particular objects were found.

If a note of importance has crept into the foregoing account, it must not be inferred that the collection of Indian artifacts belonging to this Society and now at the Hall of Records is of outstanding interest and value. It does contain one or two rare objects, a number of fine specimens and, in addition to these, a number of more or less interesting objects. It is a pity that we have not four cases, instead of two, for the objects are very much crowded in the cases, particularly in that assigned to miscellaneous objects (one case is occupied solely by grooved axes and a single pestle). I did not see how I could work out a logical arrangement for these assorted objects in the space available, and there are few, if any, of them which I should care to relegate to the drawers.

In concluding this account, I am giving a list of the objects which, in my opinion, are of especial interest:

Problematical Objects.

The collection contains one pick-shaped, or lunate object (No. 18) found in a gravel pit on Gunpowder River, near (old) Gunpowder Station, in Harford County. This, in my opinion, is the rarest object in the collection. It is in perfect condition. It originally belonged to the Dr. J. Holmes Smith Collection. Several similar objects may be seen at the National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Banner Stones.

There are some twenty-one banner stones and parts of banner stones in the collection. Four are unfinished specimens, of which one is broken. One of the perfect ones has an unfinished perforation containing a core, proving the use of a hollow drill. I saw a similar object recently in the collection of the State of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg. The one belonging to this Society (No. 198) was found on Perry Point, Cecil County. No. 12 is a finished banner stone, practically perfect, the only perfect banner stone in the collection. It, also, was found on Perry Point. Nos. 198 and 12 were originally in the J. Holmes Smith Collection. There is a banner stone with somewhat mutilated wings from Joppa farm, Harford County (No. 16). This specimen was found by the late Dr. J. Holmes Smith. Nos. 287 and 288 are broken banner stones found by Dr. J. Hall Pleasants on the Eudowood farm, Baltimore County, and presented by him to this Society. This collection of banner stones is interesting as illustrating types and materials, but not otherwise remarkable.

Grooved Axes.

There are some thirty-one of these on exhibition, most of them perfect or nearly perfect. Nos. 109, 165 and 287 are remarkable for size and excellence of workmanship. No. 109 was found on the Hyde farm in Long Green Valley, and belonged to the late Joseph Graeme Reynolds. It has been loaned to this Society by his great-nephew, James McSherry Shriver, Jr., of Westminster, Maryland. This is the only object exhibited, which does not belong to this Society. No. 165 was found on Stoney Battery, or Irish Lane, between Kingsville and Fork, Baltimore County, and belonged to the J. Holmes Smith Collection, as did also No. 287, which was found on San Domingo Farm, on Gunpowder River, in Gunpowder Neck. Nos. 123 and 240 are axes of very rare shape, resembling one another. Both were found by Dr. J. Holmes Smith, Sr., on San Domingo farm. No. 149 (J. Holmes Smith Collection) is a rare double-grooved axe from Quiet Lodge farm (now Edgewood Arsenal), Gunpowder Neck.

Celts.

This collection has a number of fair specimens of this type, two which are noteworthy. No. 11, a perfect specimen, remarkable for its size, was found on the Paul Aimee Fleury farm, near Upper Falls, Baltimore County (J. Holmes Smith Collection). No. 155 is a small celt which I found on Bellevue farm, between Kingsville and Upper Falls. The original polished surface has been worn away, and small crystals stand out, the tops of which have striations which may be due to the original polishing process. It is possible that this is a very old object, if the apparent signs of antiquity are not deceptive. There is no Indian village or camp site where it was found.

Gorgets.

The collection is by no means rich in these objects. No. 135 is perfect and is a pretty fair specimen. It was found in Cecil County (J. Holmes Smith Collection).

Pipes.

Our collection contains no perfect pipes. As a surface find an Indian pipe is a very rare object in the eastern and central parts of Maryland. This seems to be particularly true of the lower part of the Forks of Gunpowder River and adjacent parts of Harford County, where I have done most of my "collecting." I, myself, found part of the stem of a clay pipe and part of the bowl of a pipe, also of clay, on the Walter Chapman farm, near Upper Falls. These specimens, or such is my impression, were given to Dr. Smith; but I have not seen them since his death. No. 331 of the Maryland Historical Society's Collection is the stem of a stone pipe which was found near Fallston, Harford County, Maryland, and belonged to the late Calvin C. Harlan, surveyor, of Baldwin, Long Green, Baltimore County. It was purchased from his daughter, Mrs. Samuel C. Allen, by General Clinton L. Riggs, who presented it to this Society. No. 337 is part of a clay pipe found recently by me in Green Point field, Joppa farm, Harford County. On account of their rarity this Society has no reason to be ashamed of these fragments. The stone pipe-stem is decorated and is altogether quite interesting.

Discoidal Stones.

The J. Holmes Smith Collection, according to the old catalogue, originally contained three objects of this type. Two were found on Perry Point, Cecil County; the third, on San Domingo farm, Gunpowder Neck, Harford County. The specimen to which I have given the number "239" is probably one of these three. Objects of this type are rare in these parts. Two perfect specimens were formerly in the possession of my neighbor, the late J. Edward Reynolds, of "Sherwood," Upper Falls, having been found on that farm; but some years ago they were unfortunately stolen and their present whereabouts are unknown.

Folsom Darts.

Our collection contains two "darts" of this type (Nos. 121 and 122), which are from the J. Holmes Smith Collection. These are perfect specimens and there is no doubt as to their proper classification. They have been seen and examined by the representatives of the Smithsonian Institution. These Folsom-type darts were both found on Joppa farm, the land on which the old town of Joppa was formerly situated, in Harford County. Originally these "darts" were in the collection of the late Frank Tyson, who, about thirty-five years ago, kept a tavern at the intersection of the (old) Philadelphia Road and the road to Bradshaw Station, less than a mile from the upper limits of Joppa farm. It is unnecessary to say that in the lifetime of Mr. Tyson and of Dr. Smith no one had any suspicion as to the possible significance of the Eastern Folsom point. It was taken to be merely a curious form of projectile point, not necessarily older than the ordinary spearhead or arrowhead. Since the identification of the Western Folsom dart as an object of unquestionable antiquity, the question whether the darts of this same type, which are being found here and there in the East, or have turned up in old collections and are known to have been found on Eastern sites, as is the case with the two now under consideration, are descendants of the Western Folsom dart, of no particular antiquity, or, on the other hand, are of great age, antedating the known "Indian" cultures, though not, perhaps, so old as the specimens found in the West, has become a matter of considerable interest to American archaeology. I am informed on the best authority that up to the present time no Folsom dart has been found in the East on an Indian village site. A young collector, living near Federalsburg, Maryland, has, it is said, a Folsom point found in that neighborhood *near, but not on,* an Indian village site. The association may, of course, be fortuitous, in this particular case. Archaeologists are asking whether the apparent absence of Folsom darts on Indian village sites may not be of high significance. For this reason it is a pity that we do not know on what part, or parts, of Joppa farm these two Folsom darts were found. This farm contains between five hundred and six hundred acres. The number of acres under cultivation must be in the neighborhood of two hundred. There are signs of an Indian village site in Polecat field and in Green Point field, although these signs are by no means conspicuous. Elsewhere on the farm I know of no such signs.

Cache Blades.

The typical cache-blade resembles a rough, unfinished spearhead or knife. Cache-blades are most frequently made of rhyolite or of quartzite, but some are of flint or of other materials. Cache-blades are seldom found in situ. The finding of a number of cache-blades, of the same material and of approximately the same size, within a small area is taken to indicate the presence of a cache, which has been disturbed and dispersed by the plough. The significance of caches of this sort is unknown, and we do not know to what use, if any, the blades were put. The Dr. J. Holmes Smith Collection, now incorporated in the collection of this Society, contained two interesting sets of cache-blades. One of these, consisting of twelve blades, comes from the vegetable garden on a small farm of twenty-five acres, which formerly belonged to Dr. Smith, situated on the road between Kingsville and Fork, in Baltimore County. Dr. Smith, himself, found these blades in his garden, one at a time. So far as I know, no other Indian artifacts have been found in this spot, or elsewhere on this farm. The other blades are part of a cache which was discovered in situ by workmen digging the foundations of a house on the Charles Standiford farm, on that part of the farm now belonging to Mr. J. Carrington Brown. The site is on a hill, on the north side of the road from Upper Falls to Bradshaw, between Upper Falls and Saint Stephens Church, in the Eleventh District, Baltimore County. This cache is said to have contained about one hundred blades, about three fourths of which were thrown away at targets or marks by some boys who, most unfortunately, arrived on the scene before Dr. Smith. Twenty-seven of these blades were secured by Dr. Smith.

Spearheads.

No. 162, 166 and 332 are noteworthy specimens. Finer specimens, however, are in the possession of collectors living at Cambridge, Maryland. These last were found at Sandy Hill, on Choptank River, a short distance below Cambridge. No. 162, which is of jasper, was found by me on a village site a short distance north of Kingsville, Baltimore County, Maryland, a few hundred yards west of the road between Kingsville and Fork. No. 166, which appears to be of the same material, measures seven and a quarter inches. It was found on the J. Carroll Walsh farm, " The Mound " (now the residence of Mr. Thomas Francis Cadwalader), at Jerusalem Mills, Harford County, in the field between the residence and Kellville. No. 332 was found by the late Calvin C. Harlan, near Baldwin, at the head of Long Green Valley, Baltimore County, and was recently acquired from his daughter, Mrs. Samuel C. Allen, of Baldwin.

In conclusion, I should say that the region from which most of the specimens in this collection were derived, the lower parts of the Forks of Gunpowder River, from Long Green to the head of tidewater on Gunpowder River, and adjacent parts of Harford County down into Gunpowder Neck, is a country of small Indian village and camp sites, none of which, to my knowledge, is especially rich in Indian artifacts of any type, save, of course, arrowheads. The finding of an exceptionally fine grooved axe or spearhead within the limits of this locality is almost the event of a lifetime, while the collector need not expect ever to find a perfect banner stone, or even a fragment of a pipe in those parts, unless he has rare good luck. For every fragment of an axe he finds there he will find more than fifty arrowheads; for every broken banner stone or gorget, at least two hundred. The number of hours which must be employed in hunting in order to find the better and rarer specimens would be impressive, if it could be estimated. A collection of this sort represents, if nothing else, a vast amount of work. The field at Perry Point, where several choice specimens of this collection were found, is a different matter. This field is reputedly very "rich" in Indian artifacts. It is now in grass, since it became a part of the lands belonging to the Perry Point Hospital.

II. A COLLECTION OF INDIAN ARTIFACTS PRESENTED TO THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY BY WILLIAM MOSS BOUCHER OF ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

These Indian artifacts were examined and catalogued by me about six years ago. It is understood that all of them were found in Anne Arundel County, and derive, mostly, from the following places and farms:

(1) Brice farm, north side, Severn River, between the two bridges.
(2) Winchester farm, adjoining Brice's.
(3) Phillip's farm, Round Bay, Severn River.

Two-thirds of the collection are derived from the above named places. The remaining one-third is said to be derived, for the most part, from the following sites:

(4) Colonel Marsh's, Round Bay, Severn River.
(5) Phillips' place, Round Bay.
(6) Head of Back Creek, Severn River.
(7) Ruly's, South River.

(8) Cat Hole Creek, a creek of the south shore of Annapolis Roads.

(9) Greenberry Point farm, Severn River.

(10) Saint Helena Island, Severn River.

(11) Contee farm, Rhode River.

Most of the objects are numbered, but, since we have not had access to Mr. Boucher's original catalogue, which may be in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, but, if that is the case, has been mislaid, knowledge of the place where found, which is so important in the case of Indian artifacts, is denied to us.

Grooved axes which bear numbers, but which, in the absence of a catalogue, can not be identified as to source, are as follows:

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13-21, inclusive, 22, 23, 26, 28, 31-36, inclusive, 38-41, inclusive, and 69.

The following grooved axes can be identified as to source:

No. 8: Greenberry Point farm.
No. 10: Winchester's, Severn River.
No. 22: Saint Helena Island.
No. 27: Saint Margaret's.
No. 29: Greenberry Point farm.

The collection contains sixteen grooved axes which bear no numbers. One of these was found on Rhode River.

In all, the collection contains some fifty grooved axes.

Other objects in the Boucher Collection are:

No. 50: a mortar. Place-of-finding unknown.

No. 53: a pestle. From Brice's farm, Severn River.

No.'s 57-59: celts, or axes without grooves, Places where found unknown.

One celt, the number of which is illegible.

Nos. 67 and 68: hammer-stones, places where found not ascertained.

No. 70: celt. I have no note as to where this was found.

One broken gorget (not numbered), from Ruly's, South River.

One broken tube from Ruly's.

Various knives and "cache blades"; sources unknown.

Fragments of pottery, some of them from Back Creek, Severn River.

This collection should be properly laid out and Mr. Boucher should be requested to inspect it. If he would do the Society this favor, no doubt he could identify as to place-where-found many objects concerning the source of which we are now in the dark. Such knowledge would add much to the value and interest of this collection which he has so generously given to our Society.

ROSSBURG INN, LANDMARK OF A NATIONAL ROUTE.

By WILLIAM F. KELLERMANN.

[Now almost dwarfed by the modern buildings of the campus, Rossburg Inn on the Baltimore-Washington highway at College Park is being restored by the University of Maryland for use as a faculty-alumni club. This account of the construction and history of the Inn, in its time host to the nation's great in their travels to and from the Capital, was prepared some years ago by Mr. Kellermann in partial fulfilment of the requirements for admission to the University of Maryland chapter of Tau Beta Pi, the national honorary engineering fraternity. We are indebted to Dean S. S. Steinberg of the College of Engineering of the University for permission to print this account.]

Prior to the advent of the railroad, the chief means of transportation was by stage-coach over the turnpikes. The word turnpike was used for the earlier highways, because it was the custom to collect toll for the use of these roads, and the person charged with collecting this toll would hold a long pike across the road, and, upon being paid the required toll, would raise the pike in order to allow the vehicle to pass. The raising of the pike gave rise to the word turnpike.

These roads were of the earth and gravel type, and, as a result, progress over them in bad weather in the heavy stage-coaches was slow.

The road from Georgetown and Washington to Baltimore was probably as good as any other in the east, for as remarked by a traveler over this road, quoted in Archer Hulbert's *Historic Highways of America,* the Baltimore to Washington route was traveled with rapidity and safety equal to any mode of traveling in the east in 1796.

We of today would not think, however, that the travel was very rapid; for, whereas it now takes about one and one-half hours to go from Baltimore to Washington, in those days it took about half a day. At the height of the stage-coach era, when horses were changed every 10 to 12 miles, the running time was reduced to 5 hours. The price for this accommodation was $4.00.

There are many points of interest along this old road that are worth mentioning. Not far from Baltimore is Relay, where horses were changed on the first regular line of railway transportation in the United States, prior to the introduction of steam in 1830. The first arch stone railroad bridge in America was built here and is still in service. At Elkridge were located the first charcoal furnaces in the United States to use hot blast in the top of the stack to make steam. The pipes for the famous Croton water works of New York City were made at this plant.

At Bladensburg the road passes very close to where ships from England used to land their cargoes. Nearby is the battlefield where the American forces were put to rout by the British in the War of 1812 with the result that Washington was taken and many of the public buildings burned. Bladensburg was the favorite site for duels and many of our statesmen and army and navy officers have journeyed there over the old Baltimore and Washington turnpike to settle their differences on the field of honor. Along the highway at Bladensburg are many old inns and taverns. These inns were a part of the old transportation system, as it was necessary to stop during the journey from Baltimore to Washington for meals, and in some cases travelers would spend the night at one of these places.

About four miles from Bladensburg, in the direction of Baltimore, stands another old inn which played an important part in the lives of the travelers along the Baltimore and Washington turnpike. This inn is known today as the Rossburg Inn, although the older show that it was a part of the Rossborough Estate.

The Rossburg Inn is located on the campus of the University of Maryland at College Park, Maryland, and is one of the oldest buildings in that locality having been built in 1798. The writer has no definite knowledge as to whether the building was built expressly for inn purposes, but it would be logical to suppose that it was, inasmuch as it was used for that purpose shortly after being built. Located on the main thoroughfare, between Baltimore and Washington, 8 miles from the latter city, it served as a sort of breakfasting place for the traveler who made an early start from Washington, and a stopping-off place for others, where meals and lodging could be obtained. On his last visit to this country General Lafayette stopped over night at this inn, while journeying from Baltimore to Washington, and slept in room 14. This was on Monday, October 11, 1824, and the following morning a military escort was sent from Washington to conduct him to the capital city. This information, with the exception of the date, was given verbally to Dr. H. J. Patterson, of the University of Maryland faculty, by a member of the military escort. Dr. Patterson also gave the writer access to a very old tracing of the building and the adjoining land which showed that the estate was called Rossborough, and contained 428 acres. The estate was probably owned by a person by the name of Ross. In the early part of the 19th century, the inn was operated by John W. Brown who also drove one of the stage-coaches operated over the Baltimore and Washington turnpike by Stockton and Stokes. This same person later ran the White House Tavern, an inn located about 2 miles further in the direction of Baltimore on the same road. The stables for the horses at the former inn were located to the north of the building and a little back from the road.

There are four English elm trees that stand in front of the Rossburg Inn. These trees range from 36 inches to 45 inches in diameter and tower above the house, which is three stories high. Being the only ones of their variety in the neighborhood, it is said that they were brought over from England, as reputedly were the bricks used in the construction work. However, when we consider that the highway has been widened and probably has been shifted in location slightly, it is safe to presume that these trees were planted within the original grounds. The terrain along the highway in the immediate vicinity is flat and clear, and as the traveler approaches, these trees, together with the red building, are caught by the eye long before the inn itself is reached. About 35 feet to the south of the rear part of the building is a well which gives a very good supply of water, undoubtedly used since the erection of the inn.

For what length of time the Rossburg Inn was used for inn purposes is not known, but when the Maryland Agricultural College was established by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1856, the land upon which the building stands was made a part of the college. This land was from the Riversdale estate, and was owned by Charles B. Calvert. This same Mr. Calvert was one of the charter members of the corporation which operated the college and was the first president of the board of trustees. The capital stock of the corporation was 2000 shares of $25 stock. The college was the second technical agricultural college established in the United States and at the time of establishment the Rossburg Inn was the only building on the tract. The construction of other buildings began in 1857 and the college was formally opened in October 1859. During the early history of the college, the old inn was used as a home for the faculty. Mr. N. B. Worthington, president of the faculty from 1864 to 1867, made his home there. By an Act of Congress for the endowment of an agricultural college in 1862, the college was given funds by the Federal Government. By an Act of 1887, the Agricultural Experiment Station was established and $15,000 yearly appropriated for the establishment and maintenance of agricultural experiment stations in the United States. This was the first agricultural experiment station established in the United States and in 1892 the station was put under a separate director by the board of trustees.

During recent years, a Spanish coin was found in the building with the following words on the obverse—" Carlos III Dei Gratia 1776." On the reverse side were the words—" Hispan Et. Ind Rex Me Irmi." These words, when translated, mean " Carlos III, By the Grace of God 1776 " and " King of Spain, and the West Indies. Strengthen me."

The building is constructed of red brick and has a mansard roof. The roof, however, is a new feature, as the original one was of the gable type.

The bricks, said to have been brought from England to Bladensburg, and hauled the remaining four miles over the Baltimore and Washington turnpike, appear to be of the same quality as the common red brick used in this country today, but they are a trifle larger, being 8¾ inches by 4¾ inches by 2¾ inches, whereas the common red brick are 8½ inches by 4 inches by 2½ inches. There is no uniform bonding in the brick work. In the front of the building the system appears to be one header for every two stretchers in the same course, and a course of stretchers every six or eight courses of headers. This is not carried out over the entire front of the building, however, as there are two headers for every two stretchers in some courses. On the sides of the building, the English system of alternate courses of headers and stretchers predominates, although this system is not carried throughout the walls. In the back of the building there is no definite system at all for more than five or six courses. In general the brickwork is in good condition.

The foundation is of rubble masonry up to the ground level. From there up to the first story it is a 19-inch brick wall and from the first story up to the roof, the wall is decreased to 15 inches.

The windows are 2 feet 10 inches by 6 feet on the first and second floors, but on the third floor front they are smaller and built so to conform to the shape of the roof. On the first and second stories of the front there are white stone lintels over the windows, but elsewhere they are of wood.

The main door is in the center of the building and is 3 feet 6 inches by 7 feet. This door has a joint running its entire height in the center, which gives it the appearance of being two narrow doors made into one.

Above the door there is a semi-circular brick arch having a radius of 30 inches, and a keystone 13 inches deep, varying from 14 inches wide at the bottom to about 8 inches at the top. This keystone has the following inscription on the bottom of it:

T. Coade, London
1798

On the face of the stone there is carved the head of a man, representing Silenus. There is a porch 8 feet wide running across the front of the building. Whether or not this porch is the original, the writer cannot say.

On entering the building from the main entrance, the observer is struck by the large hallway running the full depth of the building, and by the high ceilings. This hall is 8 feet 8 inches wide, and at the center, there is an archway that drops down about 14 inches from the ceiling at the crown. The ceiling is 10 feet 5 inches high, and the general appearance of the hall is improved greatly by the archway. At the rear and to the right side is a staircase which goes up to a landing. From this landing you turn to your left and proceed up another staircase to the second floor. To the right of the hall are two rooms and to the left there is one. In each of the present rooms, there is a fireplace 3 feet 6 inches wide by 2 feet 10 inches high. These fireplaces are in the center of the rooms and the reason for being there will be evident when we consider the fact that fireplaces were the chief means of heating at the time the building was constructed. The partition walls between the hall and the rooms are of brick, and as a result are very thick, being 11 inches. The doorways appear rather low, but this is probably due to the fact that the walls are thick and that they are narrow. They are 2 feet 9 inches by 6 feet 9 inches. The room to the left rear was used for the bar, and had a staircase leading from it to the cellar.

The second story still has the original flooring. The boards range from 4½ inches to 8½ inches wide. The extreme north and south rooms have been removed as in the case of the first floor. During minor alterations in some of the existing rooms when the partitions were removed, it was found that the original nails were of the pounded type, whereas those used today are of the wire-drawn type.

There are four fireplaces on this floor, but they are smaller than those on the first floor. There is a hallway that leads from the landing on the staircase from the first to second floor to the second story of the rear building, which originally contained the kitchen on its first floor. This hallway makes it possible to go from the main building to the rear building without going out into the weather. The staircase from the second floor to the third floor is directly over and exactly like the one running from the first floor to the second floor.

On reaching the third floor, the first thing that comes into view is a metal arrow suspended from the ceiling in the hall by a metal rod. This rod extends up through the roof and is connected to the weather vane on the top of the house. On this floor there are four more fireplaces of the smaller size, and the chimneys begin to converge so that whereas they were approximately in the center of the rooms by the time they reach the roof they are only about two feet apart. This applies to the chimneys on both the north and south sides of the building. On the south side of the building the windows are between the fireplaces, while on the north side the windows are to the sides of the fireplaces.

In the attic, the joists over the third floor are 2 inches by 10 inches, spaced 24 inches center to center. The roof joists are 2 inches by 6 inches, and the sheathing 1 inch thick.

The cellar is reached by a staircase under the staircase from the first to the second floor, or from the outside by a staircase in the rear of the building. The brick partition, which extends up to the first floor and above, divides the cellar into three rooms. The joists under the first floor are in a state of decay and some of them have been replaced. The original ones in some cases have dropped down about an inch below the floor at the center of their span. These old joists were hewn and are approximately 11 inches by 2½ inches and are spaced approximately 16 inches center to center. The maximum span of these joists is 13 feet and it is interesting to note that there is no bridgework whatever. Evidently it was not the practice in those days to use bridgework for joists.

CAPTAIN PHILLIP TAYLOR AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

By Emerson B. Roberts.

Captain Phillip Taylor was a Virginian, and one of that gallant band under the command of Captain William Claiborne, who established the first settlement of Englishmen within the bounds of Maryland on Kent Island, August 17, 1631, nearly three years before the arrival of The Ark and The Dove at St. Mary's, March 25, 1634. Phillip Taylor came with the first of Claiborne's men, and is, therefore, not antedated by any person as a Maryland settler. He was born about 1610, in the village of Marden in Herefordshire, and was the son of another Phillip Taylor. Coming to the Province of Virginia, in the ship *Africa*, he established himself in Northampton and Accomac Counties on the eastern shore. There is a Virginia record of 1637 that —— Taylor was brought in by her husband, Phillip Taylor of Accomac County (Greer: *Virginia Immigrants*), and another record of a petition for land by Phillip Taylor, 1643, for the transportation of Jane Taylor. Yet another Virginia record tells of the transportation of Phillip Taylor, Sr., 1643, by Phillip Taylor. In 1642-43 Phillip Taylor was returned to the Assembly of Virginia as the Burgess for Northampton County (*Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia*). Earlier in the same minutes, under date of December 15, 1640, there is this: " The Council hath ordered that a patent shall be granted to the Indians of Accomac County for fifteen hundred acres of land upon the eastermost shore of the seaboard side, and that a new survey thereof be made at the appointment and direction of Mr. Yeardley and Mr. Littleton, and that the right of two hundred acres there already granted unto Phillip Taylor be not thereby infringed, and after a true survey be taken thereof, a patent be made for the said land, for the use of the said Indians " (*Minutes of Council and General Court*, p. 478).

In the Accomac records there are frequent references to Captain Taylor. In 1640 he was admonished not to molest certain Indians. The Letters of Marque and Reprisal issued by Claiborne are addressed to Captain Phillip Taylor as his chief lieutenant. In 1642 Phillip Taylor was one of the original justices for the then newly formed County of Northampton. At the first court he was directed to proceed against a certain Indian town and to do what seemed best for the welfare of the county. Again in 1643, as sheriff, he presented the petition that the county be provided with a gaol (Northampton County Records. See also Wise: *Ye Kingdome of Accawmacke*).

In this study of the Taylor genealogy, there is no concern with the merits of the Baltimore-Claiborne controversy over the legal status of the Kent Island trading post, or the exact meaning of *hactenus inculta*, or the precedence of the Broad Seal of England over the Scottish Signet, or what the King had in mind when he granted Lord Baltimore his charter, around all of which issues the controversy raged in Maryland, in Virginia, and in the councils of King Charles. We are alone concerned that Phillip Taylor came " at the first," was one of the leading spirits among the Claiborne forces, regarded himself as a Virginian, was captain of one of the boats engaged in the service of supply, and engaged in the pitched battle that was fought in the mouth of the Wicomico River—the first battle between English forces in the New World. Fortunately, there is, for his descendants, his own account of the events of those years, and the part he played, or saw, as an eye-witness. One of the supporting documents presented by Captain Claiborne when he submitted his cause to the King in 1640, was a deposition of Phillip Taylor. This document, recorded in full in *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. V, p. 220, is of great interest as a source of information regarding life and activity on Kent Island, and of the point of view of the Kent Islanders. It begins:

> Phillippus Taylor de Accomacke in Colonia de Virginia etatis 30 annor. aut eo circiter natur infra pochiam de Marden in Com. Hereford.

The document reveals Philip Taylor as the commander of one of the pinnaces used in the trading operations between Kent Island and Virginia. Until 1643 or afterwards, he seems to have held his property and residence in Virginia, but later came permanently to Maryland.

The armed conflict between Captain Taylor and his crew and the Maryland forces under Captain Cornwalleys in the mouth of the Wicomico River in 1635 is pictured in detail, colored, of course, with the Maryland point of view of the affair, in the inquest before the Provincial Court, 1637. This bill is recorded in Liber Z, Court and Testamentary Business, 1637 (*Archives of Maryland*, Vol. IV, p. 23).

It is a matter of surmise that Phillip Taylor may have had issue by his first wife, Jane. The records are not clear. If there was such issue, however, Phillip Taylor is probably the forebear of those Taylors who became powerful at a very early date in the affairs of Dorchester County.

The death of Jane Taylor, first wife of Phillip Taylor, is not recorded, nor is it known that she survived until the permanent settlement on Kent Island. His second wife was also Jane, and there is some evidence to indicate that she was the sister of Cuthbert Fenwick, who was first a Virginian, then a Marylander, and the Lord of Fenwick Manor. It is established, however, that she was born about 1617 (*Archives of Maryland,* Vol. X, p. 560). Her life was fraught with all the tragedy of troublous times. Thrice married, she lost her first and third husbands by execution; one, for the part he had as a Virginian in the opposition to Lord Baltimore and the authority of St. Mary's; the third, at the hands of the men of Providence, for loyal support of the constituted authority of Lord Baltimore in Maryland.

Her first husband was that Captain Thomas Smith, gentleman, a commander in Claiborne's forces in the Battle of Wicomico, May 10, 1635, who won the battle and drove off the Marylanders. Three years later, Lord Baltimore, in settling the disturbed affairs of Kent Island, caused the arrest of Captain Smith, with others. Smith was taken to St. Mary's, tried, and convicted, and there is evidence of the sentence to death by hanging having been carried out (Andrews: *History of Maryland,* pp. 119, 121, and 131). The evidence of Jane Taylor's marriage to Smith is embraced in some testimony in the Allen case to which more detailed subsequent reference will be made. At the time of the trial of the Allen case, she was married to William Eltonhead, who testified that his wife, at the time in question, was "the relict of Smith."

Second, Jane married Captain Phillip Taylor, and became the mother of his children, Thomas and Sarah.

The conjecture that Jane was by birth a Fenwick and the sister of Cuthbert Fenwick, rests not alone upon the fact that she undoubtedly bore a close relationship to the Fenwicks, but upon a deposition she made, June 6, 1653, to the effect that "she was in company with her brother and sister Fenwick . . ." (*Archives,* Vol. X, p. 496). Dr. William Hand Browne, then editor of the *Archives,* indexed "brother" as "Cuthbert Fenwick," but whether he was closer as a brother than the husband of her deceased husband's sister, remains a matter of surmise.

Others who have studied the matter—among them the late Mr. Samuel H. Troth—have also concluded that she was born Jane Fenwick (Letter of Mr. S. H. Troth, March 14, 1909, in papers owned by Dr. Julian Sears, Washington, D. C.).

Direct evidence of the children of Captain Phillip Taylor is embraced in the registry of their mark for cattle and hogs, and this same record affords us all we know of the date of the death of their father. The record runs: "September 29, 1649, Thomas and Sarah Taylor, the children of Captain Phillip Taylor, deceased, their mark . . . (*Archives*, Vol. IV, p. 507). At this date, they were residents of Kent Island, and the above is a Kent record.

After the death of Captain Taylor, his widow married William Eltonhead, Gentleman, Lord of Eltonhead Manor, and Secretary of the Council. His life was sacrificed in illegal execution after the defeat of the Maryland party by the Puritans of Providence, at the "Battle of Severn." While a resident of Calvert County, he was known and was doing business on Kent Island as early as 1648. On June 7, 1648, he, with Giles Brent, Lord of Kent Fort Manor, witnessed a release of Mistress Margaret Brent by Thomas Gerrard for certain debts, in the affair of her celebrated administration of the estate of Leonard Calvert (*Archives*, Vol. IV, p. 428). The ties between Lord Baltimore and William Eltonhead were strong, and express mutual confidence. It appears that at least twice—June, 1642, and again in 1648—William Eltonhead made a trip to London in the interest of Baltimore's affairs (*Archives*, Vol. IV, p. 210). When an ordinance was presented before the House of Lords for the removal of Lord Baltimore and the appointment of a Protestant, January 20, 1646, William Eltonhead was one of those who signed an oath of fealty (*Archives*, Vol. III pp. 173-74). In 1649, Cecilius Calvert issued a special commission "to our trusty and well beloved William Eltonhead, To Be one of Our Privy Council of State within our Province of Maryland." On July 22, 1650, William Eltonhead took the Oath of Councillor (*Archives*, Vol. III, p. 256). Subsequently, he was chosen Secretary of Council, and in this relation his name is much in the public record of the day.

The feelings of Lord Baltimore toward the affair at Severn are well-known.

In the Proceedings in the Fendall case, at the Court at St. Mary's, November 29, 1660, the record runs: "Then came Josias Fendall and submitted himself to the government of the Lord Proprietary, and proffessed to do in the future for the good . . . [and the letter of His Lordship, August 24th, was introduced] . . . 'I would have you proceed against such of them as you shall not see fit to pardon . . . upon no terms pardon Fendall so much as his life . . . nor . . . pardon . . . any of those that sat in the Council of Warr at Anne Arundel, and Concurred in the Sentence of Death against Mr. William Eltonhead, or any of my honest friends then and there murthered . . . but do justice upon them, and I shall justify you in it. . . .' " In another letter to his governor, Lord Baltimore directs the Governor and Council "to doe especial care of those Widdows who have lost their husbands in and by occassion of the late trouble vizt: Mrs. Hatton, Mrs. Lewis, and Mrs. William Eltonhead, whom his Lordship would have his said Lieutenant to cause to be supplied out of such rents and other proffitt as are due to his Lordship" (*Archives*, Vol. III p. 326).

William Eltonhead was adjudged by Council to have left a nuncupative will, the action having been taken on a deposition of John Anderton (*Archives*, Vol. XLI, pp. 179, 180). Letters of administration were issued at Patuxent by the Provincial Court, May 14, 1657, to Mrs. Jane Eltonhead.

After reading the record of the Allen case, there can be no doubt of the identity of the Jane who married Phillip Taylor, with the widow, Jane Taylor, who married William Eltonhead. Thomas Allen, of Kent Island, died in 1648 (His will, *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, Vol. I). "At the Court at St. Maries die Jovis, 15th November, 1649, William Eltonhead, Gent.," in right of his wife as plaintiff, brought a suit against the administrators of the estate of Thomas Allen, deceased, and in the record of the case occurs this significant statement, "whereupon the deft. Alleadged that 380 pounds of Tobacco . . . and produced a Receipt thereof under the hand of one Giles Bashawe whom Mrs. Eltonhead present in the Court acknowledged was the Atty of Capt. Phillip Taylor, her former husband . . ." (*Archives*, Vol. IV, p. 527). Giles Bashaw was a Kent Islander, and had come to Northampton County with the Taylors, and had been one of Claiborne's band. Further in the suit this "William Eltonhead, pltf, sues to be relieved of tobacco due upon two bills, by one of which it appears that the decedent Allen was engaged unto the plaintiff's wife—then the relict of Smith, Gent., for payment of 600 pounds of tobacco to her in November, 1639. . . ." Hence, the conclusions previously drawn as to the several marriages of Jane, whom we now write as Jane (Fenwick?) Smith Taylor Eltonhead (*Archives*, Vol. IV, pp. 496 *ff.*).

After the tragic death of her third husband, the widow, Jane Eltonhead, continued to reside on the Eltonhead lands in Calvert, near the mouth of the Patuxent, even though they were in litigation. As late as March 23, 1656, there was an Order in Council which had to do with strengthening the militia, and the appointment of officers to fill vacancies. Among other places mentioned "downward on both sides the river and creek to the mouth of the River, including the Plantation of Mrs. William Eltonhead."

Jane Eltonhead survived until 1659. Her will, recorded at St. Mary's, February 28, 1659, mentions her eldest son, Thomas Taylor, and to him she devised "Cedar Point." Her daughter, Sarah, is also mentioned in the will, as also her grandchild, Roger Anderton, leading to the almost inevitable conclusion that her daughter, Sarah, married that John Anderton who attended William Eltonhead in his last hours in prison, and received his last will and testament. Further, she says the debts of William Eltonhead are to be paid.

The circumstances surrounding the death of William Eltonhead resulted in recriminations and litigations that involved the several branches of the family for a number of years. In these court cases the cards appear to have been stacked against Thomas Taylor, and it seems hardly beyond doubt that the feelings resultant, together with the loss of his property, were the causes of his permanent removal to Kent Island and the eastern shore. In brief this litigation is sketched:

Before the Provincial Court, Wednesday, February 29, 1659, Thomas Taylor, of Patuxent River, aged about sixteen or seventeen years, showed that his mother, Mrs. Jane Eltonhead, Relict of William Eltonhead, Esq., being lately deceased . . . chose as his guardian his mother, Mrs. Jane Eltonhead (*Archives*, Vol. XLI, p. 345).

Before the Court, " Thursday, April 13, 1661. This day came Thomas Taylor, and desired liberty to choose his . . . [the words are lost, but presumably ' guardian '] whereupon he made choice of Phillip . . ." (again the last name is lost here, but subsequent record renders it clear that it is ' Philip Calvert ') (*Archives*, Vol. XLI, p. 447).

" August 6, 1661, Captain Josias Fendall demands a writt to arrest Thomas Taylor in an action of detenue," and the warrant was issued to the Sheriff of Calvert County (*Archives*, Vol. XLI, p. 490).

April 1662 an order was issued by the Upper and Lower Houses, directed to the Sheriff of Calvert County, for the appearance of Thomas Taylor to answer suit by Cuthbert Fenwick. The suit was for the recovery of certain lands on the basis that the Court had declared all the heirs-at-law of William Eltonhead barred all claim of land as heirs of William Eltonhead (*Archives*, Vol. I, p. 432).

August 17, 1663. Thomas Taylor, through Phillip Calvert, his guardian, sued for rent due from John Anderton (*Archives*, Vol. XLI, p. 99).

On the same date he entered another suit against Anderton.

September 17, 1663. Thomas Taylor, Cuthbert Fenwick, and John Bogue and William Mills as guardians for Robert and Richard Fenwick, join in a petition before the Provincial

Court in which Thomas Taylor relinquished "for love and affection . . . two hundred acres of land . . . he now liveth on . . . for which free gift . . . Cuthbert Fenwick, John Bogue and William Mills, guardians for Robert and Richard Fenwick release, acquit and discharge Thomas Taylor" (*Archives*, Vol. I, pp. 467, 481).

Before the Court, January 11, 1663-4, a petition of Thomas Taylor by his guardian, Philip Calvert, sets forth that Thomas Taylor is the son and heir of Jane Eltonhead and has occupied in fee simple the Manor of 'Little Eltonhead' in Calvert since the death of his mother . . . (*Archives*, Vol. XLIX, p. 99).

March 29, 1664. Thomas Taylor records an assignment of a portion of 'Little Eltonhead' to his brother-in-law, Thomas Courtney and his wife Sarah (*Archives*, Vol. XLIX, p. 211).

Before the Court, April 5, 1664, Thomas Taylor is declared to be of age.

Before the Court, April 12, 1664, a deposition of John Anderton sets forth the nuncupative will of William Eltonhead by which his land and personal estate was to be his wife's at her disposing, and his desire for her to bestow on Robert and Richard Fenwick something as a remembrance of him (*Archives*, Vol. XLIX, p. 207).

From these fragments then we are able to piece together some story of Thomas Taylor and to draw some highly probable conclusions from them.

Thomas Taylor, son of Captain Phillip Taylor and Jane, his wife, was born about 1643, probably upon Kent Island. He had property rights there, but in his boyhood resided with his widowed mother on his step-father's lands, near the mouth of the Patuxent in Calvert County in the Quaker colony. After he became of age he returned to the eastern shore probably because he had property rights there and because he had lost through litigation whatever property rights he may have had in Calvert.

When and under what circumstances Thomas Taylor became a Quaker is not clear. There can be only surmise that his father

Phillip Taylor and his mother Jane were of the Establishment. The Fenwicks were Roman Catholics. 'Little Eltonhead' was in the Quaker area. Indeed there may be, between the lines in some of the subsequent Quaker records of him, the implication that he was, while of Quaker identification, less orthodox Quaker than some of the Friends. He is mentioned as "the man who wrote for the Friends." Does the phrase indicate complete identification with the Society?

Be that as it may, Thomas Taylor married Elizabeth Marsh, a Quakeress, of Severn, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Marsh, April 1, 1669 "at the house of John Pitt of Patoxon" (Third Haven Records). They may have gone at once to Kent Island or Thomas may have been residing there before his marriage[1]. Their home became a focus of Quaker enthusiasm. George Fox, the apostle of the Friends, was entertained there on his trip to Maryland.

Certainly as late as 1672, their residence was still on the island. Afterwards they removed to Talbot, into the Chapel District, near King's Creek. Third Haven Records show (Vol. I, pp. 3, 4): "Att a Mens Meeting att John Pittes the 8th day of the 7th Month 1676. . . . It is agreed by the Meeting that Thomas Taylor doe keepe Friends books and write the concerns of friends in their Mens Meetings." This office, he appears to have filled for years, and to have been succeeded in it by his son or grandson. The records of Third Haven are replete with references to his actions. As "the man who wrote for the Friends" much of the spelling and misspelling of the proper names of the day can be traced to him. For example, Tredaven, Tredhaven, Tredavon, Third Haven, Trade Haven, Treadhaven, and even Trad Haven, in the records precede the present Tred Avon, and Thomas Taylor is responsible for using a number of them, though he usually seemed to prefer Trad-Haven. He was the keeper of the books, and it was he who received, recorded, and took custody of the "parcel of books, which came from our dear friend and brother, George Fox, before his death, as a token of love." This has been referred to as the germ of the first public library in America. Along with others, he subscribed four hundred pounds of tobacco for the purchase of books for the good of the Meeting.

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[1] Col. Tilghman in his *History of Talbot County* (Vol. I, p. 107) in introducing the early "Quaker worthies of Talbot" comes to this Thomas Taylor, and after speaking of his early residence on Kent Island, his removal into the Chapel District near King's Creek, and later yet removal into Baily's Neck, asks the question: "Was this Thomas Taylor the son and biographer of that Thomas Taylor who surrendered his benefice at Richmond in Yorkshire to become an unpaid minister among the despised Friends, and who rather than take an oath suffered an imprisonment of ten years and a half, the loss of his real estate for life, and his personal forever, and the deprivation of the protection of law?"

While the answer to the question is not what Col. Tilghman thought it might be the question itself was among the incentives to this study. Thomas Taylor was only one among a number of early Calvert residents who crossed via the islands to those areas of Kent County that are now within the borders of Talbot, Queen Anne's and Dorchester. If subsequent papers of this series are published, they will trace the migration of several of these families—among them the Marshes, the Dixons, the Harwoods, the Stevenses, the Gareys, the Sharps, the Kemps and others.—AUTHOR.

In 1678-9 Thomas Taylor, with William Sharp and the widow Elizabeth Christison, administered on the estate of Wenlock Christison.

The high character sustained by Thomas Taylor and his wife, Elizabeth, is a matter of testimony in the will of their son, Thomas. In disposing of his personal property, he says, "Ye four (silver spoons) marked 'T T E' to my four sons, each one, for to be kept in ye remembrance of their honest grandfather and mother, who lived and died in Ye Truth, and left a good savor behind."

Thomas Taylor died in 1684 or 1685. His will, a Talbot County document (Liber 4, folio 92, Annapolis), dated July 30, 1684, and probated March 25, 1684-5, mentions his wife, Elizabeth, who is to have "the plantation on which I now dwell as far as 'Poplar Neck.'" The Third Haven Record of the death of Thomas Taylor (Vol. T. f 128-130—12 mo. 13th 1684) show that a part of Thomas Marsh's estate was in his hands at that date. The children mentioned in his will are:

1. Thomas, to whom was devised "Terby Neck."

2. James, to whom " Kingsburry " and " Kingsburry Addition " were devised.

3. John, to whom " Taylor's Chance " was devised. And daughters,

4. Sarah and

5. Elizabeth, and an unborn child.

Of these children we take notice, treating each and some of his descendants in the following paragraphs.

Thomas Taylor (1), second of the name, was under age at the time of his father's death, in 1684. There is a minute in the Third Haven Records, that he appeared before the Meeting, 2nd of the 9th month, 1688, and was advised to go home with his uncle, John Pitt. In 1690, William Sharp and John Pitt proposed to place him with Peter Harwood, to learn the trade of cooper and carpenter (Third Haven Records, Vol. I, p. 199). In adult life, he continued to reside on the lands in King's Creek devised him by his father's will, devising the same property in his own will, made December 16, 1709, probated April 30, 1711 (Annapolis, Liber 13, folio 292) saying " which I now live on." He married before 1707, Elizabeth, to whom some evidence points as the widow of William Sharp (Test. Proc. Liber 19, folio 250). After the death of Thomas Taylor, she married John MacCarthy, May 29, 1718 (St. Peter's Parish Records, p. 92 and Accounts CVII, folio 352). She died about 1726 or 1727, leaving four sons, all by her second husband, Thomas Taylor, second. These were:

Thomas Taylor, third, who probably married in 1718, Ellinor (or Elizabeth), the widow of John Ennalls, of Dorchester County (Adm. Accts., Liber I, folio 228). This Thomas Taylor died, probably in 1727, and was, at the time of his death, clerk of Third Haven Meeting. In Volume II, page 295, Third Haven Records, is this minute: " At a Monthly Meeting at our Meeting House at Treadhaven, the 8th of the 6th month 1727. . . . Our friend Thomas Taylor being Removed by death and being one appointed to give acct. of the said Meeting the meeting leaves the Consideration of appointing one in that place to the next

Monthly Meeting." In the accounting on the estate, the widow, Ellinor (or Elizabeth), mentions her Ennalls children:

John Taylor, under age in 1709.
William Taylor, under age in 1709.
Mordecai Taylor, under age in 1709.

James Taylor (2), son of Thomas and Elizabeth Taylor, inherited from his father "Kingsburry" and "Kingsburry Addition." He married, in 1689, Isabella Atkinson (Third Haven Records).

James Taylor's will was made November 8, 1718, probated May 19, 1719 (Annapolis, Liber 15, folio 109). James, the eldest son, was under 21, but on becoming of age was to divide the dwelling plantation with his brother, Thomas. Joseph was to inherit "Taylor's Chance." A daughter, Elizabeth, is mentioned, as also the wife Isabel as executrix.

John Taylor (3), son of Thomas and Elizabeth Taylor, inherited a portion of "'Taylor's Chance,' two hundred acres on the other side of King's Creek." He appears to have been born in 1684, or slightly earlier, for in 1738, his age was recorded about fifty-four years (Chancery Records I R 3, folio 447).

Sarah Taylor (4), daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Taylor, received, under her father's will, one-half of certain lands, jointly with her sister, Elizabeth. She married (possibly Henry) Parrott.

Elizabeth Taylor (5), eldest child of Thomas and Elizabeth Taylor, was born November 6, 1669 (T. A. Meeting, Vol. IV—132). By the will of her father, she received one-half of the land at the head of the river, which must have been "Taylor's Desire," and four hundred acres, "Ye Addition." She married, at Tuckahoe Meeting, July 20, 1690, Peter Harwood (T. A. Meeting, Vol. VI, folio 347). These are the parents of Elizabeth Taylor, who married, at Third Haven Meeting, 1710, Isaac Dixon. The descendants of Isaac Dixon and his wife, Elizabeth Taylor are the subjects of a monograph on which the writer is engaged.

Taylor.

Phillip Taylor, Sr., of Marden, County Hereford
to Virginia 1643.

Phillip Taylor, of Marden, of Accomac, Virginia;
and of Kent Island, Maryland.
b. cir. 1610, d. cir. 1649
m. 1 Jane ——, and possibly had issue.
m. 2 Jane (Fenwick?) her 2nd marriage, d. 1659.
she m. 1 Thomas Smith, Gent., executed
1638, but no issue.
she m. 3 William Eltonhead, Gent., Lord
of Eltonhead Manor, Secretary of
Council, executed, but no issue.

Thomas Taylor
b. cir. 1643, d. 1684 or 1685.
m. 1669 Elizabeth Marsh, of Severn.

Sarah Taylor m. 1 John Anderton.
m. 2 Thomas Courtney.

Roger Anderton

Thomas
under age 1684.
d. 1711.
m. Elizabeth
(widow Sharpe).

James
under age 1684.
d. 1718-9.
m. Isabelle
Atkinson.

John
under
age
1684.

Sarah
(Parrott)

Elizabeth
eldest child,
b. 1669.
m. Peter Harwood.

mas
Ellinor
(or Elizabeth,
widow Ennalls).

John William Mordecai

James Thomas Joseph Elizabeth

Elizabeth Harwood
m. 1710 Isaac Dixon.

Issue.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

"Two Indian Arrows of Those Parts."

It was suggested to the chairman of the Hall of Records Commission last May that some of the Indian arrows which Lord Baltimore, by the charter of Maryland, was required to render to the King at Windsor in each year, might be obtained and permanently preserved and exhibited in the Hall. An inquiry of the Constable and Governor of the Castle brought the following reply from Lord Wigram, Deputy Constable and Lieutenant Governor:

WINDSOR CASTLE

June 18th, 1938.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by the Constable and Governor of Windsor Castle to thank you for your letter of the 24th of May regarding the Maryland Arrows.

A careful search has been made in the various Royal Palaces and I regret to say that no trace can be found of these old Indian Arrows which Lord Baltimore was required by the charter of Maryland, of 1633, to render each year unto the King at Windsor.

In 1922 two modern Arrows were given to King George V. by the members of 'The Society of the Ark and the Dove,' and these are exhibited here at Windsor. The 'Ark and the Dove,' was the name of the ship which originally conveyed settlers to Maryland, and the name has been adopted by a commemorative Society in Maryland to-day. I am sure it would not be possible to let you have these.

I am indeed sorry not to be able to assist your wishes.

Yours very truly,

Wigram,
Deputy Constable & Lieut. Governor.

Information is sought and correspondence is invited upon the following:

1. Present whereabouts of the memoirs of Edward Warfield, written in 1828, or any copies thereof.
2. The probable removal of George Yates (3) from Baltimore County to Caroline County, Virginia. He was grandson of George Yates (1), deputy surveyor, and son of George (2) and Rachel Warfield Yates, and he married Ann Deaver.
3. History and genealogy of the Deaver family.
4. Descendants of George Yates (3).
5. Any marriages between any of the above-named families and the Calverts.
6. Any connection between the Yates and Middleton families.

Mrs. J. Brent Clarke,
Cordova Apartments,
Washington, D. C.

Wish to know names of parents of Mathew Mark Reid who was born August 28, 1815, in Maryland. He had brothers named William Leonard, Nathan and David; sisters, Evaline, Letha and Mary Ellen.

Wish to know names of parents of Hannah Huffer who was born in Frederick Co., Md., Feb. 12, 1803. Have been told they were Hannah Miller and Joseph Huffer. Would like names of parents of Hannah Miller.

Alta Chrisman,
3051 Starr St.,
Lincoln, Nebr.

Wanted: To know parents of William Chew, born Jan. 16, 1774, died Apr. 12, 1865. Also to know parents of his wife Lydia Henshaw whom he married about 1803. They lived in Maryland near Baltimore, before going to Ohio. 1860 Richland Co. census gives Md. as birth state of Wm. Chew.

Annie R. Hunter,
234 Maryland Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Maryland's Colonial Charm, Portrayed in Silver. By Commander Harry W. Hill, U. S. N. Baltimore: Waverley Press, 1938. 286 pages, 38 illustrations, $3.75.

It is 27 years since the chance which determines such things assigned Harry W. Hill, newly commissioned ensign that day, to the old cruiser Maryland for duty. During his tour of duty on that cruiser (which was scrapped a few years ago) his artistic interest was aroused by the intricate embellishments of the great 48-piece set of silver which had been presented to the ship in 1906 when she went into commission, the donor being the State of Maryland, as was the pleasant custom of those days. For these were no ordinary patterns in engraving. Instead, the State Commission had gone to great pains to have some memorable designs, all different and each reminiscent of some historic or scenic wonder from one or another of all the counties in the State. Even the trees and flowers depicted were of local significance.

In the 32 years since Governor Warfield, Mayor Timanus and Chairman E. Stanley Gary sailed down the Bay to present the silver service, along with the Maryland flag, many things have happened in and out of the Navy. Even the silver services which used to be so proudly employed are getting less use, particularly the punchbowls. And with a lessened employment, interest has waned, until today there are many who had quite forgotten there was such a thing as a Maryland service, and who certainly could not identify the scenes portrayed. The old cruiser herself is gone. Happily in 1921 there was commissioned the Battleship Maryland, and to her was turned over the service which her cruiser predecessor had owned.

Happily, too, the gunnery officer assigned to the new battleship in 1928 was none other than Ensign Hill, now Commander Hill, and by this pleasant conspiracy of fate and the Navy department he was put in a position to renew his long-neglected study of the old service he had first seen in 1911. Happily, too, Captain Taussig was himself interested, and the gunnery officer was encouraged to study this metal picture-gallery and identify the scenes employed in its 48 pieces. That he did, not merely in leisure moments aboard ship but on his annual leaves of absence, spending most of his shore time in wandering about the 23 counties, looking for the very spots depicted on platter or sugar bowl or basket, looking up courthouse records, perusing the hundred-odd books listed in his bibliography, making oral inquiries and writing letters. It was the thoroughness of his quest which led him eventually back to Samuel Kirk's (where the service was made) to learn something of the silversmith's art. On this second trip (an early visit had revealed little) he met the foreman who had worked on the task and through him came on dust-covered notes and sketches which, found earlier, would have saved months of study! At last a really monumental piece of research was completed. There now remained the preparation of a written account of it, and this has at length been completed, and published, in a sizable volume, well printed and illustrated with photographs by which the curious can see just what elements of this or that division of the state were regarded in 1906 as most worthy of having their pictures recorded in silver.

This, inevitably, is the part which will fascinate the historically minded, and shock a good many of them. For the tenacious Commander Hill, once he learned what was depicted, was only started. He now wanted to know why it was depicted, and what right it had to immortality of a sort, and this passion led him deep in the Archives of Maryland and into local original sources, to the Library of Congress, the Hall of Records, and many private homes, to make sure of the claims thus recorded in silver. With dizzying effects in some instances.

The old Treasury Building at Annapolis, for instance, on whose venerated exterior is a tablet fixing 1694 as the date of its erection. Very interesting, to be sure, but Commander Hill notes in an appendix that in the Official Survey of Annapolis by Stoddert, in 1718, there is no mention of anything within that " publick circle " except " the stadt house, ffree scool and Armory." (This placement of the " ffree scool " within the enclosure also disturbs the local tradition as to the location of old King William's School, predecessor of St. John's.) Or one can note the author's discovery that of the ancient taverns which Garrett County sought to portray on the six fine candlesticks, several were not in Garrett County, nor even in Maryland, but over the Pennsylvania line. On the Anne Arundel plateau are portrayals properly on the Baltimore punchbowl, from which they presumably were crowded off.

Commander Hill hastens over corrections of local traditions, and goes on to contributions which interested him more, and gratified him more in the finding. The sequence he employs is a logical one, taking up each piece, numbering the scenes it includes (there are 167 altogether, in addition to ornamental details of terrapin, wild duck, tobacco plants, etc.) and describing at some length the scene and the historical events associated with it. Some of the scenes are small and considerably conventionalized in design, so that the task of identifying them (without the too long delayed discovery of those blessed notes in the silversmith-foreman's office) must have been in some cases a really stupendous one.

The whole list of 167 scenes is too long to give, but those portrayed on the punchbowl of Baltimore City and County, besides the Great Seal and the Mason-Dixon marker which is incorporated in the ladle's handle (the old Sun Iron building, the first linotype, the first dental college, etc. are in the Anne Arundel gift), may give a hint of what interested the selecting authorities a generation ago. The punchbowl scenes follow:

Baltimore in 1752.
Bombardment of Fort McHenry.
Washington Monument.
Laying out Baltimore Town.
The First Telegraph, 1844.
Peter Cooper Locomotive.
First Electric Locomotive.
First Elevated Railway.

Seven Stars Tavern.
Birth of The Star Spangled Banner.
Holliday Street Tavern.
First Electric Railway.
First Gas Street Lamp.
First Columbus Monument.
Battle Monument.
Baltimore Clipper “Flying Cloud.”
“Congress Hall.”

Commander Hill has done a singularly fine thing in identification, in his laborious study of records to give in each case a distilled summary of information which in many cases was in danger of vanishing altogether from man’s memory and record, and in the writing itself of a text which is as readable as it is informative.

Mark S. Watson.

History of American City Government; The Colonial Period. By Ernest S. Griffith, Dean of the Graduate School, The American University. New York: Oxford University Press, 1938. Pp. 464. $3.75.

Essaying to do for the American city what Beatrice and Sidney Webb have done for the manor and the borough in England and what other scholars have done for the American town, Dean Griffith has written an excellent pioneer study of the municipal incorporations in the thirteen colonies prior to the American Revolution, basing it upon an elaborate survey of local histories, published and unpublished documentary collections, and state and municipal archives. Discussing the towns only incidentally, he presents a topical analysis rather than a chronological history of colonial cities and boroughs, the total number of which, he estimates, “lay somewhere between twenty and forty-five according to the criteria chosen” (p. 97). Extending geographically from Gorgeana (York) in the north to Savannah in the south, they ranged from “paper” cities like Bermuda and James, which were founded by the Virginia Company and later dwindled to “three or four inhabited houses,” to Philadelphia and New York, whose municipal activities on the eve of the Revolution "would have been almost recognizable by moderns" (p. 414). Here are discussed with admirable lucidity such topics as the reasons for the establishment of colonial cities, the sources and extent of their powers, the duties and perquisites of their officials, the degree of popular participation in municipal functions, the English and Dutch contribution to American cities, problems of municipal finance, the general quality of government, and the relation of the municipalities with the government of their colony. Of especial importance is the treatment of the evolution of the property tax "that was ultimately to prove by far the most significant contribution of the colonial period to the subsequent course of American fiscal development" (p. 311).

In this study Maryland cities receive their due share of attention. Desirous of promoting settlement and commerce Lord Baltimore granted a charter, now lost, to St. Mary's probably in 1667, but its powers lapsed after the incorporation of Annapolis in 1696. Maryland's new capital was one of the few colonial cities that bore evidences of city planning and was, in addition, "perhaps the only example of a democratic corporation becoming 'close' through usage" (p. 162). But popular elections were subsequently resumed, and by the middle of the eighteenth century Annapolis enjoyed a franchise almost as liberal as that of New York. Under the radical leadership of Samuel Chase popular rights were still further extended, and Annapolis shared the spirit of other colonial cities in resisting the mother country. Baltimore, though its population almost doubled that of Annapolis, remained an unincorporated town at the end of the colonial period and so fell almost entirely outside the purview of this study.

This volume is typographically attractive and contains an adequate and trustworthy index. It demonstrates how effectively antiquarian researches can be utilized by a skilful synthesizer to produce a notable contribution to institutional history.

DONALD MARQUAND DOZER.

University of Maryland.

Youth Tell Their Story. A Study of the Conditions and Attitudes of Young People in Maryland between the Ages of 16 and 24. Conducted for The American Youth Commission. By HOWARD M. BELL. Washington: American Council on Education, 1938. $1.50.

Ever since we have been blessed with an "old" and a "young" generation—and that has been for some time—we have been faced with a youth problem. At certain times, the problem has been termed real, at others imaginary. Perhaps a truer statement might be that the problem has attained varying degrees of seriousness. Even the casual observer must realize, however, that the economic instability of recent years has heightened youth's problems to the point of gravity for youth and adult alike.

Little aid can be given youth in solving their problems until something is known about those problems. "Youth Tell Their Story" presents the results of an objective survey stating the opinions of Maryland youth on various phases of home, school, work, play, church and current problems. Some 13,500 youngsters of both sexes, of varied circumstances, educational levels and backgrounds are represented. The author contents himself for the most part with giving the facts, often in lively pictographs, as he found them.

The resulting picture of youth is neither idealistically pretty, nor realistically ugly. The need for much more attention to youth's problms is the chief impression. Social and economic environments have changed far more drastically and more rapidly than have the youngsters themselves. Most youth want marriage, homes and children, but find such objectives difficult to attain on their median weekly salary of less than thirteen dollars. Half of the youngsters believe that their education "had been of no great value to them," while 70% feel their communities' lack of adequate recreation programs. Seven-tenths of them are at least moderately active members of some church. At their last opportunity, 55% of them voted, a figure which compares favorably with the nationwide 65% in the last presidential election. More than anything else the youth of today desire economic security.

Lest one become alarmed at some of the above findings, it might be well to mention that one-third of these youngsters are living in broken homes, and that over half of them were forced by economic reasons alone to leave school at about the eighth grade.

Opinions based on such human experiences are not altogether valueless. " Youth Tell Their Story," a preliminary step toward approaching youth's problems, is worth the attention not of the sociologist alone, but of every person associated with, or interested in children. It is an interesting and challenging picture of how our young people live, what they believe, what they do, and what they hope to do.

H. R. Manakee.

Pennsylvania Iron Manufacture in the Eighteenth Century. By Arthur Cecil Bining. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1938.

In a scholarly manner, Dr. Bining, assistant professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, discusses the origin of Pennsylvania's iron and steel industry and its development until the period of the great financial and technical growth which came with the Industrial Revolution. Much of this story—the mechanical side of the industry and its social, economic and political aspects—is typical of early iron manufacture elsewhere in the nation as well as representative of Pennsylvania. Several items of local interest appear including mention of the establishment of the first bloomery in Cecil County approximately a year or two prior to 1716. The book emphasizes the sore need of a similar study for Maryland. Such abundant material is available that little more than careful compilation and interpretation would be necessary. Dr. Joseph T. Singewald, Jr., of course, has touched on phases of Maryland's early iron industry in his " Report on the Iron Ores of Maryland " (1911), but his chief interest was geological rather than historical.

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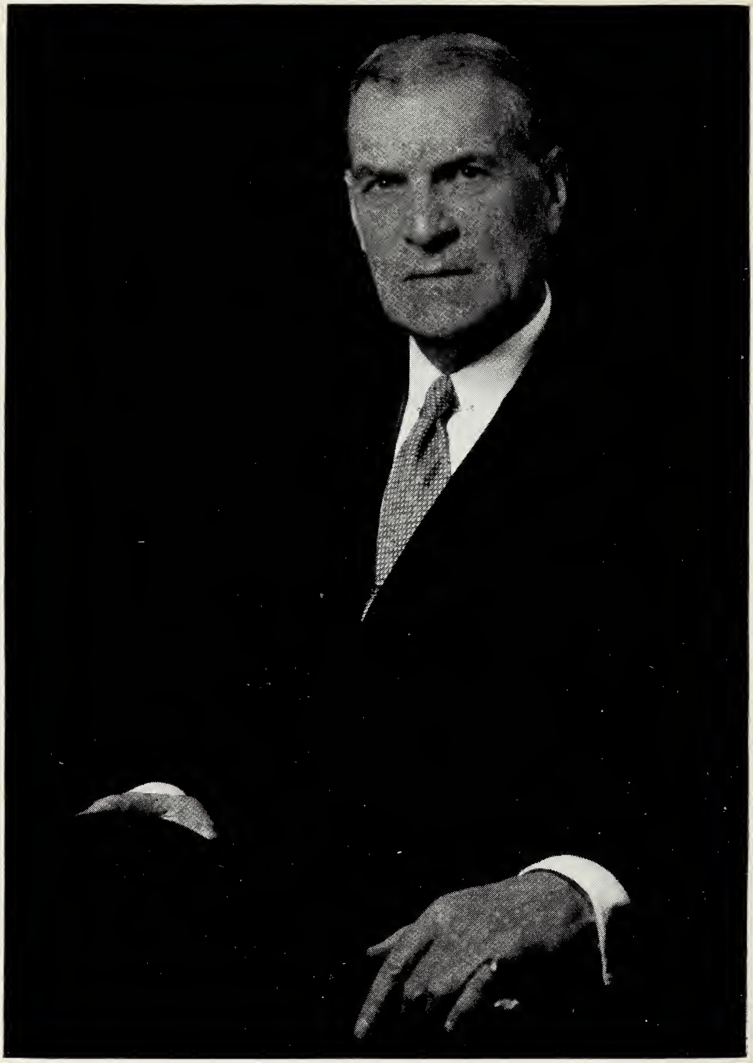
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDING OFFICER AT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, NOVEMBER 14, 1938.

Recent presentation to the Maryland Historical Society of a small bundle of letters, formerly belonging to the late Thomas H. Hicks, a Civil War Governor of Maryland, is a mournful reminder of what might have been. Years ago I used, during the preparation of my doctor's thesis at the Johns Hopkins University, a large collection of papers consisting of thousands of letters and other manuscripts dealing mainly with various aspects of the Secession Movement in Maryland. This collection included, for instance, official opinions by Reverdy Johnson on constitutional questions, confidential letters from many prominent citizens, reports in manuscript of public meetings, etc.

The daughter of the late Governor Hicks owned this collection which the late Dr. Bernard C. Steiner considered of immense value to students of history. I urged the owner of the collection to present it to the Maryland Historical Society. Before any decision was reached as to my suggestion, the collection was totally destroyed. Practically no duplicates of any of these papers are in existence. The loss to students of Maryland history and, in fact, American history likewise, is irreparable.

Many collections of historical value are still in the hands of individuals who in many cases would be willing to present them to the Maryland Historical Society where they could be preserved and kept freely accessible. I suggest that any member of the society who knows of any such collection of valuable historical papers urge that these papers be placed within the safe-keeping of the Maryland Historical Society.

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.



CLINTON LEVERING RIGGS, 1866-1938

President, Maryland Historical Society
1935–1938

MARYLAND
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Clinton Levering Riggs

General Clinton Levering Riggs, the President of the Maryland Historical Society, died suddenly on Sunday night, September 11, 1938, in the Union Memorial Hospital from heart disease, in the 73rd year of his age. He was buried from his home in Baltimore on Tuesday, September thirteenth.

Although he was born in New York, September 13, 1866, his family for many generations, dating back to the seventeenth century, had been identified with Maryland public and social life. His father was Lawrason Riggs, and his mother before her marriage was Mary Turpin Bright, the daughter of Senator Jesse Bright of Indiana.

His early education was acquired at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1887 with a degree in civil engineering. While a student, he took active interest in athletics. Football and lacrosse among the manly sports especially engaged his attention. Clinton Riggs later took a post-graduate course in political economy at the Johns Hopkins University.

During three years spent in the West after his graduation from Princeton, he was associated with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Returning to Baltimore, he took up mechanical engineering with the Robert Poole & Son Company, and subsequently with the Detrick & Harvey Machine Company. He was Vice-President of the latter concern until he retired therefrom in 1903.

His military career, although interrupted several times, won him high praise from his superiors and civic leaders. Elected to the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, as a second lieutenant in Company E in April, 1890, he rose in rank rapidly. He became captain of Company F in February, 1891, and was placed in command of the First Battalion with the rank of major in October, 1895. In that capacity he served with the Fifth Regiment during the Spanish-American War. General Riggs resigned from the regiment in June, 1899, and in January, 1904, he was appointed Adjutant General of Maryland by Governor Edwin Warfield. During his four-year term in office, he was one of the high-ranking officers in command of the troops which guarded property in Baltimore after the great fire of 1904.

His love of the service caused him to return to the ranks in 1915—this time as a private—and during a training course at the State camp at Saunders Range, he shared the burdens of the other rookies. Later he served as a colonel in the Maryland National Guard. He retired in August, 1920, with the rank of Major General.

President Wilson named him a member of the Philippine Commission in the fall of 1913. Arriving at Manila in March, 1914, General Riggs acted as Secretary of Commerce and Police until he resigned the next year. Ill health caused him to return from his post in the spring of 1915, and his resignation was sent to President Wilson in June. President Wilson accepted his resignation in October.

For a number of years he was President of the Riggs Building Company, which operated the Latrobe Apartments, and was prominent in real estate circles. He served as President of the Real Estate Board of Baltimore, retiring in November, 1927. Later he was Treasurer of the Board, resigning that post in September, 1930.

Governor Ritchie appointed him a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland in December, 1933, of which Board he remained a member until his death.

Active in social affairs, he entertained at his town house, 606 Cathedral Street, and on his 500 acre farm in Baltimore County, near Catonsville, with generous hospitality.

His efforts, along with those of other prominent Baltimoreans, were responsible for making Fort McHenry a Goverment reservation commemorating the birth of "The Star Spangled Banner."

His interest in his city's welfare led him to become one of the organizers of the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission, and one of the group which revived the old Efficiency and Economy Commission, originally appointed by Mayor Jackson, and organized it on a permanent basis as the Commission on Governmental Efficiency and Economy.

He was a member of the Baltimore Country Club, the Bachelor's Cotillon, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of the War of 1812.

His wife, who predeceased him, was Mary Kennedy Cromwell, daughter of Richard Cromwell. He was survived by a daughter, Mrs. T. H. G. Bailliere, a son, Richard Cromwell Riggs, four grandchildren, and by four brothers, Lawrason Riggs, Jesse B. Riggs, Alfred R. Riggs and Henry G. Riggs, all of Baltimore, and all prominent in the social and business life of the city.

General Riggs was elected to membership in the Maryland Historical Society April 8, 1908, on the nomination of Mendes Cohen, President of the Society at that time. He served as a member of the Council from 1921 to 1938. He was one of the Trustees of the Athenaeum from 1917-1924, and Chairman of said Trustees from 1921-1924. He was Vice-President of the Society from 1925-1934, and in 1935 he was elected to the Presidency of the Society in succession to the former deceased President, the late W. Hall Harris, and until his untimely death performed the duties of that office with marked fidelity, and presided over its meetings with dignity and graciousness of manner. He was assiduous in attending the meetings of the Society and of the Council and of the Trustees of the Athenaeum, and in all of their deliberations gave thoughtful consideration to their problems, and used his wise judgment born of wide experience in their solution. He was cordial, genial, friendly. A man whose companionship one always found agreeable and interesting.

When one whose life has been long, active, useful, whose activities have been in varied fields, who has well served his city, his state, his country in positions of trust and responsibility, who has exhibited rare qualities of patriotism and citizenship, who has gained esteem of all, the affection of many and the abiding love of friends, enters the door through which some day all of us must pass, to the wider life of the hereafter, it is fitting that his earthly career should be commemorated, and it is eminently fitting that in this Maryland Historical Society where he served long and faithfully, there should be preserved a brief memorial of what he did, and what he was, and of how highly he was esteemed by its members and of their grief that in these Halls his presence will no more be seen.

To this end, this minute is adopted by the Society, and it is ordered to be spread upon its records.

PRIVATE MANORS: AN EDITED LIST.

By Donnell MacClure Owings.

Although the feudal manors erected in early Maryland have long been objects of some interest, little exact information about them has been gathered.[1] This consideration has led the author to submit the accompanying list of private manors and to add these informal remarks by way of preface. The list itself will suggest many problems which, in a projected book on the development of Maryland's provincial aristocracy, the author plans to discuss at some length.

The manors actually erected in Maryland fall easily under two heads, those granted to private adventurers, sixty-two in all, and those taken up by the proprietary himself, about half as many. Of the latter class we have no very exact records: few certificates of survey were recorded, and no patents were drawn up.

As is generally known, the manor differed from other large freeholds in that the owner, or lord, as he was called, possessed certain privileges of a feudal kind: if the manor lay in Maryland, a special clause in his patent enabled him "to enjoy within the said Mannor a Court Leet and Court Baron, with all things thereunto belonging, according to the most usual forme and custome of England. . . ."

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[1] The oldest authority in this field, John Kilty's *Land-Holder's Assistant and Land-Office Guide*, Baltimore, 1808, contains a brief chapter on manors and reserved lands. John Hemsley Johnson's "Old Maryland Manors with the Records of a Court Leet and a Court Baron," *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*, Series 1, no. 7, Baltimore, 1883, describes the legal aspects of the manor and prints the only record of a memorial court we have—a court held at St. Clement's Manor, 1659 to 1672. This document is also available in volume 53 of the *Archives of Maryland*. Mrs. Annie Leakin Sioussat's *Old Manors in the Colony of Maryland*, 2 series, Baltimore, 1911 and 1913, is a well written group of sketches of considerable historic interest.

Of course it made no difference whether the tract so granted was called a manor or not. All of His Lordship's manors were so called, but the present list of private manors contains several true feudal seignories which, rather confusingly, were not commonly called or spoken of as manors at all (*vide* numbers 31, 49, 50, 52 and 61). On the other hand, many freeholds, large and small, were regularly called manors when they were nothing of the sort.[2] With one possible exception all private "manors" first patented in 1685 or later were manors in name only.[3] More confusing are the earlier false manors: Captain John Carr's "St. John's Manor" (1674), which never acquired seignorial privileges, and "Duddington Manor" (no. 55), "Rice Manor" (no. 58) and "Bohemia Manor" (no. 59), all later erected as true lordships. A minor source of confusion has been "His Lordship's Manor of Little Brittaine" a true manor, hitherto confused with a large plantation of 750 acres, "Little Brittaine" patented in 1640 to William Bretton, Gentleman, lying within and held of "Our Manor of Little Brittaine" in Newtowne Hundred, St. Mary's County (cf. Pat. R., l. no. 1, f. 69; Rent Rolls, l. zero, f. 25).

Of true manors originally granted to private adventurers, there were sixty-two, all patented within a period of just fifty years, the first three in August 1634, the last in April 1684.[4]

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[2] Consequently the author, when compiling this list, was obliged to examine all patents (for tracts of 1000 acres or more) up to about 1710 and some patents of a later date. He believes this list of private manors is complete.

[3] The possible exception is "My Lady's Manor," 10,000 acres in the forks of the Gunpowder River in the present Harford County, laid out for Margaret, Lady Baltimore, 26 August 1713, patented to her the following 10 September and by her devised to her relatives the Brewoods (Pat. R., l. DD, no. 5, f. 806). As the patent was never recorded at length, we can not determine whether this tract was actually erected as a manor. The question would seem to be a purely academic one.

[4] Although several private manors came permanently into His Lordship's possession, this author has discovered only two proprietary manors which were granted out virtually whole to private persons. These were Pangaya Manor in Charles County (1200 acres) of which 1000 acres was in 1673 laid out as "Barbadoes" and granted (apparently not as a manor) to

Such manors might be obtained in two different ways. Many of them His Lordship granted by special warrant to friends or kinsmen or to local officials as marks of his esteem or rewards for special service. All the rest were first obtained under the head right system established and regulated by the conditions of plantation. Of these conditions there were six, running as follows:[5]

1. ——————, —————— *1633:* No copy of these conditions has been preserved; under them were granted in 1634 Leonard Calvert's three manors, the first in the province. He obtained 3000 acres for importing ten able men in the previous year, 1633 (cf. Pat. R., 1. no. 1, f. 213).
2. *Portsmouth, 8 August 1636:* 2000 acres for every five men (between 16 and 50) imported in 1633; 1000 acres for every five men imported in 1634 or since; for lesser numbers 100 acres for each man or woman and 50 acres for each child. Every tract of 1000, 2000 or 3000 acres is to be erected into a manor under such name as the adventurer shall choose.
3. *London, 10 November 1641:* 2000 acres for every 20 persons (of British or Irish descent, between 16 and 50 if men or 14 and 43 if women) imported in one year; for lesser numbers 50 acres for each adult and 25 acres for each child. Each tract of 2000 acres is to be erected as a manor.
4. *London, 20 June 1648:* The same without provision for children's headrights. One sixth each manor shall be

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Mrs. Elizabeth Wharton, widow of the late Deputy Governor; and the Manor of Conocacheague in the present Washington County, which at a late period, 1768, was resurveyed for 10,688½ acres and granted to John Morton Jordan of London, the new proprietary Agent and Receiver General, at a yearly rent of *only one arrow*.

[5] Kilty and subsequent writers list only five; apparently they failed to discover those conditions of 1633 under which the earliest adventurers sailed for Maryland.

demesne land not to be alienated by the lord of the manor for more than seven years.

5. *London, 2 July 1649:* 3000 acres for every 30 persons imported in one year; 100 acres for each single person. Each tract of 3000 acres is to be erected as a manor, and the provision for demesne land is repeated. (In a letter to Gov. Stone of *20 August 1651* Baltimore expresses a fear that should he continue to allow 100 acres for each person imported "the People will be too remotely scituated from one another and the whole Province perhaps in a short time taken up by a few people. . . ." After 20 June 1652 Stone is to allow only 50 acres for each person imported, cf. *Archives of Maryland,* v. 1, p. 331.)
6. *St. Mary's, 5 April 1684:* Abrogates the system of headrights substituting the purchase of land by payment of "caution money" at the Land Office; makes no express provision for the erection of manors. St. Augustine's, the last private Maryland manor, was erected, doubtless with His Lordship's consent, twenty days later.

This list presents the private manors in chronological order and endeavors to show about where each lay, how it was obtained, who the first patentee was, and in general what become of each manor. That is, the title is traced some way beyond the first grantee down in each case to the time when the manor permanently reverted to His Lordship (numbers 10, 21, 25, 51, 54 and 60) or ceased to be a manor (numbers 35, 37, and 42) or was cut up into smaller plantations or, in default of all these, down to the early decades of the eighteenth century. In many cases the record of title is not complete, because deeds in county court houses were not easily available to the author. But for many historical purposes the record is sufficiently full in most instances. Chief sources were the Patent Record (Pat. R.), Provincial Court Record (P. C. R.) and Rent Roll of *circa* 1705, all in the state Land Office, and Baldwin's *Calendar of*

Maryland Wills. Because the present indexes to the first two sources are at times confusing, liber and folio references are cited in each case.

Trinity Manor, 600 acres, *St. Gabriel's Manor,* 900 acres and *St. Michael's Manor,* 1500 acres, contiguous tracts in St. Michael's Hundred, St. Mary's County, all granted by a single patent to His Lordship's brother, Gov. Leonard Calvert, *30 August 1634* for importing ten able men in 1633 "according to our conditions of Plantation published . . . in the said year," resurveyed and regranted 13 August 1641 (Pat. R., 1. no. 1, f. 218 and 122; 1. A B and H, f. 98). They descended through William Calvert, son of the patentee, to his grandson Charles Calvert.

4 and 5. *St. Elizabeth's Manor* and the *Manor of Cornwalleys' Cross,* each of 2000 acres, contiguous tracts in St. Inigoe's Hundred, St. Mary's County, laid out for Capt. Thomas Cornwalleys, *8 September 1639,* granted him by patents of 12 February 1640/1 and 20 June 1654, for importing ten able men in 1633 (Pat. R., 1. no. 1, f. 110; 1. A B and H, f. 94 and 383). The latter tract was Cornwalleys' dwelling plantation where his house may still be seen. On 9 August 1661 he sold both manors to John Nuthall of Northampton County, Virginia, merchant, whose son and heir, John Nuthall of St. Mary's County, Maryland, Gentleman, conveyed them on 21 July 1669 to Walter Hall of the same county (P. C. R., 1. B B, f. 3; 1. J J, f. 101). The subsequent history of these manors is complicated; in 1705 Capt. William Herbert possessed all of the Cross, and Mrs. Mary Van Swearingen had most of St. Elizabeth's.

6. *St. Clement's Manor,* 1030 acres, on Potomac, in St. Clement's Hundred, St. Mary's County, obtained by Thomas Gerrard, Esq., formerly of New Hall, Lancashire, for importing himself and five able men in 1638 and 1639; first laid out *2 November 1639* and granted the following day (Pat. R., 1. no. 1, f. 43 and 1. A B and H, f. 68). Gerrard surrendered

the first patent, had the manor resurveyed for 6000 acres 11 December 1641, and regranted for this amount 18 July 1642 (Pat. R., 1. A B and H, f. 102 and 133). At his death in 1673 he bequeathed this manor, his dwelling plantation, to his eldest son, Capt. Justinian Gerrard, who resurveyed it for 11,400 acres, 13 June 1678 and obtained a patent for this amount 29 June, same year (Pat. R., 1. no. 20, f. 5 and 16). In 1688/9 he died without issue, bequeathing all his property to his wife Sarah, who married secondly Michael Curtis of St. Mary's County. On 18 May 1711, they sell St. Clement's Manor to Charles Carroll of Anne Arundel County, merchant, (P. C. R., 1. T P, no. 4, f. 44).

7. *Snow Hill Manor,* 1000 acres, in St. Mary's Hundred, St. Mary's County, originally laid out for 6000 acres, the amount due Justinian Snow, Gentleman, for transporting himself and divers able men, for investments of stocks and goods and "other Good Services." This right Snow conveyed by deed of gift to his brother, "Abell Snow of Cursitor's office in London . . . Gent.," for whom the manor was laid out *27 February 1639/40* and patented two days thereafter; a gloss in margin of the patent declares "This was never Seated" (Pat. R., 1. no. 1, f. 55; 1. A B and H, f. 74). Pursuant to a special warrant of 8 October 1640 the manor was resurveyed for only 1000 acres, 9 February 1640, regranted 12th of same month (Pat. R., 1. no. 1, f. 109; 1. A B and H, f. 94). Under an act of 29 April 1650 (relating to deserted plantations) Snow Hill fell to His Lordship, who on 24 December 1652 regranted it, as a manor of only 900 acres, to James Lindsey of Charles County and Richard Willan of St. Mary's "for the True and Faithful Service by them . . . done and performed . . . in the late Troubles" (Pat. R., 1 A B and H, f. 252). On 10 July 1663 Lindsey conveyed his half, 450 acres, to Chancellor Philip Calvert (P. C. R., 1. B B, f. 34).

8. *Manor of Kent Fort,* 1000 acres on Kent Island, present Queen Anne's County. For his "acceptable services . . . in

reducing the Isle of Kent" Baltimore's brother, Philip Calvert, received a warrant for 1000 acres, which he conveyed to Capt. Giles Brent, for whom the manor was surveyed *1 September 1640* and patented September 7th (Pat. R., 1. no. 1, f. 46; 1. A B and H, f. 70). Brent built the manor house (still extant) about this time. He later conveyed the whole manor to his sister, Margaret Brent, who gave it to her niece, Mary, daughter of Giles Brent and wife of John Fitzherbert of St. Mary's County, Gentleman. On 24 May 1673 they sold this manor to Richard Moy of St. Mary's City, innholder, whose only son, Daniel Moy, conveyed it, 29 August 1691, to Philip Lynes of Charles County, merchant (a brother-in-law of Gov. John Seymour's). By his will, 15 August 1709, Lynes devised one quarter (250 acres) each to his friend William Bladen, Esq. and his "cousin" Mary Contee, widow of Col. John Contee of Charles County. Pursuant to his own instructions, his executrix sold the remaining half, 26 January 1709/10, to Charles Carroll of Annapolis, who on 1 February following sold this half to Bladen. (P. C. R., 1. M M, f. 60; 1. W. R. C, no. 1, f. 550; 1. P L, no. 3, f. 128).

9. *St. Richard's Manor,* 1000 acres, south side Patuxent, Harvey Hundred, St. Mary's County, surveyed for "Richard Gardiner by the name of Richard Garnett" *6 December 1640* in award for importing himself, his wife, four children and two servants in 1637. ("Garnett" seems to have been a clerical error.) As the first patent was never recorded and was "lost in the late Troubles," this manor was again granted to "Luke Gardiner Son and Heir of the said Richard" by patent of 31 December 1652 (Pat. R., 1. no. 1, f. 61; 1. A B and H, f. 237). On 23 September 1662 Gardiner conveyed it to Dr. Luke Barber in exchange for Warberton Manor (P. C. R., 1. B B. f. 35). Prior to July 1664, the date of his will, Barber appears to have sold this manor to Richard Keene of Calvert County, who by will, probated 7 February 1675, devised it all to his eldest son Richard. This Richard sold it, 15 August 1691, to Andrew Abington, who bequeathed it by will, proved 9 Novem-

ber 1691, to his infant son John Abington (P. C. R., 1. W R C, no. 1, f. 546). The manor house dates from the latter part of the seventeenth century and is in good condition.

10. *Prior's Manor,* 1000 acres on Kent Island, present Queen Anne's County, surveyed for one "Thomas Adams, Gentleman" *5 March 1640/1* and granted three days later, for importing five servants since 1635 (Pat. R., 1. no. 1, f. 95). A gloss in margin of the patent reads "Surrendered." Unable to find this tract in 1705 His Lordship's Rent Roll Keeper declares "'Tis presumed this Land either fell, or taken up by others."

11. *St. Inigoe's Manor,* 3000 acres, on St. George's (now St. Mary's) River, contiguous to Cornwalleys' Cross, in St. Inigoe's Hundred, St. Mary's County; it consists of two tracts "St. Inigoe's," 2000 acres on the East and "St. George's Island," 1000 acres, an island west of the mouth of the St. Mary's. Both were first surveyed for one Ferdinando Poulton 9 November 1639. When on 27 July 1641 Thomas Copley, Esq. (*alias* Rev. Philip Fisher, S. J.) assigned his warrant of 3000 acres (for head rights) to Cuthbert Fenwick, Gentleman, the two tracts were again laid out for Fenwick, formerly servant in a clerical capacity to Capt. Thomas Cornwalleys, *27 July 1641*; they were erected into a single manor and granted him next day (Pat. R., 1. no. 1, f. 40 and 116; 1. A B and N, f. 67 and 96). Yet on 1 October 1651 St. Inigoe's Manor was "now and a long time heretofore in the possession of Thomas Copley"; it was on this date resurveyed and with Copley's consent regranted to Cuthbert Fenwick and Ralph Crouch. On 12 July 1663 Fenwick, apparently as sole owner, sells it to Henry Warren of St. Mary's County, Gentleman, to whom it is confirmed, as a manor of 3400 acres, patent of 14 April 1667 (Pat. R., 1. A A and H, f. 173; 1. no. 10, f. 450). Warren sells it, together with St. Thomas' Manor, 24 August 1685, to the brothers John and Francis Pennington of St. Mary's County and of these Francis, the survivor, conveys both St. Inigoe's and St. Thomas' 5 October 1693, to William Hunter of St. Mary's County, Gentleman

(P. C. R., 1. W R C, no. 1, f. 371 and 654). Robert Brooke owned this manor in 1705.

12. *Wolleston Manor,* 2000 acres, on Potomac, in Wicomico Hundred, Charles County, the dwelling place of James Neale of Charles County, Gentleman (formerly a merchant in Lisbon, son of Raphael Neale, Esq. of Wolleston, County Northampton), obtained under conditions of 1641, laid out *29 October 1642* and granted two days later; resurveyed for 1667 acres, 6 July 1674 (Pat. R., 1. no. 1, f. 113; 1. no. 15, f. 270). On 24 December 1681 Neale gave his elder son James half this tract (P. C. R., 1. W R C, no. 1, f 211). He died in 1683/4 confirming in his will a previous deed of gift by which the other half passed to his younger son, Anthony Neale. The manor house, erected about 1661 by James Neale, Sr., was destroyed about 1900.

13. *St. Joseph's Manor,* 1000 acres, south side Patuxent, Harvey Hundred, St. Mary's County, obtained by Nicholas Harvey, Gentleman, for importing himself, his wife and five other persons in 1641; surveyed *2 December 1642* and granted 25 January 1642/3 (Pat. R., 1. no. 1, f. 130; 1. A B and H, f. 103). Harvey's daughter and heiress, Frances, married George Beckwith whose son and heir, Charles Beckwith, resurveyed St. Joseph's Manor for 1250 acres, 12 June 1706, and conveyed it, pursuant to an agreement of 9 September 1702, to George Plater of Calvert County, Esq. To Plater's son, George Plater of Anne Arundel County, it was patented for 1250 acres, 9 December 1727 (Pat. R., 1. I L, no. B, f. 181; 1. P. L, no. 7, f. 19).

14. *Westbury Manor,* 1250 acres, east side St. George's (now St. Mary's) River, St. George's Hundred, St. Mary's County, obtained by " Thomas Weston, Gentleman " (formerly " Citizen and Ironmonger of London ") in part by conveyances from George Pye, in part for transporting himself and six persons in 1640; surveyed and patented *10 January 1642/3* (Pat. R., 1. no. 1, f. 22; 1. A B and H, f. 58). At a Provincial Court held

4 March 1653/4 Gov. William Stone obtained this manor from Weston's executors in satisfaction for debt. He bequeathed it in 1660 to his eldest son and residuary legatee, Thomas Stone, who on 2 June 1663 sold it to Henry Hyde of St. Mary's County (P. C. R., 1. S, f. 196; 1 B B, f. 282). Meantime Weston's only daughter and sole heiress, Elizabeth, married Roger Conant of Marblehead, Massachusetts; her claim to this manor descended to her son John Conant of Marblehead whose attorney, Thomas Webb, was in possession when the Rent Roll of 1705 was compiled (cf. P. C. R., 1. W R C, no. 1, f. 354 *et seq.*).

15. *Eltonhead Manor,* called *Little Eltonhead Manor,* 2000 acres, north side mouth of Patuxent, in Eltonhead Hundred, Calvert County, obtained by William Eltonhead, Esq., formerly of Eltonhead, county Lancaster, a member of the council; he had 400 acres by assignment and the remainder for transporting himself, six servants, a boy, a maid and a free woman in 1648; laid out *8 March 1648/9* and granted 26 July 1649 (Pat. R., 1. no. 2, f. 469 and 487; 1. A B and H, f. 16 and 21). At the battle of Severn, 25 March 1655, Eltonhead was captured and shot by the rebel Puritans of Providence (Anne Arundel County). Pursuant to his nuncupative will this manor passed to his widow and sole legatee, Mrs. Jane Eltonhead, whose son and heir, Thomas Taylor of Calvert County, Gentleman, resurveyed it 26 August 1661 and on 27 March 1669 conveyed it to his Lordship's son and heir, Gov. Charles Calvert. On 15 May, same year, Richard Eltonhead of Eltonhead, county Lancaster, brother and heir-at-law of William Eltonhead, conveyed his right in this manor to Charles Calvert. As Lord Proprietary, Calvert, by patent of 20 June 1677, reerected this manor, renamed it the *Manor of Charles' Gift* and presented it to his second wife, Lady Jane Baltimore, with reversion to her son, Maj. Nicholas Sewall. She herself conveyed it to Sewall by deed of gift of 27 April 1684 (Pat. R., 1. no. 4, f. 582; 1. no. 12, f. 206; 1. no. 19, f. 484; P. C. R., 1. B B, f. 138; 1. F F, f. 87; 1. W R C, no. 1, f. 284). This tract does

not appear in the Rent Roll of 1705; apparently the Keeper failed to discover there were two Eltonhead Manors (cf. number 26 below).

16. *St. Thomas' Manor,* 4000 acres, on Potomac, in Portobacco Hundred, Charles County, surveyed and granted *25 October 1649* to Thomas Mathews, Gentleman, who had his warrant for this amount by assignment from Thomas Copley. On 6 October 1662 Mathews conveyed it to Henry Warren of St. Inigoe's to whom it was confirmed by patents of 12 October 1666 and 2 February 1670/1 (Pat. R., 1. no. 3, f. 77; no. 10, f. 194; no. 14, f. 151). Warren sold it, together with St. Inigoe's Manor, on 24 August 1685, to the brothers John and Francis Pennington of St. Mary's County of whom the survivor, Francis, resurveyed it for 3337 acres, 16 November 1685, and on 5 October 1693 sold the whole to William Hunter of St. Mary's County, Gentleman, to whom he sold St. Inigoe's the same day. (Pat. R., 1. no. 22, f. 206; P. C. R., 1. W R C, no. 1, f. 371 and 654.) Hunter owned this manor in 1705.

17. *Causine Manor,* 1000 acres, on Potomac, in Portobacco Hundred, Charles County, obtained by Nicholas Causine, Gentleman, under conditions of 1636; laid out for him *25 October 1649,* resurveyed for him 11 October 1659 and granted to his son and heir, Ignatius Causine, 31 August 1664 (Pat. R., 1. no. 2, f. 534; 1. A B and H, f. 28; 1. no. 7, f. 368). In his will, probated 11 June 1695, Causine orders this manor divided equally among his sons Ignatius, John and William. The manor house is still extant.

18. *De la Brooke Manor,* 2000 acres, south side Patuxent in Resurrection Hundred, St. Mary's County, surveyed for the Rev. Robert Brooke, M. A. (Oxford), son of Thomas Brooke of Whitechurch, Hampshire, M. P., *21 November 1650,* and granted to his son and heir Baker Brooke, 19 June 1658, (Pat. R., 1. A B and H, f. 340; 1. Q, f. 56). Leonard Brooke was in possession in 1705.

19. *Manor of Brooke Place,* 2100 acres, north side Patuxent

opposite De la Brooke, in Leonard's Creek Hundred, Calvert County, surveyed for Robert Brooke, *30 November 1650* and granted to his son and heir, Baker Brooke, 26 April 1658 (Pat. R., 1. A B and H, f. 356; 1. Q, f. 12). This was Robert Brooke's dwelling plantation, where he died in 1655. His grandson, Robert Brooke, was in possession in 1705. The house, still standing, was built in 1652. Both manors were obtained by headrights under the conditions of 1649.

20. *Resurrection Manor,* 4000 acres, south side Patuxent, in Resurrection Hundred, St. Mary's County, obtained by Capt. Thomas Cornwalleys of the Cross under conditions of 1636, laid out and granted *24 March 1650/1* (Pat. R., 1. A B and H, f. 151 and 195). Prior to September 1669 Cornwalleys sold this manor to " John Bateman of Patuxent, Esq.," a former London haberdasher, now agent and factor for Henry Scarborough of London, merchant. His daughter and heiress, Mary Bateman of London, Spinster, with Scarborough's consent, conveyed it on 18 November 1674 to Richard Perry of London, merchant (formerly of Patuxent in Maryland) who on 10 May 1684 sold it to George and Thomas Plowden of Lasham, Southampton, Gentleman. (P. C. R., 1. S, f. 413; 1. F F, f. 636; 1. P L, no. 6, f. 238; 1. W R C, no. 1, f. 341). George Plowden of St. Mary's County sold all Resurrection Manor on 8 December 1710, to James Bowles of the same county, merchant (*cf.* Rent Roll of 1705). The manor house (still extant) dates from the late seventeenth century.

21. *Basford Manor,* 1500 acres, east side Wicomico River, contiguous to St. Clement's Manor in St. Clement's Hundred, St. Mary's County, laid out and granted to Thomas Gerrard, Esq. *24 March 1650/1,* in award for importing eight men in one year prior to 1648. (Pat. R., 1. A B and H, f. 167 and 181). On a resurvey this manor was found to contain 4000 acres (*cf.* Rent Roll). In his will, proved 15 December 1673, Gerrard ordered it divided equally between his wife Rose and young son John Gerrard with reversion to the latter; but by

virtue of a decision of the Provincial Court of 2 December 1676, an older son, Thomas Gerrard of Westwood Manor, obtained possession of this entire tract, and on 18 April 1677 sold it to Gov. Thomas Notley, formerly a merchant of Barbadoes and St. Mary's County. (P. C. R., 1. N N, f. 205 and 350; 1. W R C, no. 1, f. 12). By his will, proved 6 April 1679, Notley devised this manor to Lord Baltimore and Col. Benjamin Rozer, barrister, his residuary legatees. By purchase or otherwise, Baltimore obtained the whole manor and kept all but 300 acres, called "Bachelor's Hope," granted 30 March 1683, to Joshua Doyne of St. Mary's County, Gentleman (Pat. R., 1. C B, no. 3, f. 142). This may have been the old demesne land; on it stands a fine house, probably erected by Gov. Notley.

22. *Westwood Manor,* 1600 acres on the head of Wicomico, Newport Hundred, Charles County, laid out and granted *27 March 1651* to Thomas Gerrard, Esq., for importing himself, his wife, five children, "Austin Hull, Gent." and eight servants in 1650 (Pat. R., 1. A B and H, f. 193 and 199). On 29 January 1672 Gerrard gave this manor to his second son, Thomas Gerrard, Jr., who lived here until his death without issue in 1686. The manor passed eventually to his elder brother and heir-at-law, Capt. Justinian Gerrard, whose widow and sole heiress, Sarah, married secondly Michael Curtis of St. Mary's County. On 18 May 1711 they sell Westwood Manor and St. Clement's Manor to Charles Carroll of Anne Arundel County, merchant (P. C. R., 1. J J, f. 287; 1. T P, no. 4, f. 44).

23. *Fenwick Manor,* 2000 acres, south side Patuxent, in Resurrection Hundred, St. Mary's County on *24 April 1651,* surveyed and granted to Cuthbert Fenwick in award for importing six men in 1640 and five in 1641 (1. A B and H, f. 151 and 158). In his will, dated 6 March 1654/5, Fenwick calls this *St. Cuthbert's Manor,* orders it divided among his five sons Cuthbert, Ignatius, Robert, Richard and John, the first to have an extra hundred acres and be lord of the manor.

24. *Eltonhead Manor,* called *Great Eltonhead Manor,* 5000 acres, north side mouth of Patuxent, Eltonhead Hundred, Calvert County, laid out for Edward Eltonhead, Esq., *24 May 1652* and granted 26 April 1658. It was later escheated to His Lordship; Baltimore regranted it 20 October 1663 to Henry Sewall, Esq., who on 23 July of the following year sold it to Samuel Groome of Ratcliffe, Middlesex, mariner (Pat. R., 1. Q, f. 21 and 27; 1. no. 5, f. 273; P. C. R., 1. B B, f. 425). Groome had it resurveyed 15 March 1664/5 (Pat. R., 1. no. 7, f. 528). By one or more conveyances it became the property of Major Samuel Bourne of Patuxent River, Calvert County, who by will dated 16 May 1693 divided Great Eltonhead between his daughter and two sons. Nevertheless the entire manor seems to have passed to Bourne's father and creditor, Capt. Thomas Bourne, a London Quaker who came over to Calvert County shortly before his death in 1704. He bequeathed the manor to his wife Mary, who at her death in 1706 ordered her executors to sell 2500 acres for the benefit of the estate and divide the residue between her sons, Benjamin and Jessie Jacob Bourne, and her daughter-in-law, Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Bourne. The 2500 acres were sold out of the western part of this manor to John Rousby and became the "Rousby Hall" of later years. The original manor house seems to have stood near Cove Point.

25. *Abington Manor,* 1000 acres, east side Patuxent in Lyon's Creek Hundred, Calvert County, obtained by John Abington of London, merchant, under conditions of 1649, laid out *17 September 1653,* granted 5 September 1655 (Pat. R., 1. Q, f. 208). Prior to January 1661/2 Abington surrendered this manor to His Lordship's son, Charles Calvert, who as Lord Proprietary owned it in 1705.

26. *Abington's Cliffs,* 1000 acres, east side Patuxent in Lyon's Creek Hundred, Calvert County, obtained under conditions of 1649, laid out for John Abington of London, merchant, *23 September 1653,* and granted him 24 January 1661/2.

Apparently it was erected as a manor because Abington had surrendered his previously granted manor "unto our dear son Charles Calvert, Esq.," (Pat. R., 1. no. 4, f. 611 and 623). Abington died in London without issue in 1694 (cf. his will). As *Abington Manor* this tract, with a contiguous one, "Dowsdale" (1000 acres), was sold in London on 26 June 1702 by Abington's devisees, John and Charles Nelms of London, infants, and his niece and heir-at-law, Muriel Abington of London, Spinster, to John Hyde and Isaac Milner, London agents for the firm of William Holland, Richard Harrison and Samuel Chew, merchants of Maryland. Pursuant to a previous agreement, Hyde and Milner then conveyed both tracts to Richard Harrison and Seth Biggs of Calvert County, merchants, 6 November 1707; and of these, Harrison, the survivor, on 20 June 1709 conveyed the two tracts to Holland, Harrison and Chew (P. C. R., 1. P L, no. 3, f. 67 and 110). The whole transaction was confirmed by Act of Assembly 11 November 1709 (*Archives of Maryland,* v. 27, p. 474). These two Abington Manors confused the Rent Roll Keeper who in 1705 included only one—His Lordship's—which must have effected a considerable saving to these merchants and their successors.

27. *Poynton Manor,* 5000 acres, on Potomac, in Nanjemoy Hundred, Charles County, obtained by Gov. William Stone for transporting himself, his wife, four children and four servants and for "laudable services," laid out *12 July 1654* and granted 1 September 1658 (Pat. R., 1. A B and H, f. 425; 1. Q, f. 179). In his will, proved 21 December 1660, Stone calls this *Nanjemoy Manor,* bequeaths 600 acres to his eldest daughter Elizabeth (who in 1661/2 married Col. William Calvert) 500 acres each to his sons, Richard, John and Matthew and the remainder to Thomas Stone, his eldest son and residuary legatee. On 3 October 1666 Thomas resurveyed his share, found it to contain only 1400 acres, had it regranted and reerected as a manor 1 August 1668 (Pat. R., 1. no. 11, f. 330; 1. no. 12, f. 116). By his will, proved 5 October 1676, he devised his share of Poynton Manor to his son, Richard, with reversion to his son, William.

28. *Mount Calvert Manor,* 1000 acres, west side Patuxent, Mount Calvert Hundred, Prince George's County, surveyed *12 May 1657* and granted 17 February 1658/9 for natural love and affection to Chancellor Philip Calvert, His Lordship's brother (Pat. R., 1. A B and H, f. 437; 1. Q. f. 421). On 11 April 1667 the Chancellor sold it to William Groome of Calvert County, Gentleman, who had it resurveyed as *Calvert Manor,* 17 July 1670 (P. C. R., 1. F F, f. 480; Pat. R., 1. no. 12, f. 603). By his will, proved 5 April 1677, he ordered this manor divided equally between his sons, William and Richard. There is a manor house dating from the early eighteenth century.

29. *Cool Spring Manor* or *Cold Spring Manor,* 1050 acres, west side Patuxent, in Patuxent Hundred, Prince George's County, obtained by Gov. Josias Fendall under conditions of 1649 and for "good and faithful services," laid out *27 May 1657,* and granted 25 September 1658 (Pat. R., 1. A B and H, f. 437; 1. Q, f. 198). On 10 May 1677 Fendall sold this manor to Major John Douglass of Charles County (P. C. R., 1. W R C, no. 1, f. 25) who by his will, probated 27 January 1678/9, devised 550 acres to his son, John, and the remaining 500 acres jointly to his sons, Charles and Joseph.

30. *Warberton Manor* or *Barberton Manor,* 1200 acres, east side Piscataway River, (i. e., the Potomac), Piscataway Hundred, Prince George's County, surveyed, pursuant to His Lordship's special warrant, for Dr. Luke Barber, *20 January 1657/8,* and granted 25 October 1661. On 23 September, following year, Barber conveyed it to Luke Gardiner in exchange for St. Richard's Manor (Pat. R., 1. A B and H, f. 437; 1. no. 4, f. 601; P. C. R., 1. B B, f. 35). By his will, proved 12 August 1674, Gardiner devised it to his eldest son, Richard, who, by a will proved 13 December 1687, devised it to his own son, John Gardiner. Of this manor, John and Luke Gardiner sold 327 acres to Col. John Contee, who in 1708 devised it to his nephew, Alexander Contee. Prior to 1705 John Gardiner conveyed the remainder, 873 acres, to his brother Luke, who

on 25 October 1717 sold it to Charles Diggs. Both purchasers resurveyed their tracts on 15 June 1725, Contee's share becoming 425 acres and Diggs' 1137 acres. Both obtained new patents, the former on 6 October, the latter on 26 October 1733 (Pat. R., 1. A M, no. 1, f. 360; 1. P L, no. 8, f. 782 and 784).

31. *Spesutia Island,* 2300 acres, an island near the head of the bay, in Baltimore (now Harford) County, surveyed for "Nathaniel Utie of . . . Maryland, Merchant" *25 July 1658* and granted him 9 August 1661 (Pat. R., 1. Q, f. 456; 1. no. 4, f. 576). Utie and his London partner, Henry Meese, had undertaken to bring in "three score persons," His Lordship in return granting each a manor of 2300 acres. Utie died about 1675/6; as his only son, John, died young, the manor descended to his nephew George Utie (only son of Capt. George Utie) whose daughter and sole heiress, Susanna, married Francis Holland of Baltimore County. On 14 August 1779 their grandson, Francis Holland III, sold the entire manor to Samuel Hughes of Washington County, ironmaster. The researches of Mr. William B. Marye have located the site of the manor house (erected prior to 1703) at the north-west end of the island near where the ferry landing used to be.

32. *Worton Manor,* 2300 acres, on a point by Steele Creek; (i. e. Still Pond Creek, then commonly called Steel Pone Creek) in Kent County, surveyed for Utie's partner, Henry Meese of London, merchant, *15 August 1658* and patented on 13 August 1661 to Meese's assignee, Col. Edward Carter of Virginia (Pat. R., 1. Q, f. 456; 1. no. 4, f. 579). In his will Carter instructed his widow and executrix, Elizabeth, to sell this manor for payment of his debts and "towards raising of portions for his daughter." On 27 January 1692/3 Madam Carter conveyed it to Richard Bennett of Talbot County, merchant, who had it resurveyed for 1137 acres, 6 June 1699 and obtained a patent of confirmation, without express reference to manor rights, 9 April 1708 (Pat. R., 1. D D, no. 5, f. 398; 1. P L, no. 2, f. 184).

33. *Great Oak Manor,* 2000 acres, south side Bacon Bay, in Kent County, obtained by Gov. Josias Fendall for transporting himself, his wife and eighteen servants; laid out *16 August 1658* and granted 18 February 1658/9 (Pat. R., 1. Q, f. 423). On 20 May 1669 Fendall sold it to John Vanheck of Cecil County, Gentleman, who resurveyed the manor for 1550 acres, 12 March 1673/4 and obtained a confirmation, without express reference to manor rights, 10 June 1675 (P. C. R., 1. J J, f. 13; Pat. R., 1. no. 15, f. 204; 1. no. 18, f. 353). Vanheck died without issue in November of the same year devising one third of his estate to his wife, Sarah, and the remainder to her brothers, John and Nathaniel, sons of Capt. Thomas Howell. Great Oak was much cut up by 1705.

34. *Christian Temple Manor,* 1000 acres, north side Piscataway River, (i. e., the Potomac, the patent seems to be in error in placing it on the south side), in Chincamuxen Hundred, Charles County, laid out for Thomas Allanson (or Allison) of London, Gentleman, *13 April 1659* and patented to him 1 September of the same year. On 29 January 1666/7, having fulfilled his promise to transport twenty persons, he received a confirmation of this patent (Pat. R., 1. no. 4, f. 73; 1. no. 10, f. 366). Allanson died intestate, leaving a son Charles; the manor was divided into small plantations before 1705.

35. *Manor of Elk Point,* 1000 acres, west side Chester River and east side Langford's Bay, in Kent County, laid out for Richard Husbands of London, mariner, *24 July 1659* (Pursuant to a conditional grant of 2 June 1658) and patented 20 January 1659/60. Husbands had undertaken to bring in twenty persons, and he forfeited his manor apparently through failure to do so. Under the name of "Tulley's Delight" this tract was resurveyed 29 November 1662 for Capt. John Tulley, and granted him, apparently *not* as a manor, 12 February 1663/4 (Pat. R., 1. Q, f. 472; 1. no. 4, f. 223 and 303; 1. no. 6, f. 181). As "Tulley's Delight" Capt. Tulley sold it to Seth Foster of Talbot County who in 1674 devised it to his "son-in-law" Maj. John Hawkins.

36. *Manor of Grafton,* 1000 acres, north side Choptank, in Talbot County, surveyed *20 August 1659,* for John Harris of London, merchant, who had undertaken to import twenty persons; granted him 12 January 1659/60 (Pat. R., 1. no. 4, f. 253 and 409). As Harris died without heirs, this manor was escheated to His Lordship in 1673 (P. C. R., 1. M M, f. 165); Baltimore then gave it to his second wife's brother, the Hon. Vincent Lowe, who died without issue in 1692 (cf. Rent Roll). His nephew John Lowe of Talbot County had Grafton Manor resurveyed for 847 acres 21 August 1722 and obtained a patent, without express reference to manor rights, dated 25 December 1723 (Pat. R., 1. I. L, no. A, f. 395; 1. P. L, no. 5, f. 402).

37. *Manor of Cooke's Hope* or *Cooke's Manor,* 1000 acres, north side Choptank, in Talbot County, surveyed *23 August 1659* for Miles Cooke of London, mariner, who had undertaken to transport twenty persons; granted 17 January 1659/60. This manor later became the property of John Edmondson, Jr., who by will, proved 26 March 1687, devised it to his brother, James Edmondson, all of whose lands passed to his son, John Edmondson, by primogeniture. On 27 October 1720 John Edmondson resurveyed Cooke's Manor and contiguous tracts into "Edmondson's Difficulty," 1253 acres, which he patented 11 May 1726. The patent contains no reference to manor rights (Pat. R., 1. I L, no. B, f. 497; 1. P L, no. 6, f. 250).

38. *Canterbury Manor,* 1000 acres, north side Choptank, in Talbot County, surveyed for "Richard Tilghman Citizen and Chirurgeon of London" *23 August 1659,* pursuant to a conditional grant of 23 January 1657/8, and patented 17 January 1659/60 (Pat. R., 1. Q, f. 465; 1. no. 4, f. 255 and 416). Tilghman sold it 3 September 1665 to Richard Preston of Calvert County, to whom it was confirmed by patent 20 July 1666 (P. C. R., 1. F F, f. 368; 1. no. 9, f. 503). By 1705 this manor had been cut up into small plantations.

39. *Manor of Tilghman's Fortune,* 1000 acres, north side Choptank, Talbot County, laid out *24 August 1659* for "Samuel

Tilghman of London," patented 17 January 1659/60 (Pat. R., 1. Q, f. 460; 1. no. f, f. 256 and 420). Like his cousin Richard, Samuel Tilghman had undertaken to import twenty persons. On 26 April 1664 he conveyed this manor to Francis Armstrong of Calvert County, who sold it to John Edmondson, Sr. Edmondson cut it up into small tracts, sold part and distributed the rest by will.

40. *Wolseley Manor* or *Chancellor's Point,* 1000 acres, north side Choptank, in Talbot County, laid out *25 August 1659* and granted 18 January 1659/60 for "laudable services" and natural affection, to Chancellor Philip Calvert, who named it in honor of his first wife, Ann Wolseley (Pat. R., 1. no. 4, f. 257 and 424). In 1665 Calvert sold it to Richard Preston of Calvert County, who on 20 August, same year, sold it to Henry Stracy of London, merchant. On 26 September 1678 Stracy conveyed it to William Vyner, citizen and alderman of Salisbury. In 1705 this was the property of one Clement Sales, Gentleman, who by will proved 18 January 1708/9 devised the manor to his son, George (P. C. R., 1. F F, f. 8 and 61; 1. W R C, no. 1, f. 89).

41. *Ratcliffe Manor,* 800 acres, north side Choptank, contiguous to Tilghman's Fortune, in Talbot County, laid out *25 August 1659,* pursuant to a conditional grant (of 1000 acres) of 2 June 1658, and patented 17 January 1659/60 to Robert Morris of London (and of Ratcliffe, Middlesex?) mariner, who had undertaken to bring in twenty persons. (Pat. R., 1. Q, f. 462; 1. no. 4, f. 257 and 421). By deed of 12 August 1674 Morris sold it to "Henry Wasse, Citizen and Chyrurgeon of London" for whom it was resurveyed as 920 acres, 26 March 1675, and regranted 22 May 1676 (Pat. R., 1. no. 15, f. 286; 1. no. 19, f. 277). Prior to 1705 this manor became the property of Thomas Bartlett of Tredhaven Creek, blacksmith. By his will, probated 23 November 1711, he divided the manor among several children, devising 200 acres to his eldest son Thomas, 300 acres each to his sons John and James, and 150 acres to his daughter Mary, wife of Mr. John Lowe.

42. *Manor of Swaile,* 1000 acres, south side Elk River, in Cecil County, laid out for Philip Calvert *10 September 1659,* and granted for laudable services and natural affection, 15 February 1659/60 (Pat. R., 1. no. 4, f. 271 and 464); surrendered before September 1664 to the Lord Baltimore, who seems to have regranted it as "Knowlewood" 14 May 1679 to Richard Edmonds of Cecil County for whom it had been resurveyed 2 September 1672. "Knowlewood" was probably not a manor (Pat. R., 1. no. 15, f. 582). In 1688 Edmonds devised it all to his son, Thomas.

43. *Manor of Morton,* 1000 acres, on Elk River, in Cecil County, like Swaile granted to Philip Calvert for laudable services and natural affection; surveyed *13 September 1659* and patented 15 February 1659/60 (Pat. R., 1. no. 4, f. 271 and 465); also like Swaile surrendered to His Lordship prior to September 1664. Baltimore conveyed it about 1686 to Col. Ephraim Georgius Herman (the deed is in missing 1. S. D., no. B, f. 312) whose brother and heir, Casparus Augustine, possessed it intact in 1705.

44. *Manor of Godlington,* 1000 acres, west side Chester River, in Kent County, surveyed *15 September 1659* for Thomas Godlington of London, merchant, who had undertaken to bring in twenty persons; patented to him 16 February 1659/60 (Pat. R., 1. no. 4, f. 273). Godlington sold this manor to Capt. Thomas Cleggate of Calvert County, Gentleman, but meantime failed to execute his contract, so that title reverted to the Proprietary. However, on 5 July 1685 Baltimore confirmed this tract to Cleggate without making express reference to manor rights (Pat. R., 1. N. S, no. B, f. 261). On 10 September 1686 Cleggate sold it to Michael Miller of Kent County, Gentleman (P. C. R., 1. W R C, no. 1, f. 412), who on 3 February 1696 gave it to his son, Arthur. The manor house, still extant, is of seventeenth century origin.

45. *Manor of Stratford,* 1000 acres, west side Chester River, in Kent County, surveyed for Richard Chandler, merchant, *15*

September 1659, and granted 16 February 1659/60 (Pat. R., 1. no. 4, f. 274 and 474). On 23 May 1726 William Chandler sold this entire manor to Thomas Garnett whose son, George Garnett of Kent County, Barrister, had it resurveyed for 1203 acres, 8 December 1733, and obtained a patent in confirmation 1 May 1735 (Pat. R., 1. E I, no. 3, f. 396 and 1. E I, no. 4, f. 298).

46. *Manor of Stephenheath,* 1000 acres, west side Chester River, in Kent County, laid out *16 September 1659* and granted 15 February 1659/60 to Samuel Pensax of London, mariner, who had undertaken to bring in twenty persons. Its subsequent history is obscure. In 1705 William Scott of Bristol owned 445 acres and one John Weaver the other 555 acres.

47. *Wiske* or *Danby,* 700 acres, north east side South branch of North West River, i. e. Back River, Patapsco Hundred, Baltimore County (cf. note by Mr. William B. Marye, Maryland Historical Magazine, vol. 16, p. 51); laid out *27 September 1659* and granted 20 February 1659/60 to Chancellor Philip Calvert, for "laudable services" and natural affection (Pat. R., 1. no. 4, f. 282 and 496). This manor seems to have been named for Danby Wiske, a Yorkshire village near Kiplin, the ancient seat of the Calverts. It was granted as "Wiske," and as "Wiske" Calvert sold it in 1664 to Mathias Dacosta of Baltimore County, planter, a native of Fayal, Azores. As "that Tract . . . commonly called . . . Wiske alias Danby" Elizabeth, his relict, and her second husband, Thomas Williams of St. Mary's County, taylor, sold it on 15 July 1703 to William Taylard of Annapolis, Clerk of the House of Delegates (P. C. R., 1. B B, f. 508; 1. T L, no. 2, f. 761). On 12 May 1676 this manor is granted, as "Danby," to one Peter Mounts of Baltimore County, but I find no further reference to Mounts or his heirs; perhaps by error his name was inserted instead of Dacosta's (Pat. R., 1. no. 19, f. 354). Taylard seems to have had undisputed possession in 1705.

48. *St. Barbara's Manor,* 1000 acres, north side Piscataway,

(i. e. Potomac), River Side Hundred, Charles County, granted on *13 April 1661* to John Lewger, the late principal Secretary, for his ten years diligent service (Pat. R., 1. no. 4, f. 545). By his will, proved 9 December 1669, Lewger left this manor jointly to his sons, John and Thomas. In 1705 Capt. Thomas Dent owned one half and Thomas Wright the other.

49. *Admariothria,* 2500 acres, east side Piscataway, (i. e. Potomac), Piscataway Hundred, Charles (now Prince George's) County, laid out *15 October 1662* for George Thompson of Charles County, Gentleman, assignee of Thomas Gerrard, Esq., and granted him 24 January 1662/3 (Pat. R., 1. no. 5, f. 194 and 217). On 4 October 1671 Thompson sold it to Benjamin Rozer of Charles County, merchant and barrister, whose son and heir, Notley Rozer of Prince George's County, Gentleman, resurveyed it for 2137 acres, 2 November 1715, obtained a new patent for this amount 10 September 1716 and on his death in 1727 devised the whole manor to his only son, Henry Rozer, (P. C. R., 1. J J, f. 194; Pat. R., 1. F F, no. 7, f. 95; 1 P L, no. 4, f. 219).

50. *Mattapany Sewall,* 1000 acres, south side Patuxent, Harvey Hundred, St. Mary's County, surveyed for His Lordship's son, Charles Calvert, *1 May 1663,* and granted the following day to Henry Sewall, Esq., Secretary and Judge of Probate, son of Richard Sewall of Nuneaton, Warwick, Gentleman. As a manor of 1200 acres it was regranted, 20 April 1665, to his widow, Jane Sewall (soon to become Lady Baltimore) and was finally again patented on 22 October 1722 to her son, Major Nicholas Sewall (Pat. R., 1. no. 5, f. 271; 1. no. 7, f. 551; 1. P L, no. 5, f. 6).

51. *Wolseley Manor,* 1900 acres, east side north branch St. George's River, St. George's Hundred, St. Mary's County, laid out *18 August 1664* and granted 4 September of the same year to Chancellor Philip Calvert, because he "hath surrendered unto us his Manors of Morton and Swale" (Pat. R., 1. no. 4, f. 276; 1. no. 6, f. 278). Calvert died without issue in 1682;

his heir at law was his nephew Charles, Lord Baltimore, who appears as owner of this manor in the Rent Roll of 1705. The manor house is extant.

52. *Trueman's Place,* 1000 acres, west side Patuxent, Benedict Hundred, St. Mary's County, surveyed *15 December 1665* for Nathaniel Trueman, Gentleman, assignee of Thomas Trueman, and granted to him 4 September 1666 (Pat. R., 1. no. 9, f. 78; 1. no. 10, f. 37). Trueman died unmarried in 1677, naming his brother Thomas residuary legatee. Ignatius Craycroft owned this manor in 1705.

53. *Portland Manor,* 2000 acres, contiguous to "Our Manor of Anne Arundel alias the Ridge," Herring Creek Hundred, Anne Arundel County, surveyed for Jerome White, Esq., the Surveyor Generall, "Son to Richard White of Runwell in the County of Essex, Esq.," pursuant to a special warrant, *December 1667* and granted him 13 January 1667/8. Jerome White died without issue; his brother and heir, George White of County Essex, sold 500 acres to Edward Talbot and the rest, on 24 June 1693, to Charles, Lord Baltimore. On 4 April 1698 His Lordship resurveyed it for 2722 acres; of this he granted 1090 acres, 26 July 1699 to his agent, his first wife's brother, Col. Henry Darnall, for particular services, and 1000 acres 13 July 1701, "of our Special favour," etc. to one Charles Calvert Lazenby. (Pat. R., 1. no. 11, f. 163 and 205; 1. C D, f. 108 and 111; 1. B B, no. 3, f. 538). Later a captain in His Majesty's Footguards, Lazenby's relationship to the Proprietary is obscure. As "Capt. Charles Calvert of His Majestys First Regiment of Foot Guards" he was on 19 May 1720, approved by King in Council as Deputy Governor of Maryland to succeed Capt. John Hart (Pub. Rec. Off., Colonial Off., class 5, vol. 717, part 4). In 1748 Elizabeth Calvert, his daughter and sole heiress, married Benedict Calvert (formerly Swingate) of "Mt. Airy," natural son of Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore.

54. *Manor of Philipsburgh,* 2000 acres, south side Chicamacomico Creek, Dorchester County, surveyed for Chancellor

Philip Calvert *25 March 1670* and granted him 11 May of the same year (Pat. R., 1. no. 12, f. 508). When in 1682 Calvert died without issue, this manor reverted to Charles, Lord Baltimore, his nephew and heir-at-law.

55. *Cerne Abbey Manor,* commonly called *Duddington Manor,* 1800 acres, east side Anacostin River (i. e., the upper tidal Potomac), Piscataway Hundred, Prince George's County. Pursuant to His Lordship's special warrant, this tract was erected as a manor and granted *20 March 1671/2* to Thomas Notley of St. Mary's County, merchant, later agent and Governor. The manor consisted of three contiguous tracts: "Duddington Manor" (not previously a true manor), 1000 acres, "New Troy," 500 acres, and "Duddington Pasture," 300 acres, all surveyed for George Thompson, 4 June 1663 and granted to him (but not as a manor) 12 February 1663/4; by him conveyed 20 November 1670 to this Thomas Notley (Pat. R., 1. no. 6, f. 172 and 174; 1. no. 16, f. 441; P. C. R., 1. J J, f. 138). By his will proved 6 April 1679, Notley devised this manor to his godson, Notley Rozer, who resurveyed it for 1356 acres, 2 November 1715, and obtained a patent for this amount 10 September 1716. By his will proved 5 August 1727, he bequeathed it all to his daughter Ann Rozer, who married Daniel Carroll of Prince George's County. Their son, "Charles Carroll, Jr.," resurveyed this manor for 1531 acres, 16 May 1759, and obtained a new patent 8 January 1760 (Pat. R., 1. F F no. 7, f. 59; 1. P L, no. 4, f. 96; 1. B C and G S, no. 16, f. 695; 1. B C and G S, no. 19, f. 25).

56. *Friendship Manor,* 2000 acres, on Mattawoman Fresh, Portobacco Hundred, Charles County, surveyed *13 June 1672* and patented 1 August of that year, to "Bennett Hoskins, Esq. our very worthy Good Friend," apparently as a free gift pursuant to His Lordship's special warrant (Pat. R., 1. no. 16, f. 543 and 545). The Rent Roll of 1705 charges 1046 acres to Capt. Thomas Dent and the remainder to "Bennitt Hoskins in England."

57. *Boareman's Manor,* 3333 acres, on Zekiah Swamp, Benedict Hundred, Charles County, surveyed for Col. William Boareman as "Brother's Gift" *5 November 1674* and patented as "Boareman's Manor" 10 May 1676. It consisted of contiguous tracts previously acquired by different assignments. This manor descended to William Boareman of Charles County, grandson of the patentee, who resurveyed it for 3978 acres 10 April 1725, and obtained a patent for this amount on 10 June 1734 (Pat. R., 1. no. 19, f. 125 and 271; 1. E I, no. 1, f. 272; 1. E I, no. 5, f. 40).

58. *Wharton's Manor,* commonly called *Rice Manor,* 2300 acres, south side Nanjemoy Creek, Nanjemoy Hundred, Charles County. This tract, formerly called "Rice Manor" or "Lewis' Neck," was first surveyed as 3000 acres 8 September 1654 for Lt. William Lewis and was later escheated to the Lord Proprietary. On *31 November 1675* it was resurveyed as 2300 acres for Jessie Wharton (shortly appointed Deputy Governor) granted to him and now first erected as a manor, 8 June 1676. Henry Wharton, son and heir, sold it on 30 March 1716 to Jonathan Forward of London, merchant, who in 1729 sold it to Col. John Tayloe of Virginia. (Pat. R., 1. no. 4, f. 536; 1. no. 15, f. 373; 1. no. 19, f. 283; P. C. R., 1. T P, no. 4, f. 443).

59. *Bohemia Manor,* 6000 acres, on both sides Elk River, Cecil County; obtained by Augustine Herman, a native of Prague, by headrights and "for making the Mapp of this province." It was first surveyed as 4000 acres 6 August 1661, and granted him but not as a manor, by patent of 19 June 1662. It was regranted for 6000 acres, and first erected as a manor, *11 May 1676,* confirmed and reerected by patents of 4 August 4 September 1682 (Pat. R., 1. no. 4, f. 572; 1. no. 5, f. 109; and 1. no. 19, f. 269; 1. C B, no. 3, f. 15 and 38). Herman died in 1686 entailing this manor and other lands forever (after the decease of his elder son) upon the eldest male line of his second son's descendants, desiring the lord of the Manor always to bear his Christian name. The elder son, Ephraim Georgius

Herman, died shortly thereafter, and the younger, Casparus Augustine, obtained possession of the manor house on 3 June 1690. On his death in 1797 the manor passed to his infant son Ephraim Augustine Herman, who reached maturity in 1713. For the later history of this manor *vide* George Johnston's *History of Cecil County, Maryland,* p. 173 *et seq.*

60. *Susquehanna Manor* or *New Connaught Manor,* later called *Talbot Manor,* 32,000 acres, on North East River, Cecil County; no certificate of survey is recorded. The manor was granted to "our right trusty and right beloved Cozen and Councellor George Talbott of Castlerony in the County of Roscomon in the Kingdome of Ireland, Esq." 11 June 1680 and regranted 22 March 1683/4. Talbot had engaged to bring over within twelve years 640 persons, but unable to do so, he obtained his manor by transporting about sixty persons and paying 13,920 pounds tobacco (£ 58 Sterling) (Pat. R., 1. no. 20, f. 366; 1. S D, no. a, f. 230). On 31 October 1684 Talbot ruined a promising career, in a moment of anger stabbed to death Christopher Rousby, His Majesty's Collector for Patuxent District. He was tried and pardoned in the next year, later returned to Ireland, served in the army of King James and was consequently outlawed for treason. By his will, drawn up in Spain but never probated, he left this manor to a son whose heirs, by the name of Crofton, claimed Talbot Manor in Gov. Sharpe's time. The Lords Baltimore had long before seized this tract, which they believed forfeited to them on two counts, first by murder and later by treason (cf. *Archives of Maryland,* v. 6, p. 205; v. 14, p. 403).

61. *Sarum,* 1150 acres, on St. John's River, Newport Hundred, Charles County, granted to Joseph Pile of St. Mary's County, Gentleman, and first erected as a manor by patent of *20 November 1680.* It included "Baltimore's Bounty," 150 acres and "Sarum," 1000 acres, the latter granted to Pile's father John, 13 August 1662, but not as a manor (Pat. R., 1. no. 5, f. 153; 1. C B, no. 2, f. 133). By will, proved 8 Novem-

ber 1692, Joseph Pile devised the entire manor to his son Joseph, who by his own will, proved 28 September 1724, devised "Baltimore's Bounty" and 700 acres of old "Sarum" to his sons, Joseph and Bennett, jointly and 300 acres of "Sarum" jointly to his three daughters.

62. *St. Augustine's Manor,* a vast tract of no definite acreage, contiguous to Bohemia Manor, lying in the present Kent County, Delaware, laid out for Augustine Herman, pursuant to a special warrant of 5 April 1671, erected as a manor and granted to his son and heir, Ephraim Georgius Herman *25 April 1684* (Pat. R., 1. S D, no. A, f. 314). The manor passed to his brother and heir-at-law, Casparus Augustine Herman, and thence to the latter's son, Ephraim Augustine, who on 11 February 1714/5 sold the whole to Matthias Van Bebber of Cecil County, Gentleman.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY MARYLAND.

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There is a real scarcity of printed information about the maritime activities of the colonists of Maryland during the seventeenth century in spite of their dependence upon England and other areas. It is the purpose of this paper to explore this field and to offer tentative summaries of the results.[1]

There are several reasons for the difficulties encountered in the collection of data about this important phase of the economic life of Maryland. By the colonial charter, June 20, 1632, Caecilius Calvert became the sole proprietor of the province

[1] This article is to be a part of an economic history of Maryland during the seventeenth century.

in the fullest sense of the word, responsible in fact to the king for little more than the nominal acknowledgment of fealty expressed through an annual payment of two Indian arrows at the Castle of Windsor.[2] Thus until the colony came under the direct supervision of the Crown in 1689, the official relationships of the provincial administrators were solely with the Lords Baltimore.

The various proprietors required reports from their local officials, but the reports which have been preserved appear to have been irregularly made and most general in nature. It is possible that there were other detailed accounts which were lost; it is more probable that they were never written. Moreover, a scattered, pioneer, individualistic community presented many problems, one of which was a natural unsuitability for statistical enumeration or refined reports on trade, even had political arithmetic been in more than an embryonic stage.[3] The Calverts, it would seem, experienced many of the usual disabilities of absentee landlords arising from the lack of sustained information about their American property.

Official England did enter the Maryland picture at times. There was the navigation act of 1651 during the rule of Cromwell and an administrative agency in the " Committee for the Affairs of America," the first of the select councils. But with the Interregnum considered only as an interregnum it was not until 1660 that " the first legal act [was] passed for the general encouragement and encrease of shipping and navigation." [4]

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[2] The most convenient source for the Maryland charter in English is the annual *Maryland Manual*, e. g., 1936, pp. 418-429. The original was in Latin and has been printed in the *Archives of Maryland*, I, 5-12. Under the charter the Lords Baltimore were granted as ample rights, prerogatives, etc., " as any Bishop of Durham "; for the significance of such extraordinary power see Gaillard T. Lapsley, *The County Palatine of Durham* (Harvard Historical Studies, VIII), New York, 1900.

[3] For instance, Sir William Petty, *Discourse on Political Arithmetic*, London, 1691; Gregory King, *Natural and Political Observations upon the State and Condition of England*, 1696, ed. by George E. Barnett, Baltimore, 1936; Charles D'Avenant, *Two Discourses on the Public Revenues and Trade of England*, London, 1698.

[4] Adam Anderson, *Origin of Commerce*, Dublin, 1790, II, 599.

Even the succeeding series of Navigation Acts as a part of a Mercantile system evidently did not mean a great deal to the Maryland proprietors as long as they had administrative control of their colony, because reports on maritime activities remained fragmentary up to the last decade of the seventeenth century. Once Maryland became a royal province and the permanent English Board of Trade was established in 1696, "a new epoch opens" and the colonial policy became definite enough to yield continuous statistics on Maryland's shipping and ship-building.[5]

The following plan is followed in the presentation of the material on this subject: there are three major time periods, before 1634, from 1634 to 1675, and the last quarter of the century. Although Maryland was settled in 1634, it seems sufficiently relevant to the subject to give some data for the years prior to that date. The next division takes advantage of the usual quarters of a century and coincides with an increase in statistical information. Within each time period a topical treatment is used with the number of headings reaching the maximum in the last part of the century. Maritime activities were so intimately tied to most of the economic and political phases of Maryland that the bounding of this field of inquiry is troublesome. It is hoped that the inclusions and eliminations will seem justified.

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[5] For emphasis on this year 1696 see George L. Beer, *The Commercial Policy of England toward the American Colonies* (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, III, no. 2), New York, 1893, p. 131; Charles M. Andrews, *The Colonial Period of American History*, New Haven, 1934-1938, I, 206; III, ix-xiii. The proprietary government in Maryland was overthrown August 1, 1689, by "An Association in arms for the defense of the Protestant Religion, and for Asserting the Right of King William and Queen Mary to the Province of Maryland and all the English dominions." However, the colony did not come under the direct control of the Crown until its appointee, Governor Copley, arrived and first met the Provincial Council on April 6, 1692, *Archives*, VIII, 101-108, 263-280, 305. There was a short previous period, 1652-1658, during the Protestant Revolution in Maryland during which time Lord Baltimore was not continuously a *de facto* proprietor in administration.

BEFORE 1634.

Types of Vessels. Because from now on the names of various types of vessels will be used it is desirable to give some idea of what the names meant. A modern authority on seventeenth century American ships considered definitions "very loose and most unsatisfactory," and a thorough check of recognized sources certainly confirmed that judgment.[6] At the outset there was a distinction between boats and ships, the first classification covered water craft moved by oars or poles or a small sail, generally in length under twenty-five feet and of less than thirty tons burden, and used essentially in inland waters or protected coastal trade. Under the heading of "boats" were flat-boats, barges, shallops, sloops, and the smaller sizes of brigantines, barks (barques), and ketches.

The following definitions come from the standard eighteenth century reference on ships, *An Universal Dictionary of the Marine*, by William Falconer, London, 1789, with supplementary comments from *A New English Dictionary*, Oxford, 1888-1928.

Ship: "a general name given by seamen to the first rank of vessels which are navigated on the ocean." (Falconer)

Bark: a general name given to small ships, usually square sterned and with two or three masts. (Falconer and Oxford)

Brig or *brigantine*: a merchant ship with two masts, square rigged like a ship's fore-and-main-masts, but carrying also on her main-mast a lower fore-and-aft sail with a gaff and boom. (Falconer and Oxford)

Flyboat: "a fast sailing vessel" of some 40 tons (Oxford), but other records showed burdens of over 100 tons.

Hagboat: "a kind of vessel formerly used both as a man-of-war, and in the timber and coal trade . . . 'a huge vessel . . . built chiefly to fetch great masts.'" (Oxford)

Ketch: "a vessel . . . with two masts, viz., the main-mast and mizen-mast, and usually from 100-250 tons burthen." (Falconer)

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[6] Letter to author from M. V. Brewington, Berwyn, Pa., July 18, 1938.

Pink: a ship with a very narrow or round stern, originally a small coasting and fishing vessel, flat bottomed and with bulging sides. (Falconer and Oxford)

Pinnace: " a small vessel, navigated with oars and sails, having generally two masts which are rigged like those of a schooner, (i. e.) whose main-sail and fore-sail are suspended from gaffs reaching from the mast toward the stern; and stretched out below by booms." (Falconer). Often used as a tender.

Schooner: although this was an eighteenth century vessel, the rigging was used at times in the previous periods (see pinnace) and was a well known type. " A small boat with two masts, fore-and-aft rigged." (Falconer)

Shallop: " a sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner." (Falconer)

Snow: " generally the largest of all two-masted vessels." (Falconer)

Sloop: " a small one-masted, fore-and-aft rigged vessel . . . having a jib-stay and standing bowsprit, square sterned." (Oxford)[7]

Shipping in American Colonies. There was general agreement that the pinnace *Virginia* of 30 tons burden built at the mouth of the Kennebec River in Maine was the first vessel constructed by the English in America. But there was less agreement about its size. The minimum length was probably 30 feet with the maximum estimate double that, the proportionate beam would be from 10 feet to 14 feet; one author wrote of the vessel as a two master, another mentioned the sprit sail and jib. Certainly it was well built, because it was sailed to England and then put in the service of the Virginia Company of London.[8] Turning to the colony of Virginia on the James River, there was a record in 1611 of "one boat of 12 or 13 tons . . . also now, building a galley of 25 benches which will not be finished soon, as they had but little to begin with and only a few workmen." And two years later Captain Samuel Argoll reported that he repaired several ships and boats in a state of decay for lack of pitch and tar. Also he built a "stout shallop," a "fishing boat" and started a frigate which was finished a year later.[9]

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[7] See also, Captain John Smith, *The Sea-mans Grammar and Dictionary*, London, 1692; Francis Steinitz, *The Ship*, London, 1849; and for an informative treatment of the boat peculiar to Maryland waters, M. V. Brewington, *Chesapeake Bay Log Canoes*, Newport News, Va., 1937.

For the tons burden, number of tobacco hogsheads carried, guns mounted by such types of vessels, see Table IX, to appear in a later instalment.

[8] Alexander Brown, *The Genesis of the United States*, New York, 1890,

In point of time the next vessel of note was the *Onrust* (*Unrest*) built by Adriaen Block at the Dutch Fort Nassau near Castle Island in the Hudson about 1614. Rated at 16 tons, it had a 38 foot keel, an 11 foot beam, probably was slooped rigged and was fitted with lee boards.[10] A sturdy boat for the sturdy seamen who dominated ocean shipping in the world at that time. Then again material came from Virginia to indicate a slow growth in the construction of vessels and a more noticeable increase in the shipping. There was a note in 1619 of "onely one old friggott belonging to ye Sumer Ilandes, one shallop, one shippboate, and two small boats belonging to private men."[11] Toward the end of the same year there was a record of twelve ships sent to Virginia and it was rather probable that of that number were the eight which were described with more detail in another reference.[12] By 1621 "the number of Boats

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II, 192; Andrews, I, 92; Howard I. Chapelle, *The History of American Sailing Ships*, New York, 1935, p. 5.

[9] Brown, I, 520; II, 640-644.

[10] Andrews, III, 71; Chapelle, p. 6; J. Fenimore Cooper described the *Onrust* as the first decked vessel of which we have an account. *History of the Navy of the United States*, New York, 1856, p. 15. A picture is found in the *History of American Shipping*, by C. S. Hill, New York, 1883, p. 20.

[11] "Discourse of the Old Company," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, I, 157 (hereafter cited as *Va. M. H. B.*).

[12] "A Note of the Shipping, Men, &c., Sent to Virginia, 1619," *ibid.*, VI, 231. Edward D. Neill, *History of the Virginia Company of London*, Albany, 1869, p. 181, gave these data for the eight ships (two more were on the way):

tuns	persons	stock	tuns	persons	stock
70	51	..	200	120	..
100	71	..	240	153	..
150	36	52 kine, 4 mare	300	200	..
200	40	60 kine	350	200	..

was ten tymes multiplyed, and wch was much more, there were fower Shippes belonging to the Colonie."[13] That was also the year in which fishing and trading permits were granted to four boats of 200 tons, 60, 60, and 40 respectively, and the year in which the Virginia Company sent over twenty-five ship carpenters. Some shallops were made by those artisans but the Indian massacre and the climate so decreased their number and discouraged the rest that that immigration did not give a marked stimulation to Virginia ship-building.[14] By 1624 there were notes of active shipping, sometimes 17 sail in the James River at one time.[15]

As might be expected there was also ship-building and shipping at the other early American settlement, Plymouth in New England. When the Pilgrims landed it was reported that they put together a shallop, parts for which came with them in the Mayflower. Within five years a pinnace, two shallops and a large, strong lighter were built from native woods, and one of their largest shallops was sawed in two, a five to six foot section added, and then the whole boat suitably decked.[16]

Within the first four years of the fourth decade came a few more items to give evidence that the colonists from Maine to Virginia were finding it both necessary and profitable to provide their own vessels. On Richmond Isle off Cape Elizabeth, Maine, in 1631 or 1632, an English agent built "probably the first regular packet between the two worlds." [17] The Massachusetts area was busy, furnishing the often mentioned *Blessing of the Bay* of 30 tons built by Governor Winthrop at Mistick in 1631 as well as several shallops and sloops.[18] At Plymouth "a great and strong shallop" for fishing voyages was finished, and in 1633 at Medford the *Rebecca* of 60 tons slid down the ways to the expression of opinion that ships of any burden would be built from then on, though in fact the major movement did not get under way until after 1640.[19]

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[13] "Discourse of the Old Company," *Va. M. H. B.*, I, 159.

[14] Neill, p. 261; Philip A. Bruce, *Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*, New York, 1896, II, 429-431.

[15] "Discourse of the Old Company," *Va. M. H. B.*, I, 167.

[16] William B. Weeden, *Economic and Social History of New England, 1620-1789*, New York, 1891, pp. 93, 94. This record of shipping for the first quarter of the century seems pretty meagre for the colonies, but Englishmen were just beginning to think in terms of seriously challenging the Dutch supremacy. During the reign of James there were about 400 merchant ships in use of which only four were over 400 tons, and other trade routes claimed most of the vessels. The largest navy ship was 1,000 tons and the navy in that reign of twenty-two years although doubling in size increased its men-of-war numerically from 13 to 24. Anderson, II, 281-283; David Macpherson, *Annals of Commerce*, London, 1805, II, 156.

Also at that time there was a note of an extraordinary vessel the *New Netherland* of 800 tons(!) built by the Dutch on the Hudson "at an excessive cost," but that ship must be classed as doubtful because no other reference to it can be found.[20] For Virginia there was very little news. Bruce wrote that from 1632 to the middle of the century there were many evidences that small boats were built but no ships for ocean voyages.[21] It might be mentioned that Captain Fleet while trading with the Indians in the waters of the Chesapeake built a shallop and a boat of 16 tons.[22]

Length of Ocean Voyage. There were a few other items relative to shipping which should be noted before leaving the years prior to 1634. Although roundabout, stop-over voyages to the American colonies were at that time probably the rule rather than the exception, the several records of direct trips indicated surprising speed for the cumbersome vessels of the early seventeenth century. For instance in 1608 a ship left Jamestown on April 10th and arrived in England May 20th. Nine years later the longer East-West voyage was made by Captain Martin in five weeks.[23] Except for an occasional trip with unusually favorable winds the subsequent passages across the Atlantic did not appreciably better those records.

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[17] Weeden, p. 129.

[18] John Winthrop, *The History of New England*, ed. by James Savage, Boston, 1853, I, 69; Andrews, I, 512.

[19] Weeden, 124, 129. See also George F. Dow, "Shipping and Trade in Early New England," Massachusetts Historical Society, *Proceedings*, LXIV, 185-201.

[20] "Representation of New Netherland," *Narratives of New Netherland, 1609-1664*, ed. by J. Franklin Jameson, New York, 1909, p. 321.

[21] Bruce, II, 432; Andrews, I, 210.

[22] J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1879, I, 14-20. Capt. Fleet a year or so later helped the first adventurers to Maryland explore the Potomac, parley with some of the Indian chiefs and finally choose the site at St. Marys for the first permanent settlement.

Passenger and Freight Charges. Charges for passengers and freight from the colonies to the mother country quickly became fixed, at least on the minimum amounts. In 1630 the Virginia planters bitterly complained about £12 a ton freight for tobacco carried to England, a ton at that time and for many decades being deemed four hogsheads. As a result their Assembly in 1639-40 authorized the imposition of a fine by the Council on all ship masters charging over £6 a ton weight.[24] However, that act was more of a warning than an inflexibly applied rule, because after all a planter faced with the possibility of having his tobacco left on this side of the ocean was in a poor bargaining position. Bruce gave the range for freight charges for the century from £6-£16 a ton on shipments from Virginia; on merchandise from England to the colony it stayed around £3. Servants' passage was £6, though when such people became indented to the shipmaster in return for transportation false charges were often added which lengthened the period of service.[25] Other specific charges will be given later in these pages.

(*To be continued.*)

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[23] Neill, pp. 21, 113.

[24] Bruce, I, 450.

[25] *Ibid.*, I, 450-451, 631; II, 348.

NOTES ON AUGUSTINE HERMAN'S MAP.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

Augustine Herman finished his map in 1670 and William Faithorne engraved it in England. When Herman viewed the result he was not pleased. The map, he said bitterly, was "slobbered over by the engraver Faithorne, defiling the prints with many errors." In the two centuries that since have passed, existing sets of the original map have dwindled to just two in all the world, and these two show imperfections due to the work of time. Then too, many of the map names have grown obsolete as years have passed. Thus, by original errors and superadded obsolescence, one of the important source documents of early Maryland has grown difficult of understanding. Recently Mr. Kuethe has placed map students under obligation to him by indexing the map's nomenclature, bringing its contents within the scope of ready reference.[1] As a supplement to that index the following notes on local names are offered. They relate only to the region about the upper Bay which in 1658-74 formed the original county of Baltimore.

On the east side of Elk River, on a neck of land, Herman places the name *Bohemia M,* his own Bohemia Manor. Here, presumably, he slowly worked out his map draught in intervals between plantation management, trade ventures, and magisterial duties. The manor was surveyed in 1660 with 4,000 acres extent, patented in 1662, and enlarged by accretions in after years. Close by the manor's name is *Caecilton,* an intended town site at which in 1661 Herman planned to create a village. Lord Baltimore's approval was obtained and Philip Calvert obligingly waived his rights in a manor that he had already surveyed here. Nehemiah Covington and other Accomac men negotiated for settlement, but something went wrong and their scheme collapsed. In 1662 the site was declared open to others. On the north side of the neck, facing the main river, the map bears the word *Mill,* which possibly may be an engraver's error for "Hill." Neither word finds any support from the early land records, but as early as 1664 Herman had picked his mill site at the head of Bohemia River. On the inlet south of the neck is the imperfect legend *Bohem,* meaning Bohemia River. Herman wrote in 1681 that it was first called Oppoquimini River. The newer name appears in a survey in 1661 and Herman uses the name in a letter written about the same time. *Uelm Neck* is at the head of Bohemia River where two branching creeks form a small neck. In his will of 1665 Herman calls it Middle Neck. The term used on the map is not found elsewhere. One of the branching creeks, called *Smiths Cr,* is Little Bohemia Creek of today. In 1666 William Smith took up the tract Vulcan's Rest, located "on the south branch of Bohemiah River on the south side the branch." In 1682 the creek is mentioned by this name in the rent rolls. Near the creek lies *Browning,* the plantation of John Browning, whom Herman in 1665 made an executor of his will. Abraham Morgan sold this land in 1663 to Thomas Browning, who died soon afterward and left it to his son John. The latter sold it in 1672 to Richard Nash. Lower on Bohemia River is *Poplas Neck,* meaning the Poplar Neck plantation. William Fisher, a Virginia chirurgeon, took up 1,000 acres here and by a resurvey in 1666 merged two other tracts with his own to form the 1,400-acre Poplar Neck tract. He sold the enlarged tract in 1667 to Henry Ward. The stream *Bak R* on the upper side of the manor neck means Back River. In surveys of 1664 it is called Bohemia Back Creek, while in early deeds it is often called Back River. The modern map calls it Back Creek. Near its head Herman places *Small hop,* which means the Small Hopes tract of 1,500 acres surveyed in 1664 for Herman. In 1671, after the map was made, Herman got a new patent for the tract, renaming it Misfortune. At the mouth of Back

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[1] "A Gazetteer of Maryland, A. D. 1673," by J. Louis Kuethe, in volume XXX, page 310, of this magazine.

River is *Bocker,* indicating the plantation of Edward Booker, who took up 500 acres here in 1664, naming it the Booker tract. In 1671 Booker's widow and son sold the land to Rowland Williams.

The main stream of Elk River is shown as rising near *Yron Hill,* now in Delaware. In 1661 an Indian party, incensed by the killing of one of their number by a colonist, retaliated by killing four traveling colonists at Iron Hill. For a time the affair disturbed intercolonial relations. One of the victims was Sepherin Hack, of whom more will be said later. Herman places few names along the Elk's main stream. He shows *Plum Pt* and *Stonie Pt* as landmarks on the west side. His Plum Point still shows as such on the modern map. The only mention in the earlier land records is a reference to Plum Point Creek in a survey of 1681. Stony Point seems nowhere noticed in the early records. It is the present Oldfield Point. Herman places two manors, *Baltemore M* and *Caecil M,* on the west side of the Elk. Neither of these is noticed in early land records. In 1669 the surveyor-general was ordered to lay out in each county, for the lord proprietary, two manors of 6,000 acres each. Similar orders were made in 1670 and 1671. The names given by Herman seem to identify these as such proprietary manors. At the mouth of the Elk the word *Turky* indicates the Turkey Point plantation of 1,000 acres surveyed in 1658 for Richard Wright. The Provincial Court records reveal a contract made by Wright at this time for an imposing dwelling which must have been intended for his new plantation. However, the builder broke his contract. Wright removed to Virginia after a time and died there about 1663. Across the river from Wright's place is *Grove,* on the neck between the Elk and the Sassafras. It is a 1,000-acre tract taken up in 1658 by Philip Calvert. Calvert sold it in 1665 to Colonel Richard Low of Virginia and in 1670 it was deeded to the trader Abraham Wild and his partner. The legend *Caecil C* runs across the Elk River region, meaning Cecil County. When Herman planned the Caecilton settlement in 1661 with Lord

Baltimore's approval, the latter agreed to erect a new county. The collapse of the town project prevented county creation at the time and Cecil County did not exist until 1674, four years after the map was made. Herman's insertion of a non-existent county on his map seems to be merely a reminder to his lordship of past promises.

On the north side of the Sassafras appear three plantations. Farthest up the river is *Worlds end,* 500 acres taken up in 1665 by Francis Child. It was sold by him in 1667 to the tailor Richard Leake and by Leake was sold in 1670 to Thomas Howell. Lower on the river is *Hockston,* which seems to mean the Hack's Town tract. First taken up in 1658 by Sepherin Hack (the rent roll calls him Stephen) it passed in 1661 to Doctor George Hack when Sepherin was killed at Iron Hill, and the new owner patented it as Hack's Town. Hack and Herman had been associated at Accomac in former years. Close by Hockston is *Hatton.* Here Godfrey Harmar took up two tracts in 1658 and sold them later to John Hatton, merchant at Severn River. Hatton died in 1663. Appearances indicate that Hatton laid out a town site, for in 1669 the governor named the "town land in Sassafrax River" as a port for unloading freight. In 1671 the port is specifically described as "the land late of Mr. Hatton." Hatton's heir was a brother in England and in 1671 he took measures to obtain possession of the land. On the south side of Sassafras is *Turnys Cr,* modern Turner Creek. Richard Turney took up 1,000 acres here, with the name Buckingham, probably in 1658. He died in the winter of 1659-60 and in 1661 the Provincial Court ordered his land sold for the benefit of creditors. Turney's Creek is mentioned in 1665 in rent roll entries and is frequently mentioned later in deeds. Below Turney's Creek is *Bennits Cr,* modern Lloyd Creek. Richard Bennet became owner of Buckingham plantation after Turney's death and in 1665 he acquired other nearby lands. He died in 1667, leaving ownership to his wife and daughter, from whom it passed later to Richard Bennet Junior. In 1668 "Mr. Bennets Creek" is mentioned in the land records. *Howels Pt* is at the river mouth on its south side. Here Nathaniel Utie took up Dale Town tract, 300 acres, in 1658. From him it passed to Captain Thomas Howell, who merged other land by resurvey into the new Dale Town plantation of 700 acres and made it his home.

South of Sassafras River mouth *Steel Bone Cr* flows into a small bay. In the early land records the creek is Steelpone Creek and the bay is Steelpone Bay, both mentioned in records of 1659. The modern form Stillpond Creek is of later origin. Churn Creek, lying near Steelpone, is shown by Herman but left unnamed. It often appears in the land records from 1661 onward. South of Steelpone Bay appears *Beacon Bay,* more often called Bacon Bay in early deeds. Development began here in 1658 when Governor Fendall and Captain Cornwallis took up lands on its shores. On the north side of the bay is *Woorten,* meaning Worton Manor, 2,300 acres, taken up in 1658 by Henry Meese and sold in 1660 to Colonel Edward Carter of Virginia, an investor in scattered Maryland tracts. Close by the manor is *Salsbury Cr,* the Worton Creek of early records. William Salisbury appears in this vicinity in 1668, and in 1671 he took up the 200-acre Falmouth tract, selling it in 1673. On the southern side of the bay is *Beacon Cr.* Here Governor Josias Fendall took up his 2,000-acre Great Oak Manor in 1658 and thereafter the deed records use the name Fendall's Creek for the stream. But Fendall fell into political disgrace in 1659 when he headed a revolt against the proprietor. The careful Herman therefore prefers to call this stream Beacon Creek. Fendall sold his manor in 1669 to John Vanheek. South from Beacon Creek is *Farlo Cr,* now called Farley or Fairlee Creek. Here Captain Thomas Howell in 1659 took up the 650-acre tract Fairlee "on the south side of Fendall's Creek." James Brown later acquired title and by resurvey in 1674 created Fairlee Manor of 1,900 acres.

At the head of the Chesapeake are *Palmers Ile* and *Conquest Pt* at the mouth of the Susquehanna, and *North east R* to the eastward. Palmer's Island, named about 1624 from its English owner, has a history of its own as a trading place. Conquest Point is the site of Fort Conquest, built in 1643 during troubles with the tribesmen. Palmer's Island and North East River were the northern bounds of the great Susquehanna land cession of 1652 which opened the upper Bay to settlement. Henry Meese had a survey of Palmer's Island in 1658 and John Wheeler took up land on North East River in 1659. Fort Conquest seems to have had some continuity, for in 1664 a letter is dated from the place. Upstream on the Susquehanna the map shows *Ocktoraaro* and *Canoonawengh,* modern Octoraro and Conowingo Creeks. Octoraro appears in the records in 1678 when local lands were surveyed. Conowingo is mentioned in a survey of 1688 in the rent rolls. *Mount Arra* lies on the western side of the Susquehanna. In 1657 Philip Calvert, Henry Meese, and Nathaniel Utie jointly located 3,000 acres here as Mount Traveirs tract. Afterward the group allowed the land to revert to the proprietor. Herman seems to have confused this with the Mount Ararat tract, taken up in 1664 by Thomas Griffith on the east side of the river and farther upstream.

South from the Susquehanna is *Swane Cr,* modern Swan Creek. Here Godfrey Harmar and James Robinson took up lands in 1658 and 1659. Their first tract was Harmar's Swan Town. Some Dutch settlers moved into the district. One of them was murdered by Indians in 1663, causing widespread alarm. Next southerly is *Mischitto Cr,* readable with difficulty but identifiable as Mosquito Creek. In the records the name appears in a survey of 1661 for Colonel Edward Carter. The single word *Spes* represents the Spes Utia grant in 1658 to Colonel Nathaniel Utie, previously known as Bear Island. The rent rolls mention also a survey in 1658 to John Collett for land at Spesutia Creek. In the distorted term *Ruody Cr* may be recognized Romney Creek, usually called Rumley Creek in the earlier records. Here George Utie in 1658 took up the 300 acres in Utie's Rumnye tract. Rumley Marsh is mentioned in 1659.

Bush River has four local names. At the river head is *Collets Neck,* which does not appear in the older records. John Collett owned several tracts on the north side of Bush River. This neck seems to be in the Collett's Point tract of 400 acres surveyed in 1668 and described as "on the eastward side of Bush River between the northwest branch and the middle branch." At *Huntinge C,* for Hunting Creek, the Huntingworth tract was taken up in 1659 by Abraham Hollman, but not until 1668 is the creek mentioned. It is the modern Sod Creek, to which Herman gives a length wholly contrary to fact. *Baltemore Towne* appears near the river entrance on the north side. The provincial records mention in 1668 a recent executive order on town sites. In 1669 the governor names twelve ports for unloading freight, one being "the town land in Bush River," for which no name is given. In 1671 a revised list of the cargo ports describes the site as "the land late of Thomas Samson in Bush River," still using no town name. The county deed records do not indicate any actual town here. On the south side of the river mouth is the incomplete word *Colli.* John Collier bought land in this vicinity in 1662 and in 1663 took up 100 acres more "a little within the river." He was a fellow justice of Herman in 1665 in the county court. In 1666 he acquired 150 acres "at the mouth of Bush River, being the nethermost point of the said river."

At the head of Gunpowder River is *Winbos Pt,* by some believed to be an Indian name but more probably a distorted form of Winley's Point. Richard Windley or Winley in 1666 was a land owner lower on the river, but in 1667 he took up Windley's Forest tract at the upper part. In 1683 the rent rolls mention Windley Branch, which is said to flow into Bird's River. Close by is *Sims Pt,* owned by Richard Sims, who took up the 100-acre tract Love Point in 1672 and added to it by purchase the adjoining Swanson tract of 100 acres. Just below Sims Point is *Taylors Cr,* where were located the lands of John Taylor, also a fellow justice of Herman, and the father-in-law of Sims and Windley. In 1661 Taylor appears in the records as taking up the Taylor's Mount tract and in the same year he is a justice of the county. Herman exaggerates the size of the creek. Next below is *Fosters Cr,* where, in 1661, Matthew Goldsmith and Edward Foster took up the 200 acres of Goldsmith's Neck tract. Here Edward and John Foster made their home, and here John killed an Indian in 1661, thereby causing the Iron Hill massacre. By 1666, when Goldsmith sold his interest, the place had come to be known as Foster's Neck, and in 1667 a survey mentions Foster's Creek. Still lower on the river is *Elck Cr,* mentioned first in the rent rolls in 1674 and in the deed records in 1680. It is the modern Canal Creek. John Collett owned the Elk Neck tract here in 1664 and the younger John Collett had a resurvey of it. In 1680 Michael Judd acquired land at the creek and soon after established a boat-building plant here. Just below Elk Creek is *Deep Cr* and close by is *Sandex.* The creek is mentioned in the land records in 1667 and in 1671 and is said to be modern Wright's Creek. The name Sandex perhaps means modern Swaredick Creek, called Seredick Creek in a deed record of 1683, but if that be the identity the name appears out of place. Out from the mouth of Gunpowder River is *Pooles Ile,* whose name is believed to be a corruption of Powell's Isles, a name given by Captain John Smith to the islets of these parts. In 1659 the island was surveyed for the English shipmaster Captain Robert Morris, who traded in the Bay. By his influence, no doubt, it was made in 1668 one of the ports for freight delivery, it being the only one in Baltimore County. This distinction was lost in 1669, but Morris kept the island as long as he lived. South of Poole's Island and just outside of the Patapsco is *Hupper's Ile.* The county deed records show that in these early years the Gunpowder entrance was deemed to extend southward to the Patapsco. In this island may be recognized Hooper's Island of 100 acres taken up in 1659 by George Goldsmith and described as "making the south side Gunpowder River." In 1669 Goldsmith's widow conveyed the island, now called 75 acres, to Captain Thomas Todd, who held it until his death in 1677. It is modern Hart

Chariot Glasses Seventeen and a half Inches by twenty Speak to Mess^{rs} Nash and sons to have them full that, as the last ones sent in were Smaller than sent in for and I was obliged to have new Frames made on purpose for them. I Last year wrote you of the 28th October Inclosing an Invoice of Goods for the Company. But find by your Last that Letter had not Reached you when the Ships sailed, if it has since and you have Shipped the Goods send me now but half the Goods wrote for or mentioned in this Invoice

I hope M^{r} Dulany has made the Purchase of M^{r} Hyde of Land for the Baltimore Company, tho you have not mentioned his having Called for my Proportion of the money if he has not Pray if you have an opportunity mention it to him. I send you Inclosed Bills of Exchange amounting to £289 if Good Pass to my account if not send under Protest by the first opportunity. I did not Draw on you Last year Payable to Lord Baltimore But shall this year have occasion I believe to Draw on you Payable to Mess^{rs} Steuart and Company for about £50. Hope the Bills mentioned above are Good and that you will have the Cash in hand before my Drauft Reaches you The Markets for Pig and Barr are so unpromising that I must sell in the Country to Prepare for next years Remittance I Expected this year to have Received more Bills But have been Disappointed, Tho may Receive some time Enough to send by some of the Late ships Please to make Insurance on the Goods wrote for that In case of Loss I may Draw my Principal and Charges. I this summer made an Excursion as far as Boston in order to Escape my Troublesome annual visitant the fever and Ague but had not Been Returned to Annapolis four Days before I was siezed with it in a more violent manner than at any of its former attacks and it still keeps Possession of me I hope the Climate you Live in is Kinder to you and yours and that you are not Exempt only from that Disorder But Injoy health and all its satisfactions which I most sincerely wish you and yours and am

Dear Sir your most obedient Servant

C. C.

Annapolis September 27th 1762

To Mr William Anderson Merchant in London	
To Jonathan Plowman on Sydenham and Hodgson.	£200
To Robert Swan on Neilson and Carlisles GlasGow Payable in London	89
	£289

Septr 30th ℘ Captain Curling

℘ Mr Buckanan the Merchant
℘ Ditto to put on board a man of War at Virginia

Gentlemen

Yours of the 9th of April Last I have but that mentioned to have been sent by the Fauguier with my Account Current is not yet Come to hand. I am no Tobacco maker if I were I Promise you that you should not have Reason to Complain for want of your share of it And the markets at Home from the Inattention of the Merchants there to our Interest are so unpromising for Pig and Bar Iron that I am Determined to Risk the sale of mine in the Country and Purchase Bills Rather than Ship. I Can by no means Account for the fall of Bar Iron but from the Fickleness of your Navy Board or other Purchasers No Person Can have any Dependance on a Trade or Customers that seem to be actuated by Caprice or Whim only.

I sincerely wish the Successes of this year may Produce a Peace by next Spring otherwise Between the Great Expences with which our Trade is Burthened and the Disposition at Home to Discredit and Depreciate Everything that we send from hence I do not see how we Can Subsist I shall be Glad to hear that Markets alter so that a Person may with any share of Prudence venture his Property to them

With Sincerest Respects

I am Gentlemen your most Hble Servt

C. C.

Annapolis September 28th 1762.

To Mess^{rs} Capel and Osgood
Hanbury Merchants in London
ꝑ Captain Curling
ꝑ M^{r} Buchanan
ꝑ Ditto to put on
Board a Man of War

Sir

I sent you by the Last fleet a Bill of M^{r} Jonathan Plowmans on Sydenham and Hodgson for £200 and Robert Swans on Neilson and Carlisles Glasgow Payable in London for £89.. 0.. 0.. shall be Glad to hear they Reached you and were paid

Pray if M^{r} Dulany has not made the Purchase of Hydes Land for the Company put him in mind of it as a matter of some Consequence to us I am with the sincerest wishes for the welfare of you and yours

Dear Sir your most H^{ble} Servant

C. C.

Annapolis Maryland
Jan^{ry} 24th 1763

To M^{r} William Anderson
Merchant in London
ꝑ Captain Lovering who
goes Passenger in Capt.
Andrews Ship for Bristol

Dear Sir

I Received yours of March 4th Covering Plowman's Protest, for your Care in which I am much obliged. I have I believe secured myself well here I thought the Bill a very Good one and am sorry it was not paid. But what ever by this failing you are in Advance for me shall be Paid by the fall Ships as I Receive Interest Here for any sums I advance to others

I shall not be against your Charging the same to me for what you are in Advance for me at any time

With affectionate Compliments to all yours

I am D^r^ Sir your M^o^ H^ble^ servant

C. C.

Annapolis June 1st 1763

To M^r^ William Anderson
Merchant in London
p^r^ M^r^ Jas. Maccubbin

Sir

I shall Ship you on Board Captain Love Ten Tons of Barr Iron Please to make Insurance for me that in Case of Loss I may Draw Clear of all Charges one hundred and Sixty Pounds

I am Sir y^r^ most Humble Serv^t^

C. C.

Annapolis August 1st 1763

To M^r^ William Anderson Merchant
in London
p^r^ Cap^t^ Brooke & Montgomerie
Sent to Balt. to go by Capt. Richardson
Aug^t^ 28th 1763.

Sir

I shall Ship you on Board the Hazzard Capt. Adam Coxen fifteen Tons of Barr Iron

Please to make Insurance on Her for me so that in Case of Loss I may Draw Clear of all Charges two Hundred and forty Pounds

I am Sir Your most Humble Serv^t^

Cha. Carroll

Annapolis July 20th 1763

To Mr William Anderson
Merchant in London
⅌ Brooke & Montgomerie
Sent to Balt. to go }
by Capt. Richardson }

Dear Sir

I Received yours of the 4th of April ⅌ Montgomerie with all the Goods Safe as also yours Inclosing Mr Daniel Dulanys Receipt for one Hundred Pounds My Proportion for the Purchase of Hides Land with which have Credited your Account.

You will Herewith Receive Bill of Lading for Tons of barr Iron and a Certificate for the same it must Clear me Seventeen pounds ⅌ Ton or I shall be a Loser as I could sell in the Country for thirty two Pounds Currency.

I send you also Bills Lading for two Hhds Tobacco ⅌ Montgomerie you will Receive more on my Account ⅌ Coxen or Love or some other of your Eastern shore Ships.

Peggy Joins with me in Returning you and our Cousins sincere thanks for your Kind wishes and Compliments. My Cousin Anderson will by this opportunity Receive a Letter from Her Please to send me by any of your Ships Coming Convenient the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice for my own family use marked $\overset{4}{\underset{x|x}{)|(}}$ and make Insurance on them so that in Case of Loss I may Draw Clear the Costs and Charges.

I believe Peggy has mentioned something about the Ladys Part of the Invoice in Her Letter to her Cousin the measure for her shoes I send Inclosed. I have seen Rich silk flowered Brocades (I think they Called them) with a Light Gold Sprig, or flower or Point wove or Embrodered among the flowered Part of the Silk they were in fashion when I was in England but whether so now or no I know not if they are I would have the full Dressed suit wrote for of such I suppose may be Got very Genteel for about two Guineas ⅌ yard.

I am much obliged to you for your Intimation of Tarr water as of Service in fever and ague Cases I have as yet Escaped my visit and am in Hopes I shall this year Baffle it as the usual time of its Return is Past and I am I think Heartier than I have been this Long time if I Percieve any approaches of it shall Try your Medicine. Pray Remember me Affectionately to all with you

I am Dr Sir Yr most Humble Servant

Annapolis Septt 2d 1763 Chas Carroll
To Mr William Anderson mercht in London
ꝑ Capt. Coxen and Love

Invoice of Goods sent inClosed in a Letter to Mr William Anderson Merchant in London Dated September 2d 1763.

4
)|(
x|x

6 pieces of Best osnabrigs
6 Ditto Rolls
1 Ditto Best Sprig Linen
2 Ditto of Irish Linen @ 5/ ꝑ yard
2 Ditto of Dowlass
25℔ of Brown and Coloured Thread
4 pieces of Welsh Cotton
2 Ditto Blue Half thick
2 Ditto fearnought
1 Ditto Green Livery Cloth
1 Ditto Scarlet Shalloon
3 ounces of Scarlet Mohair
1 piece of Matchcoat Blankets
2 Dozn mens felt Hats
12 pair of womens Blue yarn Hose
3 pair of mens white Silk Hose
3℔ of souching Tea Bohea
3℔ Green Tea
2℔ Best Hyson Do
6 Loaves Double refined Sugar
6 Ditto Single – – Ditto
3 ozs Mace 3 Do Cinnamon 3 Do Nutmeg 3 Do Cloves.
3℔ of Ginger

6 Scrubing Brush Heads

6 Broom Ditto

40m 8^{d} 20^{m} 10^{d} 14℔ to the thousand nails flat Points

10m 20^{d} nails 22℔ to the thousand

1m 2^{d} flooring brads

4 Brass Knobed Chamber Door Locks.

4 pair of HL Hinges for Chamber Doors

6 D° of H Hinges for Inside window Shutters Screws for the Hinges

2 Dozen Sickles

1 five Quart Bell metal Skillet and Cover

1 Copper fish Kittle with fish Plate and Cover

60 pains of Glass 8 by 10

3 Glass stands of Different Sizes for the Middle of a Table and Glasses for Syllabubs Sweet meats &c. Sufficient.

2 Dozen wine Glasses

6 wine and water D°

4 Quart Decanters

4 Pint D°

2 Large 3 or 4 Quart Decanters or Strong Glass Juggs for bringing in water or China Juggs if to be Got of the Size.

one Fashionable Ladies Gold watch Chased with a Chain and Equipage Suitable

one full Dressed Ladies Suit of Cloths of Rich white Ground Brocade if Can be got and fashionable with a slight Gold Sprig or flower Interspersed/ send in a yard of the same to spare.

A Suitable Laced Head Dress and Ruffles and Handkerchief &c of Lace about two Guineas ⅌ yard/ a shade or thin mantle

A Suitable Stomacher and Bows and a pair of Shoes

one Leather mount fan about a Guinea and Half.

1 Fashionable Silk Hat.

2 Fashionable Head flowers.

2 Caps D°

2 Suits of Ribbon with Stomachers

1 Stomacher made with blond Lace and flowers

3 yards of Ribbon to suit Ditto

1 Light stone or Paste Necklace or Solitaire which is most fashionable about 5 or 6 Guineas

1 piece of very fine Humhums

1 piece of fine Long Lawn or Kenting

1 ounce of fine Cambrick thread

4 D° 12^{d} thread

4 D° 18^{d} D°

4 D^{o} 2/ D^{o}
4 D^{o} 3/ D^{o}
4 D^{o} 4/ D^{o}
6 pair of best Kid Gloves
6 Ditto of D^{o} mitts
2 Ditto of black silk D^{o}
2 pair of fine white silk Hose.
2 D^{o} of fine India Cotten D^{o}
2 D^{o} of thread D^{o}
2 D^{o} of Black Satin Shoes
4 D^{o} of Black Russel D^{o}
3m best Minnikin Pins
3m Short whites
3m Midlings
The Best Book of Cooking Published
A Small marble morter for family use with Proper Pestle
1 Ream of the best Cutt writing Paper.

Sir

Captain Love Could Take in but Half the Iron sent to him on my Account the Rest about five Tons is Shipt on Board Captain Henry McLachlan the Elizabeth and Mary in Chester River Consigned to you I Desire you will make Insurance for me on Her that in Case of Loss I may Draw Eighty Pounds Clear of all Charges. I must Have full Ten Tons in Both the Ships Love and McLachlan any Loss I Expect will be made up to me out of the other Iron Sent in Love

I made out a Certificate for Ten Tons in Love in Case they should at the Custom House Dispute that. I now send you another by him for five you may Present Either to them

You will Receive by Love Ten Hh^{ds} of Tobacco marked C. C. Hope they will Come to a Good Market. I must Have a Deduction of Premium on Insurance on five Tons in Love as he Carrys only five Tons and I Desired by my Letter of the first of August Last Insurance to be made on him for Ten Tons with Compliments to you all

I am Dear Sir Y^{r} most Humble Servant

Cha. Carroll

Annapolis September 28th 1763

To Mr William Anderson
Merchant in London
℔ Captain Love in
the Elza and Mary

Sir

I shall Ship you in the Elizabeth and Mary Capt. McLachlan five Tons of Barr Iron Please to make Insurance on Her for me that in Case of Loss I may Draw the Sum of Eighty Pounds Clear of all Charges. I suppose the Insurers will Deduct the Premium on the five Ton of Barr that Love Left out

I send you Bill Lading for five Tons of Barr and Ten Hhds Tobacco ℔ Love.

I am Sir your most Humble Servant

Cha: Carroll

Annapolis September
29th 1763

℔ Capt. Craymer
To Mr Willm Anderson Mercht
in London

Gent

I shall Ship you in your Ship the Unity Capt. Richard Watts now in Patuxent five Tons of Barr and five Tons of Pigg Iron. Please to make Insurance for me on the said Vessell there and thence to the Port of London that in Case of Loss I may Draw Clear of all Charges one Hundred and five Pounds

I am Gentlemen Yr mo. hble Servt

Chas Carroll

Annapolis Maryland October
12th 1763

To Messrs Anthony Bacon
and Company Merchants in London
ꝑ Captain Smith }
ꝑ Capt. Spencer }

Sir

Inclosed I send you Bill of Lading for five Tons of barr Iron on board the Eliza and Mary Captain Henry McLachlan and a Certificate of its being Plantation made a Bill of Lading for fifteen Tons of barr Iron on board Coxen And also an Invoice of Goods for my Account this year for the Baltimore Company which please to send by the first of your Ships Convenient to Annapolis and Patapsco marked as in Invoice And Insured so that in Case of Loss I may Draw the Cost and Charges I wrote for a Ladys watch and would have you Tend to it and set in Gold and Cut on Cornelian or other Hard Stone the Coat of Arms Inclosed being the Tilghmans Quartered with mine which you have or it may be Got at the Heralds office Inclosed I send a Letter for Mr Worsely a Clergyman in Yorkshire Prebend I believe of York and have Desired him to apply to you for about ten or twelve pounds on my Account I shall be obliged if you'l order the Letter to be put into the Post office and pay the money to Mr Worsely or his order.

I hope my barr Iron and Tobacco this year will Pay the Ballance that Remains due to you and near Satisfy for all the Goods wrote for if not Remittances shall be made next year to Decharg any this Due to the Shopkeepers

I am Dear Sir your most Humble Servant

Annapolis Maryland October 25th C. Carroll
1763

To Mr William Anderson
Merchant in London } pr Captn Watson

P. S. I send you Mr R. Lloyds Bill on Yrself for £24 with wch Please to Cr my Acct pr Mclachlan & Watson

Invoice of Goods for Baltimore Company sent Inclosed in a Letter to M^r William Anderson Merchant in London Dated the 25^{th} of October 1763

B
X

700	Ells of the best osnabrigs	
2	pieces Irish Linnen	@ 12^d
2	Ditto	@ 16^d
2	Ditto	@ 18^d
1	Ditto	@ 20^d
1	Ditto	@ 2/
2	Ditto Check	
3	Ditto roles	
1	Ditto brown holland	
1	piece of Matchcoat Blankets	
1	Ditto of Fearnought	
4	Ditto of best Kendal Cotton	
½	Dozen yarn Rugs	
20m	20^d Nails	
5m	20^d Ditto	
10m	8 Ditto	
1	Steel plate X Cutt Saw	
½	Dozen Stock Locks Sorted	
1	Dozen Smiths files Sorted	
1	Dozen X Cutt saw files Sorted	
1	Ditto hand Saw D° D°	
1	Smiths bellows	
2	Dozen Stag Cutteaus	
1	Dozen Pen knives	
1	Dozen Knifes and forks	
4	Lancets in 2 fish Skin Cases	
1	Doz. Augers sorted and 1 Doz. sail needles.	
2	Gross perch Hooks one Doz. perch Lines	
2	Large Tinn funnels 4 small funnels	
½	Dozen Shoe Brushes	
½	Dozen Scrubing Brushes	
½	Dozen hair brooms	
½	Dozen Cloths brushes	
1	Dozen horn Combs	
1	Dozen Ivory Ditto	
2	Dozen bed Cords	

3 faggots English Steel
2t blistered Dº
1 Dozen frying Pans
2 Dozen hair Seives
4℔ fig Indico
3 Large bull hides oyled but not Curryed
the Leather to be as thick as any can be got
2 Flanders bed ticks Bolsters and Pillows

Gent

That I may not be Mistaken in my Proposals made on the Petition of the Gentlemen of Elk Ridge I now send them to you on paper. I Proposed that five pounds Currency should be paid me for Every Lot or half acre of Ground Condemned for the Town for my Right to the ore and of Digging at any time for and Carrying the same according to the Reserve in the Deed This you say is too much if there should be no ore on the Land I allow it and I say if there should be ore found on the Land it may be much too Little—to obviate that therefore I Propose that nothing should be Given to me on the Condemnation or by agreement but that I should have a Right that if at any time Hereafter by Digging Cellars wells or otherwise upon Each Lot ore should appear or be suspected that I should have the same Privileges mentioned in the Deed of Entering Getting it and Carrying off and that if I should Sink for ore out of the Town or Condemnation and should find any and the vein or Bed of ore should Lead me into the Town that I might have a Right of following it According to the Reserve so that if no ore appears I Can have nothing you say there is no Probability of finding ore on the flat then there will be no Probability of my Disturbing the Possessors under the Condemnation. As to the three Acres I hold there I farther Proposed to have the Choice of one Lot or one half acre out of them (as I supposed that Previlege would be allowed me by the act) and to take fifteen pounds Currency ⅌ Lot for the Remainder of them at one half acre ⅌ Lot and five pounds Currency more for the Right of ore as above—so that my Lots at one half acre ℘ Lot would stand the Takers up at twenty pounds Currency Each which I think much to Cheap as I have been offered fifty pounds Sterling for one of them only but I Proposed this valuation to take Effect if the other did so that the whole might be adjusted otherwise to be void and to be no Regulation to the Commissioners or Jury in the valuing of them. The above Proposals I make not from any Suspicion I have of the Commissioners or Jurys acting Partially in not Giving me the full value of my Reserves if they Knew it or Could see it but from Conviction that they Cannot Judge of it without haveing the Ground opened and the Contents Shewn to them which is a hardship that I Hope will not be now Imposed upon me.

Tho' I Direct this to you it is Intended for the Perusal of any other of the Petitioners.

I am Gentlemen your most Humble Servant

Cha. Carroll

November 10th 1763

To Messrs Henry Griffith, Henry Ridgely &c.

Gent

Inclosed I send you Bill Lading for five Tons of barr and five of Pig on Board your Ship the Unity Captain Richard Watts and Certificate of the same being Plantation made Yours of the 10th of August last Came to Hand with my Account Curent I am sorry my Pigg Iron sold so Low hope that and the Barr at Present sent will Come to a better market the Pigg I Could sell here for £5.. 5s.. 0d Sterling ℘ Ton it must Clear me that with you or I shall be a Loser and I hope that the Price of our barr is Equal to the Swedish as it is not in the Least Inferior to it in Quality I am

With Esteem Gent your most Hble Servant

Cha: Carroll

Annapolis Maryland
December 3d 1763 Bill Lading pr Ritchie

To Messrs Anthony Bacon
and Company Merchants
in London

Sir

Inclosed I send you Bill of Lading pr five Tons of Bar Iron Shipped you in the Eliza & Mary Capt. Henry Mclaughlan

I am Sir

Annapolis Decr Yr mo Hble Servt
2d 1763 C. C.

To Mr William Anderson
Merchts in London

Sir

Please to send me by the very first Ship Coming up the Bay Convenient to Annapolis a Ladys Velvet Large Cloak or Cardinal of a fashionable Colour and Lined with Shag or fur as it is for winter wear.

I am Sir your most Humble Servant

Annapolis Maryland May 13th C. C.
1764

To Mr William Anderson
Merchant in London
ꝑ the Post to New York to go in the Packet

Sir

There was an Application by Mr Norman Bruce for a warrant under the Proclamation to take up the Land Included in

Reads; Certificate Suggesting that I had not in my Certificate taken up the whole of the Land that was Liable I Entered a Caveat against a grant of such warrant, and as I understood the matter was Postponed till the Surveyor that Returned my Certificate should be Examined But I find that M^r^ Bruce Has since obtained the warrant.

Notwithstanding my Caveat without any Examtion of the Surveyor giving notice to me or Hearing what I have to urge against it. This Clandestine Proceeding I must Look upon as Partial and unjust and as there is a Caveat Entered sometime ago by Mr Bruce against my obtaining Patent on my Certificate I Desire to Know How Long that Caveat is to continue in force that if I find I am to be farther Injured by being Longer Kept out of my Land I may set forth the whole matter to the Governor. And I do Desire that any order that is made Relative to it may be Entered in writing since Verbal orders are so little Regarded

I am Sir Yr Hble Servt

C. C.

June 30th 1764

To Mr Wm Steuart Clerk of Land office

Sir

Some time ago there Came into this Province one Charles Peale Eldest son of the Reverend Charles Peale Rector of Edith Westor in the County of Rutland and Heir in Tail to the manor of Wotton in oxfordshire the Estate of Charles Wilson Doctor of Physic who Died at Stamford in Lincolnshire in March 1724 the said Charles Peale married in this Country and Left many Children now Here the Eldest son is Called Charles Wilson Peale who by Information from his Friends in England Has now a Right to the Manor of Wotton the Estate of the said Doctor Charles Wilson the Last Letter he Received was from one Digbie Dated Minehead Somersetshire a Copy of which you have Inclosed. I Request that Inquiry may be made in the affair and who is in Possession of the Estate and by w^{t} Title Information may be had of Charles Peales Family I suppose from the Place of which his Father was Rector and from Digbies Family. I do not think there is much Dependance to be Placed on the Captains Letter But I suppose there may be some Discreet Persons of his Family from whom some Light into the affair may be had The papers I send you over to shew the Title of Charles Peales son have been made out and Authenticated some time and Lodged in Different Hands here that have abused them and Tore off the Great Seal But However will shew what he Can Prove and if from any Information you Can gain there be any Incouragement to Prosecute the affair Fresh may be made out and sent over and the Proper Steps may be Taken The young fellows Circumstances are but Low he sends over three Guineas which he hopes may be Sufficient to Defray the Expences of and Satisfy for any Trouble that may be taken in making the Inquiry and getting Information of the Circumstances of the Estate and if he finds accounts Turn out so that he may Have any Good Prospect of succeeding in the Pursuit he may Get some Friends that may Enable him to go through the affair. I shall be obliged to you for a Line Relating to the above as soon as you make any Progress in it and am with Respect

Sir your mo. h^{ble} Serv^{t}
C. C.

Annapolis Maryland
July 11th 1764

To M^{r} Twinihoe
Attorney at Law
London

(*To be continued.*)

DOCUMENTS CONCERNING CHARLES WILLSON PEALE.

The letter of Barrister Carroll to an attorney in London which concludes the foregoing installment from the former's letter-book affords occasion for the publication of depositions found among the provincial records at Annapolis which appear to be official transcripts of certain papers described in Carroll's letter. It has long been known, and will appear more particularly in other letters of the Barrister shortly to be printed in these pages, that he was one of several well-to-do Marylanders who advanced funds for sending Charles Willson Peale to England that he might have competent instruction in the art of painting in oils.

[From Provincial Court Records, Liber DD, No. 2, f. 236-238, Land Office, Annapolis.]

Elizabeth Bennett of the City of Annapolis in the Province of Maryland Aged Sixty Years and upwards being duly sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God before me the subscriber one of his Lordship's Provincial Justices, Deposeth and saith, that she has constantly resided in the City of Annapolis aforsaid, and in St. Marg^{ts} Westminster Parish in the Neighbourhood of the said City for these thirty Years last past, and that she was well acquainted with and personally knew Charles Peale formerly of the City of Annapolis aforesaid that her Knowledge of and Acqu[ai]ntance with him began upon his first coming to Reside in Annapolis Upwards of Twenty-two Years ago that she always understood and from his speech and Pronunciation of his Words believes he was an Englishman, That the said Charles Peale for some Time and Chiefly during his stay in Annapolis was Master of and taught School in the Publick School in Annapolis aforesaid and that in The time of Teaching School in Annapolis as aforesaid and as this Deponent thinks ab^{t} twenty-two Years ago the said Charles Peale with Margaret Peale now of the City of Annapolis Widow (a Person then and still well known to this Deponent) came to the then Dwelling House of this Deponent in St. Margarets Westminster Parish aforesaid where they both stay'd all Night and requested this Deponent to go with them the next Day to the Reverend Mr Vaughan's then Minister of the said Parish to see them Married, and on such Request this Deponent did the next Day go with the said Charles and Margaret to the said Mr. Vaughan's and did there see the said Mr Vaughan join in Marriage the aforesaid Charles and Margarett, according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England of which Church this Deponent hath been a Member from her Infancy. The Deponent further saith that there was not any other Person or Persons present at the said Marriage to the Memory of this Deponent but the said Wedded Couple the Reverend Mr. Vaughan and his then Wife, Mr. Chase Thomas Gough and this Deponent that the said Charles and Margaret Cohabited and lived together as Man and Wife to the knowledge of this Deponent a long Time after the said Marriage and as this Deponent [always?] understood and believes till the Death of the said Charles Peale [who?] died about ten or twelve Years ago. And that the aforesaid Mr Vaughan and his Wife, Mr. Chase and Thomas Gough are as this Deponent hath heard and believes all now Dead.

This Deponent also saith that she is Personally acquainted with Charles Willson Peale now of Annapolis afores^{d}, Sadler, a Young Man about twenty one years of Age, and hath always understood and believes him to be the Eldest Son of the first mentioned Charles Peale born of his said Wife Margaret, that she hath known him from his Childhood and hath every Reason to believe him the Eldest Child of the s^{d} Margaret Peale born after the Marriage aforesaid except that of actually herself seeing him born, And further this Deponent Saith not.

Eliz^{a} Bennett.

Sworn this 11th day of
September 1762 before Jn^{o} Brice.

On the back of the foregoing Deposition was thus written In one of the Record Books belonging to Saint Paul's Parish in Queen Ann's County in the Province of Maryland the following entry is made Viz^{t}

Charles Wilson Peale son of Charles Peale by Margaret born April the 15th 1741 which said Charles as he says is the Eldest son of the Reverend Charles Peale Rector of Edith Weston in the County of Rutland, and heir in Tail to the Mannor of Wotton in Oxfordshire the Estate of Charles Wilson Doctor of Physic who Died at Hampford, [?] Lincolnshire March 1724.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this [?] of July 1762— N. S. Wright *Register*

Maryland Js^s Queen Anne's County— } July the 15th 1762—Nathan Samuel Turbut Wright Register to Saint Pauls Parish in the County and Province afores^d, made Oath before me, one of the Right Honble the Lord Prop^r his Justices of for the Prov^l Court in the said Province that the above Transcript said to be taken from one of the Record Books of S^t Paul's Parish afd is a True Copy to the best of his Knowledge.

R. Tilghman

Maryland to Wit These are to Certify to all whom it doth Shall or may in any Manner Concern that John Brice and Richard Tilghman Esquire who have signed their Names to the aforegoing Writings at the Time of their So doing and long before were and still are two of the right Honble the Lord Prop^r of Maryland his Justices of the Provincial Court of the same Province thereunto duly and legally assigned Commissioned Qualified authorized and so forth, and that to all Writings by them so signed full faith and Credit is and ought to be given in Justice Court and thereout.

In Testimony whereof I have Caused the great Seal of the said Province of Maryland to be thereto affixed this 2d day of October in the Year of our Lord Christ One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty two

Horatio Sharpe

8 Sides

Recorded the 11th October 1762

[In left margin is written:]

Vide fo 245 for the midwife's Deposition

[From Provincial Court Records, Liber DD, No. 2, f. 245.]

Priscilla Saunders of Queen Annes County in the Province of Maryland, Widow, aged seventy years or there about being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God before me the subscriber one of his Lordship's Justices of the Provincial Court of Maryland deposeth and Saith, that about Twenty-one Years ago last April She was sent for as a Midwife to Mrs. Peale the Wife of Mr. Charles Peale then Master of the Free School in Queen Anne's County that she Delivered the said Mrs. Peale of a Male Child which to the best of her Remembrance Was Called Charles after his Father, and that Mrs. Peale said it was the first child by Mr. Peale, and further saith not.

her
Priscilla P Saunders
mark

Taken the 26th day of September 1762
R. Tilghman.

BOOK REVIEWS.

England's Commercial and Colonial Policy. By Charles M. Andrews. (The Colonial Period of American History, Volume IV.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1938. 477 pp. $4.

This, the fourth volume under the title, *The Colonial Period of American History,* presents an excellent reference work on the origins of England's commercial system and its application to her colonies.

Professor Andrews does not, as some might suggest, begin his discussion with that highly important treaty promulgated in the reign of Henry VII. This treaty, originally and rightly known as Intercursus Magnus, is, in the mind of the reviewer at least, almost as historically significant from the commercial standpoint as is Magna Carta from the political angle, especially as it preceded the voyage of John Cabot by only a few months and marked governmental initiative in the development of international commerce.

The "publicity efforts" of Richard Eden are mentioned a half century later, followed by those of Richard Hakluyt. Special stress, however, might well have been put upon the latter; for, writing in the pre-Revolution era, the Scottish historian, Robertson, declared that to Hakluyt "England is more indebted for its American possessions than to any man of that age."

In a *Note* at the close of this volume, the author is to be commended for taking issue with "writers of the economic determinist school" who have overemphasized their interpretations of the "mercantilist system," which they would make the primal and pervasive cause of colonial disaffection. Professor Andrews convincingly shows that "England's commercial policy was slow in the making; it never reached the state of exact definition, even in the days of its greatest influence; and it can be understood only by a study of its principles in actual operation over a period of one hundred and fifty years." Therein lies an especial value of this new volume.

On the other hand, Professor Andrews himself stumbles upon a part of the same block in making it appear that the beginnings of British colonial America were inspired solely by commercial motives, whereas those who in the London-Virginia Company guided the colonial enterprise were statesmen of the first rank, with whom, as with Hakluyt, idealism was a dominant note. But for this idealism the first colony at Jamestown must have perished from sheer lack of material dividends; and the second colony "of Virginia," founded by the "Pilgrim Fathers" could hardly have started—in 1620, at least.

At the close of the period under discussion, the author observes that "The constitutional issue appears as early as 1765." It would reinforce his commendable argument to state that it began earlier than that. By way of a striking illustration, Richard Bland announced in 1764, in a formal pamphlet, that

England and the American colonies were coordinate kingdoms under a common crown, thereby anticipating by more than a century and a half the " commonwealth of nations " concept promulgated by the London Conference of 1926.

Having noted these few ' exceptions ' to a consensus of laudation for this latest work of a deservedly distinguished scholar, the reviewer perused chapter after chapter with complete approval insofar as his own information is concerned. In addition, he pursued a great deal of information to which he was herewith introduced. Judging by his own inexperience in the field covered by the chapters on the Customs Service, the Vice-Admiralty Courts, and the Origin and Work of the Board of Trade, it seems not too much to say that a major part of this presentation represents fresh material happily brought together for those who benefit by the work of the pioneer.

MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS.

Intimate Glimpses of Old St. Mary's. By GEORGE MORGAN KNIGHT, JR. [Baltimore: Meyer & Thalheimer, 1938.] 127 pp. $5.

A book from " the land of beginnings " is always of interest to Marylanders because St. Mary's is rich in history and lore, the latter little known and of fascinating suggestion. Mr. Knight's book is written from a modern viewpoint; history is no longer the " dry dust " of chronicled events and dates. While interesting facts of history are related, the book is mainly narrative and pictorial. The author is a good story teller and long experience as a newspaper man has given him keen appreciation of human interest. Love for this land of his ancestors has induced Mr. Knight to delve deeply into unknown and unexplored regions of St. Mary's, bringing to light much that is of striking and unusual interest. He has interviewed the " older heads " of the county and gathered many true stories of her yesteryears.

The book is richly illustrated by pictures taken by the author on his many tours of exploration and the result is a fine collection that gives emphasis and reality to the stories told. A frontispiece shows an ox-cart, with oxen attached, a primitive method of transportation—this brings a somnolent note to the volume; it is the leisurely life of St. Mary's, in contrast to the rush and strain of modern times, that gives the old county one of its main charms. About twenty-five years ago, the *Philadelphia Ledger*, in describing the purchase of Sotterley by Herbert L. Satterlee and his wife, Anne Morgan Satterlee, declared St. Mary's the "most fascinating solitude on the Atlantic coast"; since that time good roads and motor facilities have opened up the county to modern progress and development, but it remains a land of dreams—steeped in romance, where blue waters lure and forests, deeply-wooded, rise in primeval grandeur.

There are interesting stories of hitherto little known homes: Southampton, said to be the oldest frame house in Maryland, built by Richard Bond about 1650; Brambley, where the Puritan Josias Fendall defied Lord Baltimore; Kingston-on-the-Patuxent with its ghostly lights; Ocean Hall, once a pirates' rendezvous, and the Briscoe House at Charlotte Hall where the first of the famous balls of Charlotte Hall School (founded in 1774) were held. Unknown episodes of well-known houses such as Tudor Hall, Sotterley, Deep Falls, and Cross Manor, Maryland's oldest brick house, incite interest. There are ghost stories and "darkey" tales, also Indian legends whose relics such as the "Mounting stone," arrow heads and tomahawks still remain to show that the Red man once roamed the fields and forests.

An unusual chapter describes the steamboats of St. Mary's and the part they played in the development of the county—a picturesque phase of travel that is fast becoming obsolete. Exciting Civil War tales remind us that this part of the country was once known as "Little Dixie" because of its sympathy with the cause of the Confederacy.

Famous trees of the county come in for special mention: the Mulberry Tree of St. Mary's City, under which Leonard Calvert made the treaty with the Yeocomico Indians; the President Washington oak at Leonardtown, the willows of Friendly Hall; and the lovely oaks of Summerseat, home of the Costigan family.

A book that brings pleasing memories to the older generation and to the young folks new interest and pride in the incomparable history of the "Mother county."

MARIA BRISCOE CROKER.

The Bicentenary Celebration of the Birth of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, 1737-1937. Edited by JOHN H. SCARFF. [Baltimore: Bicentennial Commission, 1938.] 134 pp.

Containing the text of the addresses delivered in connection with the various events held to honor the memory of Carroll of Carrollton, and of the pageant at Homewood, this volume brings together a mass of interesting material, and marks the conclusion of the labors of the Commission. Of seven formal and officially sponsored observances, but one was outside of Maryland, that at West Baden College, Indiana. The book concludes with the descriptive catalog, accompanied by illustrations, of the exhibit of Carroll portraits, furniture, silver and manuscripts held at the Baltimore Museum of Art. Here is a complete record of the celebrations carried out with notable success by the Commission under the chairmanship of the late President of the Maryland Historical Society.

A Character Sketch of the Late Leonard Mackall. By William W. Mackall. Savannah, Georgia: Privately printed, 1938. 32 pp.

A newly-fledged Ph. D. was once recommended by his chief as " a perfect type of the medieval scholar." Though the testimonial was meant for high praise, he did not get the job, for the description was easily misinterpreted. There is less risk of being misunderstood when one describes Leonard Mackall as a perfect type of the renaissance scholar. His devotion to books had all the freshness and the breadth of the New Learning and could not long be confined by any special interest. This is the reason why the law could not hold him and why the doctorate and a professorship in German did not seem worth acquiring. Fortunately he found in his column in *Books* an admirable substitute for the teacher's desk, permitting a range of subject as wide as his multifarious learning.

His kinsman has brought together, along with the essential biographical facts, enough of anecdote and whimsical portrayal to give a just sense of Mackall's individuality and of the range of his bibliographical scholarship. His splendid library, the library of a scholar not that of a collector of rarities, is still in process of sorting and indexing at the Johns Hopkins University, to which it was bequeathed; and his voluminous correspondence is yet to be handled. The part of his library nearest his heart was probably the Servetus Collection and this, in accordance with his wishes, has been added to the medical history section of the Welch Library.

Some of Mackall's friends have in hand a volume of selections from his column and from other of his writings. This book, along with Mr. William Mackall's sketch, will perhaps represent the man and his work more appropriately than a full-length biography could hope to do.

John C. French.

The Yankee Cheese Box. By Robert Stanley McCordock, Professor of History, Lincoln Memorial University. Philadelphia: Dorrance, 1938. 470 pp. $3.

The fight between the Confederate ironclad *Virginia*, or *Merrimack*, and the Federal *Monitor*—the first battle of ironclads—took place on March 9, 1862. And has been continued to this day by writers and historians. Professor McCordock's book is about the last word on the subject.

Despite its title and the fact that Professor McCordock is on the staff of an educational institution founded by Union Army officers, the book devotes as much space to the *Virginia* as it does to Ericsson's *Monitor* and points out that Southerners may justly be proud of the *Virginia* and her exploits. Says the author:

" That, despite their limitation of resources, they could produce a vessel that could inflict such an overwhelming defeat upon the Federal Navy on March 8, 1862, and that this one vessel could hold the Northerners in awe for weeks, will always be a tribute to Southern ingenuity."

As to which vessel won the battle of March 9, Dr. McCordock implies that each side was justified in believing that it was the victor. For the failure of the *Monitor* to meet the *Virginia* in combat on the several subsequent occasions on which the Confederate vessel dared its opponent to fight, Dr. McCordock holds that in this case discretion was the better part of valor. President Lincoln and Secretary Wells believed that the *Monitor* alone could save the great seaports of the North from capture or bombardment by the *Virginia*, and they were opposed to the risk of another battle.

The references given throughout the book show a most amazing amount of research work on the part of the author.

What a pity that such a book should lack an index!

Richard D. Steuart.

Elizabeth Seton: An American Woman; Her Story. By LEONARD FEENEY, S. J. New York: The America Press, 1938. 272 pp. $2.

Lovely debutante of eighteenth century New York, wife, mother of five children, widow, convert to Catholicism, nun, and foundress of the Sisters of Charity, Elizabeth Ann Bayley Seton may yet be Maryland's first canonized saint. In Maryland her enduring work was done and here her bones have lain for over a hundred years.

Daughter of Dr. Richard Bayley, a devout Protestant gentleman of New York, she was born August 28, 1774—two years before the outbreak of the Revolution. Before she was twenty she was married in Trinity Church to William Seton. They were devoted lovers for the ten years in which he lived. Five children had been born to them when William Seton lost both his fortune and his health; and in a last effort to recover the latter the family sailed for Italy in the autumn of 1803. In three months William was dead and Elizabeth buried him in the Protestant burying-ground at Leghorn. She was penniless, but her friends at Leghorn, the Filicchi family, saw her back to New York.

It was only after her return to America that she entered the Catholic Church. After this there was no place for her in New York. Faced with the necessity of providing for her five small children she tried teaching, but the tide of feeling against her was too strong. The Filicchis placed her two boys in Georgetown College in Washington. Father Du Bourg, then president of St. Mary's Seminary, finally made arrangements for her to bring her other children to Baltimore and to start there a small school for girls. So, in June 1808, Mrs. Seton and her three little girls left New York on a sail packet, *The Grand Sachem*, for Baltimore. A two story house had been rented for her in Paca Street and here the family set up home and school. Both flourished and soon the Paca Street house was too small. Mr. Samuel Sutherland Cooper bought Elizabeth a piece of property (with a house of sorts on it) in Emmitsburg, fifty miles west of Baltimore, and there under the supervision of Archbishop Carroll she organized the first community of American nuns.

In this not-too-long study Father Feeney has made a pleasant, informal book. He promises in the beginning not to canonize her with his pen, and while his own pleasure in his subject is always in sight, he has drawn a graceful picture of Maryland's candidate-saint.

ETHEL ROBY HAYDEN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

FRANCIS RAWLINGS, son of John Rawlings and Elinor Ridgely, was baptized Sept. 11, 1716, at All Hallows Church, Anne Arundel Co., Md. Died Jan. 17, 1794. Prior to 1742 he married a Lurana ————. What was the surname of this Lurana?

D. FRANK MAGEE,
521 Linden Ave.,
York, Pa.

Who has information of the ancestors of Thomas E. Hedrick, b. June 30, 1771, at Charleston [Charlestown?], Maryland, and who married Mary Gibson, b. May 22, 1784?

EDNA HEDRICK VINCENT,
Detroit Lakes,
Minnesota.

Wanted: The family record of Barnett Smith and wife, Jane Marshall, with connection with Beverly family of Virginia; and also the connection with the Vernon family, if possible.

(Mrs.) IDA M. SHIRK,
Wardman Park Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

I would like to know the ancestry of Samuel Stockett, born in Maryland Feb. 12, 1775, moved to Tennessee and married Elizabeth Johnson; about 1800 moved to Mississippi.

Would like to hear from descendants of Lewis and Benjamin Stockett, sons of Thomas Stockett, by his second wife, Damaris Welch.

John H. Stockett,
Raymond,
Miss.

Wanted: Ancestry of Rachel Craig of Hancock, Washington Co., b. about 1785; married (1) ———— Flint, (2) Henry Davis. Children: John and Lydia Flint; William, Daniel, Mary, Nancy, Isaac, Abner Davis.

Collateral descendants were named Sheppard, Snively, Restly (Eleanor Craig m. James Restly 1846), Morgan Craig ("who disappeared so mysteriously"), J. C. Craig ("an auctioneer and magistrate"), Professor Craig.

A brother, John Craig, lived at Hancock. Wife Eve or Effie. A daughter, Margaret, married George Sibert, about 1866.

Wanted: More data on a family of Washington Co.

John or Shong (both names for the same family appearing in the county records. One Dishong that may apply to a member of the same family).

Peter John (wife Sophia) took up "Lanafield" 1767. Member Reformed Church (of Boonsboro?). Will, proved 1801, mentions children: John (wife Susan); Elizabeth Thomas (wife of Michael?); Catherine Tiner (husband, Joseph); Rachel Huffman; Susan; Peter; Henry (wife Mary—Croombaugh?); Abraham; Daniel.

Names of wives of Peter John or Shong Sr. and Jr. especially desired.

Immigration Records. Are there any immigration records of the 1780's preserved?

Henry Davis (1785-1859) traditionally brought from Wales to Anne Arundel Co. as a child of 3. As a young man went to Washington Co. Removed to Ohio 1831. Also traditionally, his father was Thomas Davis.

Mrs. Charles A. Fuller,
4817 Garfield Ave., S.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MARY SPINDLER (Spengler, Spangler) married John Gore. They had children, Jacob, Samuel, Rosena, Nicholas, Hannah. The last, born 1811, near Hagerstown, Md. married Abel Griffith 1834. Desire names of parents of Mary Spindler and Jacob Gore.

MRS. CHARLES B. HYNSON,
The Cedars,
Monroe, Louisiana.

A hitherto unknown printer of Maryland, Major Charles Fierer, has been identified after patient investigation by Alice Lerch of the Rare Book Room, Library of Congress, who describes his newspaper, *The Times and Patowmack Packet,* founded 1791 in Georgetown, in Part Two of Volume XXX, *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America.* This was the first newspaper in what is now the District of Columbia. Fierer, a former Hessian, was driven by creditors to Virginia in 1791 and died shortly thereafter.

This number of the *Papers* has another article of interest locally in Dorothy Miner's *Manuscripts and Rare Books in the Walters Art Gallery.* Part One of the succeeding Volume carries an article on the *Williamsburg Paper Mill of William Parks, Printer,* by Rutherfoord Goodwin.

In the April, 1938, *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* are to be found notes on the Craik family, originally of " Lagrange," Charles County, Md., contributed by Mary Craik Morris.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

October 10th, 1938.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with Acting President George L. Radcliffe in the chair. Thirty-four persons were nominated for Active and Associate membership. Upon motion of Judge Henry Harlan, Charles McLean Andrews, Ph. D., of Yale University, was elected to Honorary Membership.

The deaths of the following members were reported:

Jesse N. Bowen, May 18, 1938.
Richard Laws Lee, May 21, 1938.
H. Marcus Denison, June 18, 1938.
J. Crossan Cooper, July 1, 1938.
Miles White, Jr., July 5, 1938
James H. Preston, July 14, 1938.
Rev. Charles W. Baldwin, July 15, 1938.
Joseph C. France, July 26, 1938.
Dr. Thomas R. Boggs, Sept. 2, 1938.
Thomas C. Corner, Sept. 4, 1938 (Life Member).
Clinton L. Riggs, Sept. 11, 1938.
George W. Corner, Jr., Sept. 20, 1938.
John Glenn, Jr., Oct. 4, 1938.
Mrs. Telfair W. Marriott, Oct. 11, 1938.
Mrs. C. Iredell Iglehart, Oct. 14, 1938.

The Chair appointed the following a committee to prepare a memorial minute to our late President, Clinton L. Riggs: Judge Samuel K. Dennis, Chairman, Judge Henry D. Harlan, Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, Mr. James E. Hancock and Mrs. Robert F. Brent. Dr. Matthew Page Andrews asked the Society's cooperation in having the new Potomac bridge at Shepherdstown, West Virginia, named for James Rumsey. After discussion the Chair appointed the following Committee to pursue the matter with the proper authorities: Dr. Andrews, Chairman, Samuel K. Dennis and James C. Fenhagen.

Frederick Foster, Esquire, of the Boston Bar, gave an illustrated lecture entitled "A True Likeness of George Washington."

November 14th, 1938.—The regular meeting of the Society was called to order by Acting President Radcliffe. The following persons were elected to Membership:

Active:

Hon. Edwin T. Dickerson
Harry Clifton Byrd, Ph. D.
Horace E. Flack
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A letter from Dr. George C. Keidel, a member of the Society, was read. He asked for information as follows: " . . . About twenty years ago I paid a visit to Rockville, Maryland, and while there saw on the fence enclosing the courthouse yard a bronze tablet with an inscription that Gen. J. E. B. Stuart had penned up two hundred captured mules in that yard on June 28, 1863." The tablet has disappeared and he would like to know when it was erected, when it was removed, and where it is at present.

The death of William H. G. Belt, a member of the Society, on September 14th, 1938, was reported.

Judge Henry D. Harlan presented on behalf of a Committee the memorial on General Clinton L. Riggs which is printed in full in this issue of the *Magazine*.

Mr. Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, gave a most interesting talk entitled "The Sherley Brother, An Account of Three Elizabethan Adventurers of the Type That First Settled This Country."

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